"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy and warmer today; Thursday rain; strong south and southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,165. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

GOVERNOR PUTS HODGE IN WOOD'S P.S. BOARD PLACE

Denies Report That Quigg Had Any Part in Sudden Shift in Commission.

THOMPSON RAPS WHITMAN

"We Don't Play Politics That Way," He Says, When He Hears the News.

NEW GRAND JURY ACTION

Committee Sends Charges, Including Perjury, Against Wood, to Albany and to Swann.

The prompt acceptance by Governor Whitman of the resignation of Robert Colgate Wood as Public Service Commissioner, and the Governor's equally prompt appointment of Henry W. Hodge, a consulting engineer, to succeed him, came with startling suddenness yesterday to Senator George W. Thompson and the other members of the legislative committee which has been investigating the Public Service Commission for months, and may open an entirely new line of inquiry.

The name of Lemuel Ely Quigg, attorney for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and well known as an "accelerator" for corporations, was mentioned in connection both with Wood's resignation and Mr. Hodge's appointment, and it is probable that the Thompson Committee will subpoena Mr. Quigg to appear on Friday. Senator Thompson went further and said he would move in the Senate today that the Senate Committee on Finance investigate every circumstance surrounding the appointment of Mr. Hodge and the history of it from beginning to end.

Quigg's name became connected with the situation in this way: Senator Lawson of Brooklyn, a member of the committee, told Chairman Thompson that a person in Albany had called him on the telephone and told him that Quigg had gone to Albany on New Year's Eve with Wood's resignation in his pocket; that he had presented it to the Governor at that time, and that he, Quigg, had suggested to the Governor Mr. Hodge as Wood's successor. Senator Thompson admitted that he had no further proof of Quigg's alleged participation in the matter, but said the circumstances surrounding the acceptance of Wood's resignation were so mysterious that he felt that a thorough investigation was demanded.

Send Charges to Governor.

Aside from the Quigg rumor, Senator Thompson and the other members of his committee were greatly disappointed at the Governor's action, and, ignoring the resignation, hurried charges against Wood, based upon the committee's investigation, to the Governor by special messenger last night. With these charges was coupled a statement to the Governor that in the opinion of the committee Wood was guilty of a crime in failing to comply with the transfer tax law in that he did not affix stamps to certain of his stock certificates. This same statement was also sent to District Attorney Swann.

One other circumstance that developed in the Wood matter yesterday was that the Grand Jury would begin in earnest today its investigation of the Wood charges. The Grand Jury took up the case in December, but Mr. Perkins, then District Attorney, thought it wise to leave the whole matter for his successor. The same witnesses who testified before the Grand Jury last month will be summoned to appear again today. These witnesses are officials of the various companies which bid for the contracts for installing signal devices in the Centre Street Loop and the Brooklyn Fourth Avenue subway. In announcing that he would proceed vigorously in the matter, District Attorney Swann said: "I think this is a very important case."

Thompson Attacks Quigg.

When Senator Thompson was asked yesterday what he intended to do with reference to the Quigg rumor, he said:

"I think it is about time that the activities of Lemuel Ely Quigg with relation to the Public Service Commission of this district ceased. Such unusual activities by a man who is attorney for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company are highly improper. I understand he draws a salary from the Interborough of $20,000 a year. It is said that he took this resignation to Albany and arranged the appointment of a successor. He also had something to do with the failure of the Governor to remove the Public Service Commissioners after the investigation and disclosures by a legislative committee early last year. I think Mr. Quigg, in view of this, will come forward and make a statement. If he does not it is quite likely that the committee will serve him with a subpoena.

"If Hodge's appointment was arranged by Lemuel Ely Quigg, I will oppose his confirmation on the floor of the Senate and fight it to a finish. We intend to find out if Hodge ever acted as consulting engineer of the Interborough and may subpoena him. I heard yesterday (Monday) at 4 o'clock that Wood had sent in his resignation and about the probable appointment of Hodge, but Governor Whitman gives out the impression today that he did not get the resignation until last night at midnight. That makes me hot. We don't play politics that way.

"I cannot understand the Governor's action. He gave Wood a clean bill of health, and he is the most beautiful of all the members of the commission who have been before us. He did not give Williams a letter, and he threw McCall into the creek. If he thinks Wood is in better odor in the community as a result of this investigation than is either Williams or McCall I absolutely disagree with him."

"When did you first hear of Mr. Wood's resignation?" Senator Thompson was asked.

Believes Quigg was the Agent.

"Yesterday afternoon I was told by Senator Lawson," he replied, "that some one had called him by telephone and told him that Quigg had taken Wood's resignation to the Governor on New Year's Eve. I believed it then, and I still believe it."

"What do you know about Mr. Hodge?" the Senator was next asked.

"I don't know him from a ton of

Continued on Page 24.

GERMANS SHIP U-BOAT TO NEAR EAST WATERS

Submarine and Crew Dispatched to Budrum Bay in the Eastern Mediterranean.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—A large German submarine has been conveyed in sections by the Smyrna Railroad to Aidin and thence taken to Budrum Bay in the Eastern Mediterranean, according to a Mytilene dispatch, says L'Oeuvre's Athens correspondent. The dispatch adds that twenty German and Austrian bluejackets in command of a Lieutenant are putting the submersible together.

Budrum Bay is in Southern Asia Minor in the Gulf of Kos.

GOATS' MILK TO FEED CHILDREN OF BERLIN

Government Plans to Buy a Herd and Distribute Milk to the Poor.

BERLIN, Jan. 4, (via London, Jan. 5.)—The poor children of Berlin will suffer less from a shortage of milk, if the latest plan of the Prussian Ministry of Agriculture proves a success. It was announced today that a large number of milch goats would be purchased in the near future and farmed out among herders in the Province of Brandenburg, and that the milk from them would be distributed free to the Berlin children.

The goats' milk will be reserved exclusively for the children of families in poor circumstances, who will not need in future to suffer from the fluctuations in the supply of cows' milk. The Chamber of Agriculture in the Province of Brandenburg is to be charged with the buying of the goats. The distribution of the milk will be intrusted to the National Woman's Association.

KING CONSTANTINE TURNS TO VENIZELOS

Ex-Premier Declines to Return to Power at Present—Greece May Yet Join Allies.

ATHENS, Jan. 4, (via Rome, delayed.)—The King of the Greeks appears to have considerably altered his viewpoint in the last month. Speaking to The Associated Press correspondent today on the present situation in Greece, the King, while reiterating his determination not to be forced or persuaded to abandon neutrality, no longer spoke of demobilization and seemed to be reconciled to the idea of the Allies remaining in Saloniki until the end of the war.

On good authority it is asserted that M. Venizelos has already twice been approached with respect to the terms on which he would accept the Premiership, and he is said to have refused to consider the proposal at the present time on the ground that Greece would now be unable to be of any practical assistance to the Entente Powers beyond what she is already doing. He, however, left the matter open for further discussion, presumably in the Spring, when Greece's aid may be valuable.

Even those in royal circles begin to admit that Greece possibly may be forced sooner or later to join the Entente, although they cling to the hope that this may be put off as long as possible.

Despite the efforts of both sides, the equivocal situation in Macedonia as the result of the presence of the allied armies constantly gives rise to annoyance, of which advantage is being taken by the various influences.

The recent demonstrations on M. Venizelos's saint's day, as well as the fact that the Gounaris majority in the last elections has not yet ventured to demand the formation of a Gounaris Cabinet, is considered indicative of the popular desire that M. Venizelos be returned to power in place of the present Cabinet, which is not in harmony.

The stringent censorship on all telegrams for political purposes has already been the cause of two joint representations by the Entente diplomats to the Government.

BUCHANAN PUTS OFF TRIP HERE TO PLEAD

Congressman, Indicted for Munition Plot, May Remain in Washington, Friends Say.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4. — Congressman Frank Buchanan of Illinois, former President of Labor's Peace Council, who is under Federal indictment in New York for conspiracy to prevent the manufacture of munitions of war and to prevent their shipment to Europe, did not go to New York today to answer to the indictment. He told friends today that he might go tomorrow, but that he could not be certain about it.

Although Mr. Buchanan had telegraphed his family that in view of the necessity of his being in New York a great deal, probably in connection with his defense, they would better remain in Chicago, Mrs. Buchanan arrived here today and house hunting occupied the Illinois Congressman.

Meantime, under the lead of some anti-Administration members of the House, a movement has been set under headway to insist on Congressman Buchanan's immunity from arrest. Though the Senate and the House have always been jealous of any infringement of the rights of their members in several cases where Congressmen have been under arrest, it has been the general rule to avoid construing the immunity provided in the Senate so as to protect any one from arrest for a crime. But Mr. Buchanan's friends express doubt as to whether the indictment actually charges a crime, and say that it is trivial in character and designed only to harass and annoy, rather than punish.

COAST LINE'S "FLORIDA SPECIAL." Florida's Finest Train, 2:12 P. M. 8 other All Steel Ltd. Trains Daily : 9:15 A. M., 8:34, 9:30 P. M. Office, Broadway & 29th St.—Advt.

NOT A CANDIDATE FOR ANY PARTY, ROOSEVELT SAYS

Colonel Forbids Use of His Name in Primaries, but He's Going to Chicago to Watch.

WITHDRAWS IN MICHIGAN

Writes to Secretary of State That This Must Apply to All Ballots.

PERKINS PLANS MOOSEFEST

Progressive Executive Chairman Called the "Henry Ford" of a Rival Chicago Meeting to G. O. P.

If Colonel Roosevelt is seeking the Republican nomination for President, as a number of politicians have asserted, he is at least determined not to permit his name to appear on the ballots in any of the States where delegates to the national conventions are chosen at the primaries. This order will apply to the ticket submitted by the Progressive Party as well.

That much was settled definitely yesterday when the Colonel sent a letter from Oyster Bay to the office of Secretary of State Vaughan at Lansing, Mich., requesting him to see to it that his name was not placed on the ballot as the candidate of any party. He had received a message from Mr. Vaughan informing him that his adherents in both the Republican and Progressive Parties had filed a sufficient number of names to put his hat in the ring.

As soon as this letter was sent, the announcement was permitted to go out that Colonel Roosevelt would not appear as a candidate in the primary elections in any of the States. The position the Colonel takes is that he is not a candidate in any sense of the word, at this time at least.

Colonel to Go to Chicago.

But the chances are that the Colonel, thus in a sense "unattached," will put in an appearance at Chicago on June 7, when, by all present signs, both Republicans and Progressives will assemble in that city to hold their national conventions. He will go, if he has his way, as an observer of a situation unique in the political history of the country.

On top of this comes the information that the Progressives, led by George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee, don't intend to run their convention as a side show to the Republican Convention, the date of which has been set formally for June 7. It is now known definitely that the Florentine room and adjoining quarters in the Congress Hotel at Chicago have been leased and the Auditorium for the Progressives' Convention. Aside from the Coliseum, where the Republicans will hold forth, it is the largest hall in Chicago.

Mr. Perkins is credited with being the Henry Ford of the party, which may be an error. But one report has it that in all not less than 800 rooms will be at the disposal of the convention, an accomplishment which required, it was generally admitted, sound financial backing. The expedition, which is to descend upon Chicago under the name of the Progressive National Convention, it is freely prophesied, will overshadow in magnitude the peace argosy which sailed for Europe on the Oscar II. on Dec. 4 under Mr. Ford's guidance.

750 Watchers on the G. O. P.

Of course, it is said that all this depends upon what action is taken by the Progressive National Committee, which meets in Chicago on Jan. 11 to set the date for the party's convention. But unless there is a complete change of mind between now and Jan. 11 the plan will be carried out to hold it in Chicago at the same time the Republicans meet there to name their candidate for the Presidency. So many definite preparations for just such an "emergency" have been made already that few doubt the result of the committee meeting.

The Progressives are to have 750 delegates at their National Convention, not to mention cheering sections, bands, and other paraphernalia to worry the Republicans. The scenes in the Florentine Room when Colonel Roosevelt fought for the Republican nomination in 1912 are to be outdone. If there is going to be any side show, the plan at this time is to let the Republican Party have the full honor of staging it and leading forward the exhibits. Mr. Barnes of New York, Mr. Penrose of Pennsylvania, and several other Republican Old Guard leaders are being suggested as excellent oddities for the big tent. With Colonel Roosevelt as an "observer," the big show, it is felt, should prove an interesting attraction.

What will come of these spectacular doings and whether they will all end in the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt by the Republicans, or a compromise nominee, such as Supreme Court Justice Hughes, whom the Progressives might see fit to support, is the question political leaders of all parties are asking. Since the Roosevelt-Gary dinner these leaders have not been very sure of what is in Colonel Roosevelt's mind. The Colonel's latest move, in refusing to permit the use of his name in the Michigan primaries, has caused much conjecture, although it apparently settles the point that he will not appear as a candidate for the Republican nomination unless the situation existing at the time of the convention forces him on that party.

Although Justice Hughes caused his name to be removed from the ballots in some States, there are still many who feel that he may get the nomination at the Republican Convention, although he will not be the "official" candidate of any set of delegates.

More Preparedness Talks.

Colonel Roosevelt, it was said yesterday, had no plans for the present which would get him actively into the political arena. He will go to Philadelphia on Jan. 20 to talk to a non-partisan gathering, but his subject will not be "The Republican Nomination" or "The Progressive Nomination." Instead he has chosen the topic "Fear God and Take Your Own Part," and it will be an address on industrial and military preparedness. He is scheduled to make an address also to a non-partisan gathering in Chicago on Lincoln's Birthday, but there is a probability now that the speech will be called off. About Feb. 15 he will sail for the West Indies for a pleasure trip of five or six weeks.

FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT. Est. 24th St. "The Dollar Dinner."—Also a la Carte.—Advt.

Paris Matin Insists the Kaiser Has Cancer and Is Now Speechless Because of Disease

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The Matin affirms, notwithstanding denials, that the German Emperor is suffering from cancer of the throat and is no longer able to speak.

"In February, 1911," according to the Matin, "the doctors were considering whether it was necessary to remove the entire larynx to stay the progress of the disease. That raised the question whether the Emperor would be able to speak if such an operation were performed. The leading specialists of every capital in Europe were consulted. It was learned that an eminent surgeon of Paris had, with an artificial larynx and a breathing tube opening into the trachea, restored the power of speech to cancerous patients who had undergone total ablation of the affected organs.

"This doctor, whose name the Matin withholds for reasons of professional etiquette, was asked to go to Berlin by the German Ambassador. An offer of 100,000f. and all his expenses was made to him, and he was requested to bring with him a patient who had been fitted with the apparatus, so that the Emperor himself might see if he was able to speak.

"Meanwhile, as a result of a minor operation with a bistoury and a few weeks' absolute rest, the emperor's condition improved, as is often the case in this disease, the progress of which is implacable but slow. It is another operation of this kind which has just been performed, but it is only palliative. The German Emperor must either make up his mind to complete removal of the larynx or be stifled by the growth.

"This explains why the Emperor went neither to Warsaw, Constantinople, nor Brussels."

The French newspapers have been insistent from the first that the present illness of the Kaiser was serious and not a mere boil, as has been asserted in dispatches from Berlin. They have been prone to credit reports assigning constitutional causes to his ailment and recalling how his father died.

After reading the dispatch from Paris quoting the Matin as saying that the Kaiser was suffering from cancer of the throat and had lost his power of speech, Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley of 531 Madison Avenue said last night he believed that, if conditions were as represented, any operation would give the Emperor only temporary relief, and that, so far as he knew, medical science had not accomplished an operation to restore a cancer victim's speech by an artificial larynx.

"Ever since I learned that the Kaiser had had an operation on the exterior of his neck," said Dr. Bulkley, "I have believed that he was suffering from cancer. Often the growth does affect the glands and makes necessary an operation on the exterior.

"Even if the larynx were removed the cancer growth might reappear, as it does in three-fourths of the cases. The infection might remain in the glands, and then by the process known to medical science as metastasis, the growth might reappear in the same place, or perhaps in another place.

"Breathing tubes, such as those mentioned in the dispatch, are often used in operations, and it is also possible to use a few artificial parts in the throat. I have never heard of an operation to give a patient an artificial larynx to restore speech.

"Any operation will only hinder the progress of the disease in most cases. It is remembered, too, that the Kaiser's father was a victim of cancer."

THESSALONIKI'S MEN TAKE TO THE BOATS

United States Searches Ocean in Vain in Response to the Greek Liner's S O S.

SHE SHOULD BE NEAR BY

Abandoned Ship About 260 Miles from Sandy Hook—Patris, with Passengers, May Get In Today.

After a day spent in fruitless search by the steamship United States and other vessels which were anxious to rescue the crew on the missing Greek liner Thessaloniki, a wireless message was picked up by stations near this city at midnight last night which stated that the Captain and men of the disabled ship had taken to the lifeboats.

The position of the United States at 8 P. M. was 38 latitude and 68.15 longitude, which must have been pretty near the Thessaloniki. There was no mention of the Greek crew having taken to the boats in the message sent by Captain Goetsche from the United States at 9:46 o'clock last night.

After drifting helplessly for thirteen days within 600 miles of Sandy Hook and refusing assistance from six liners and the United States Coast Guard ship Seneca, Captain Goulandris decided yesterday to abandon the Thessalonik and sent out calls by wireless to the steamers in range to come and rescue him with the ninety members of the crew remaining on board.

It is assumed from previous messages received by the Greek Line, at 20 Pearl Street, that the 300 passengers and 27 of the crew of the Thessaloniki were safely transferred to the steamer Patris on Sunday, but this has not been confirmed by direct message from either vessel.

The news that Captain Goulandris had decided to abandon his ship was contained in a wireless message from Captain R. Goetsche of the steamer United States to the offices of the Scandinavian - American Line at 1 Broadway received at 2 P. M. yesterday which read:

"Our noon position, latitude 39.35 north, longitude 69.14 west. We are forty-three miles from the Thessaloniki, which has ninety of crew on board, who want to abandon steamer. Passengers and balance of crew on Patris."

The S O S call from the Thessaloniki was sent out early yesterday morning after Captain Zargoras of the Patris had sent the following message to the agents of the Greek Line in this city:

"Tow rope broke and lost. Impossible for us to tow her. Thessaloniki is calling other steamers. Weather snowstorm."

The calls sent out by the Thessaloniki yesterday morning were heard by the United States, the Stockholm of the Swedish-American Line, and the American liner Finland, who all sent replies. Captain Goulandris was heard by the Sandy Hook station asking the United States to tow him into New York, and Captain Goetsche replied that he would take off the crew but could not take the Greek steamer in tow.

Halverd Jacobsen, manager of the Scandinavian-American Line, received the following message at 11 o'clock last night concerning the chase of the elusive Thessaloniki:

S. S. United States, via Siasconsett, Jan. 4, 9:46 P. M.
Am still looking for Thessaloniki. She gave us three different positions—have been at them all, the last at 6 P. M. Am searching the intervals. High northerly wind.
GOETSCHE.

Nothing was received from the Patris, Mr. Jacobsen said.

ROBS L. A. THEBAUD'S HOME.

Thief Got $4,000 Gems, Then Jumped from a Window.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 4.—When Mrs. Louis A. Thebaud, daughter of Richard A. McCurdy, former President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, arose this morning she discovered that several small pieces of jewelry were missing from the dresser in her bedroom, on the second floor of the Thebaud home in Madison Avenue here. Mr. Thebaud recalled having seen his wife place the gems on the dresser

Search disclosed that not only these jewels, but others, to a total value of $4,000, were gone from the house. All had been in the bedroom where Mr. and Mrs. Thebaud slept, and not another thing in the house had been disturbed.

Mr. Thebaud telephoned to the police, and detectives visited the house. They found footprints on the lawn beneath a window on the second floor, then open, although Mr. Thebaud said it had been closed when he and his wife retired.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LTD., 2:16 P. M. from Penna. Station. Quickest, finest train South via shortest, most attractive route. Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1184 Broadway.—Advt.

ENGLAND COURTS BARALONG INQUIRY

Suggests That American Naval Officers Investigate Cruiser's Attack on Submarine.

GREY'S REPLY TO EMBASSY

Testimony of Muleteers Regarding Destruction of German Craft Submitted to House of Commons.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 5.—A British official statement issued yesterday says:

"Sir Edward Grey (Secretary for Foreign Affairs) has answered the complaint by the Germans through the American Embassies regarding the destruction off the coast of Ireland of a German submarine and crew by the British auxiliary Baralong, by referring to various German outrages. Sir Edward Grey offers to submit such incidents, including the Baralong case, to an impartial tribunal composed, say, of officers of the United States Navy.

"The Foreign Office has presented to the House of Commons the full correspondence between Ambassador Page and Sir Edward Grey concerning the case. A memorandum from Germany concerning the sinking of the submarine includes affidavits from six Americans —J. M. Garrett of Kiln, Miss.; Charles G. Hightower of Crystal City, Texas; Bud Emerson Palen of Detroit, Mich.; Edward Clark of Detroit; R. H. Cosby of Crystal City, and James J. Curran, Chicago. The above were all muleteers aboard the steamer Nicosian and witnessed the Baralong's destruction of the submarine.

"A further affidavit from Larimore Holland of Chattanooga, Tenn., who was a member of the crew of the Nicosian, was submitted. All the affidavits speak of the Baralong as disguised and flying the American flag."

The Daily News, in an editorial pointing out what it terms inconsistencies in the Baralong evidence, says it is possible, even probable, that sea warfare since the sinking of the Lusitania and the Arabic has assumed a degree of savagery which formerly was inconceivable.

"The Germans," says The Daily News, "have torn up kindly sea traditions, and it is idle to expect that their example should not be contagious. When the war is ended it will be one of the most urgent and difficult tasks of civilization to re-establish them.

"So far as the German protest is concerned, Sir Edward Grey's half ironical offer to submit all cases to an impartial tribunal is a fair enough reply."

Bernstorff Filed Complaint.

A German submarine, which it has been suggested was the same that sank the Arabic, was sunk by the British patrol boat Baralong, off Lundy on Aug. 19 last, while the submarine, according to reports, was shelling the British steamer Nicosian, carrying a cargo of mules. Several muleteers of the Nicosian, on arriving in New Orleans last October, reported that marines from the Baralong killed the Captain and members of the crew of the undersea boat while they were struggling in the water after the submarine had been sent to the bottom.

On Oct. 17 Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, announced that he had forwarded to the State Department several affidavits signed by Nicosian muleteers, formally repeating these charges.

The statements submitted by Count von Bernstorff related that the submarine opened fire on the Nicosian, that the Baralong appeared flying the American flag, and with the Stars and Stripes painted on either side, and attacked the submarine, sinking it. Several members of the submarine crew, he alleged, reached the Nicosian and clung to rope ladders, when the Captain of the Baralong ordered his marines, lined up on the deck of his vessel, to shoot them.

OFFICERS UNLIKELY TO ACT.

Government Would Hardly Permit Service in an Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—It is doubtful if the United States Government will consent to having American naval officers serve as a tribunal in the Baralong case or similar cases arising between the European belligerents. At various times since the European war began efforts have been made to induce the United States Government to inquire into alleged atrocities, but in all such instances the Government has refused.

Whatever the decision of such a tribunal might be, it probably would be unsatisfactory to one or the other of the nations involved, and while dissatisfaction might not be voiced by the foreign Government itself, the subjects or citizens of that Government would be sure to show feeling against the United States. The United States Government regards the conditions growing out of the war as too delicate to justify it in doing anything that might cause offense abroad.

PRESIDENT AWAITS PERSIA DETAILS; TO ACT PROMPTLY WHEN HE GETS THEM; IS SUSPENDING JUDGMENT MEANWHILE

Lafayette Was Searched After Threats Were Received and She Was Well Convoyed Through the Danger Zone

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Travelers ariving here from France bring further details of threats to destroy the Lafayette, which sailed from Bordeaux. The passengers received anonymous warnings similar to those sent to passengers on the Lusitania before her voyage, stating that an attempt was to be made to sink the vessel. The letters were received in Paris and caused quite a sensation. Several passengers canceled bookings.

Among the Americans who received letters, but who sailed nevertheless, were Henry Clews, Jr., and an attorney, Donald Harper. The matter was investigated by the United States Embassy, which learned that the French Government was fully informed concerning the letters and had taken every precaution against disaster by providing a destroyer convoy to guard the liner until she got out of the danger zone. The Lafayette was also thoroughly overhauled, in order to make sure that no infernal machine was aboard.

The Government considers it likely that the Germans picked out the Lafayette for destruction on account of her being a new boat, and declares it will keep her under heavy guard while in New York, as that is the only place where it is likely an opportunity would arise for a bomb to be placed aboard.

The Americans now aboard the liner include Miss Josephine Morss and Edna Wallace Hopper. A large part of the saloon accommodation is occupied by the Russian ballet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—Walter Berry, Mrs. Leslie Cotton, Louis Hall, whose brother was recently killed in the Vosges, Dr. Stanley Osborne, Charles S. Thorne, Mrs. Mary Willard, Pringle Stephen, and Miss Frances Clyne were among those sailing on the Lafayette.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid's agent, Mr. Crane, received one of the warning messages, and canceled his passage.

The precautions taken by the French Line assured safety. The naval patrol extended to the Bay of Biscay.

RUSSIA'S FLAG OVER CZERNOWITZ

Petrograd Hears a Large Number of Prisoners Were Taken with Bukowina Capital.

GAIN IN DRIVE AT KOVEL

Teutons in Galicia Forced Over the Dniester and Retreat 15 Miles from the Strypa.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 5.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says that the Teutonic forces are reported to have evacuated Czernowitz, (the capital of Bukowina.) It adds that a large number of prisoners have been taken, including many Germans.

The Petrograd correspondent of the Paris Havas agency also announces that the Austrians have evacuated Czernowitz, the Russians having seized all the heights dominating the town.

The Russian official communication does not confirm the exacuation of Czernowitz, but says: "Northeast of Czernowitz we occupied a line of trenches and repulsed enemy counterattacks." The communication follows:

The Germans tried to cross the Dvina in the region of Elisenhole, but were thrown back by our fire. We put to flight Germans wearing white coats, who attempted to approach our trenches in the region of the Tsargrad station.

In the region of Czartorysk the enemy was driven from the wood between Koshukinovka and Podcherevitchi station. In the region of the middle Strypa our troops, having crossed the line of wire entanglements, occupied enemy trenches to the east of the village of Bielavintze, and took by storm an isolated fortified enemy work.

Northeast of Czernowitz we occupied a line of trenches and repulsed by the concentrated fire of our artillery enemy counterattacks, the enemy sustaining heavy losses.

Russian Advance on Kovel.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 3, (via London, Jan. 4)—(Delayed.)—By holding the Teutonic forces on the line of Vladimir-Volynskyi, on the Galician frontier, while fortifying and pressing forward at some points, the Russians have checked the German attempt to advance from the direction of Kolki and improve their position along the Kovel railway eastward toward Sarny. North of Czartorysk the Russians drove the Germans back and occupied the town of Khriasi.

The very fact that the Russians are advancing along the Kovel-Rovno railway is held by military men to be of great importance, since it indicates a concentration with a view of taking Kovel, an important point of communication between the German and Austrian fronts. In order to relieve the pressure on the Kovel-Sarny line, the Teutons counterattacked southwest of Kolki, but without result, it is announced here.

On the Galician front, it is stated in reports received in Petrograd, between the Rivers Sereth and Strypa, before which the Russian troops had taken up positions, the Muscovites apparently have commenced an offensive and advanced as far as the left bank of the Strypa, between Buczacz and Sokolow. The region on the left bank of the Styr is still held against serious attempts of the Austrians to advance.

The greatest activity appears now along the Strypa on both sides of Buczacz. Here the Russians have driven the opposing forces back from fifteen to seventeen miles from their position. It is stated that the Russians continue to hold and to fortify the newly acquired territory, although the battle is still progressing.

The capture of the heights north of Czernowitz, where nearly 900 prisoners were taken, is held by military experts here to be of special importance. They predict that it probably will result in

Continued on Page 2.

NEW SERB ARMIES MASS TO STRIKE

100,000 in Albania Soon Will Be Fully Equipped, King's Aids Assert.

ANOTHER FORCE IN GREECE

Montenegrin Monarch May Visit Saloniki—Ferdinand to be Czar of Macedonia.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—According to a Havas dispatch from Athens, dated yesterday, the officers of King Peter's suite at Saloniki state that the Serbian forces concentrated in Albania, not including the Serbian detachments co-operating with the Montenegrin army, number 100,000.

"These forces," adds the dispatch, are almost completely reorganized and will shortly be amply provided with uniforms, artillery, and horses. No decision has yet been reached as to how these forces will be utilized."

King Peter, who is stopping at the Serbian Consulate in Saloniki, is expected to preside over the reorganization of the Serbian forces there, according to a Saloniki dispatch to the Havas Agency. An army is gradually being assembled at Saloniki, groups of 200 to 400 men each arriving from time to time.

"King Peter," adds the dispatch, "will address a rescript to the Serbians in favor of a sacred union for the liberation of invaded Serbian territory. Whether he will visit Athens will depend on political and military developments.

"It is reported that King Nicholas of Montenegro also will come to Saloniki.

"The construction of strategic lines of a total length of 100 kilometers has been begun in the fortified region along the front."

The Ministry of the Interior announces that the Consuls of the Teutonic allies arrested at Saloniki will be brought to Marseilles and from there conducted to the Swiss frontier.

The Ministry further announces that in reprisal for the arrest by the Bulgarian authorities of the French Vice Consul and the Chargé d'Affaires at Sofia and the seizure of the archives of the legation, the French Government today caused the arrest of the Bulgarian official in charge of the archives at the Bulgarian Legation in Paris. As this official is ill, however, he was allowed to remain in his room, but under guard of a sentry.

The Petit Parisian states that a note which M. Ramanos, Greek Minister to France, handed to Premier Briand protesting against the arrest of the German and other Consuls at Saloniki as a "violation of Greece's neutrality" was couched in much sharper terms than the Greek complaints to Berlin and Vienna regarding the Teutonic aerial raid on Saloniki.

The newspaper adds that the Greek Treasury "is getting empty and the Government is thinking of applying to the Entente Allies for a loan, which, however, is unlikely to be granted."

Greeks Roused by Consuls' Arrests.

ATHENS, Jan 3, (via London, delayed.)—M. Skouloudis, Premier of Greece, states that he has not yet received an answer to his protest to the Entente Powers regarding the arrest of the Consuls at Saloniki of Germany and her allies.

The public has been greatly aroused by the arrest of the Consuls. The claim of the Entente officers that the Consuls were engaged in spying is characterized as laughable. It is asserted that they were so carefully watched by the Entente secret police that espionage was impossible.

BERLIN, Jan. 4, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency says:

"The Entente Powers threaten to blockade the island of Mitylene if the Greek Government does not hand over to them two criminals who were paid by representatives of the Entente to rob

Continued on Page 2.

CALLS SITUATION GRAVE

Issues Statement Indicating Treatment of Crisis Will Be Deliberate.

HAS A CALMING EFFECT

Lansing Makes Clear Some Doubt Exists as to Whether a Submarine Sank Liner.

CONGRESS LEADERS CALLED

President Consults Chairmen of Foreign Relations Committees —Gun Much Discussed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—President Wilson is suspending judgment in the international situation caused by the sinking of the P. and O. liner Persia, and is anxious that the American people do likewise. While the President thoroughly appreciates the gravity of the crisis, he is known to feel that this Government cannot afford to take a false step in its effort to protect American lives on the seas and obtain an adjustment of the submarine controversy. Consequently no action will be taken until after the actual facts of the sinking of the Persia have been obtained, and then only after mature deliberation and after consultation with leaders in Congress.

The attitude of the President was disclosed soon after his return to Washington this morning from Hot Springs, Va. Following his arrival at the White House this statement was issued by J. P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President:

"The President and the Secretary of State are taking every means possible to obtain the full facts in this grave matter and will act just as soon as the information is obtained."

This announcement was issued as an invitation to calmness and deliberation, as an appeal for suspension of judgment and restraint of excitement, until the facts can be obtained, as well as an assurance that it is the purpose of the Administration to meet the issue squarely on the basis of the evidence in the case when it arrives.

Secretary Tumulty's announcement had a quieting effect everywhere in Washington. While there was a disposition in some quarters to attach special significance to the use of the words "grave" and "act," the effect of the statement was to relieve the tension materially and to transform the excitement of yesterday to a feeling of calm.

No Evidence of Torpedoing.

Later in the day care was exercised by Secretary Lansing to dissipate the impression prevalent here that the State Department had evidence that the Persia was torpedoed by a submarine. While official cablegrams have been received at the State Department asserting that the Persia was "torpedoed" and "without warning," no sworn affidavits have been received substantiating these statements. The official messages asserting that the Persia was "torpedoed" also contained the positive statement that no submarine was seen, and certainly there is no official evidence here regarding the nationality of the submarine supposed to have made the attack.

The presumption is strong that the Persia was torpedoed, likewise that the torpedo was fired by an Austrian submarine. But pending the arrival of affidavits or other conclusive testimony it is impossible for the United States Government to take any action, to make any representations, without leaping into the dark and making perhaps a most serious mistake. Granting the presumption, based on meagre official information and circumstantial evidence, that the Persia was sunk by an Austrian submarine, and without warning, the official information in the possession of the Government is lacking in important details other than that the Persia was armed with a 4.7-inch gun.

Immediately after his return to Washington the President telephoned to Secretary Lansing and asked for the latest information on the subject received from diplomatic and consular representatives of the Government. Secretary Lansing informed the President that the State Department had received a cablegram from American Consul Keblinger at Malta confirming the news that eleven of the Persia's survivors had been landed at Malta. These survivors included Lord Montagu and seven members of the Indian crew of the Persia, who were picked up at sea, clinging to a damaged lifeboat, by the steamer Hing Chow. All these survivors asserted that the Persia was torpedoed without warning. Secretary Lansing told the President that a message had been sent to Consul Keblinger directing him to get the affidavits of the survivors.

The only other message known to have

Berlin's Eye Is On Wilson; Bourse Has a Reserved Tone

BERLIN, Jan. 4, via London, Wednesday, Jan. 5.—The reserved tone of the Bourse today was attributed to President Wilson's return to the White House.

been received by the State Department dealing with the Persia came from Consul General Skinner at London. It said that the list of survivors received by the British Admiralty did not include the name of Consul Robert Ney McNeely, but did contain that of Charles Grant of Boston, an American, who was rescued and taken to Alexandria.

Sends for Committee Chairmen.

The Cabinet was to meet this morning, but when the President was informed that detailed and specified information concerning the Persia had not been received he canceled the meeting. Instead, he sent for Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and Representative Flood of Virginia, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. From them the President learned that some Senators were threatening to precipitate a discussion of the sinking of merchant ships, with the loss of American lives. The President replied that the Administration was doing its best to meet the situation and to protect American rights. He was informed by Senator Stone that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was scheduled to meet tomorrow. In the absence of the full facts in the Persia case, and because also of the absence of some of the members, the meeting of the committee will be postponed.

After their talks with the President Senator Stone and Chairman Flood asserted that nothing could be done until knowledge of the circumstances surrounding the loss of the Persia had been definitely obtained. To Mr. Flood the President intimated that documents relating to submarine warfare would be sent to Congress as soon as possible, whether Congress asked for them or not.

Among the suggestions of the day was one of a novel character. It was a published statement that the United States Government probably would "go a step further than heretofore and demand the execution of the submarine commander who sank the Persia." When this report was brought to the attention of high officials of the Government tonight a denial was authorized. It developed that neither the President nor any of his intimate advisers had contemplated making any such demand, and that it would be regarded as an inhumane act for a Government to ask that the death penalty be inflicted on a submarine commander for making a mistake or exceeding his instructions.

The outstanding feature of the Persia case here today—aside from the sobering effect puon the situation of the return of the President—was a continuation of the consideration of the question whether an armed merchant vessel is entitled to immunity from attack by a submarine unta the passengers and crew of the merchant vessel are saved. This discussion developed from authoritative circles the statement that there had been no change in the attitude of the United States Government toward the arming of merchant vessels. But it was made plain that the State Department's international law experts were giving serious consideration to the matter of the right of merchant vessels of belligerent nations to mount guns while traversing a submarine war zone, or at all, and there was cumulative objection voiced against the policy of vessels like the Persia carrying guns as large as the 4.7-inch weapon mounted on her deck.

By State Department officials it was semi-officially asserted that no decision would be reached by this Government regarding its attitude toward armed merchant liners traversing [illegible] war zones until some concrete case arose which would precipitate the issue. It was explained that so far, in the various phases of the submarine controversies with Germany and Austria, no case had raised the clear-cut issue of the right of armed merchant vessels to claim immunity from attack without warning from submarines.

The most that State Department officials would say regarding this new issue was that as yet there had been no change in the rules regarding armed merchant ships which the Government had announced in September, 1914; that the decision whether this Government would be warranted by changed conditions in altering its previously expressed view on this question would not be reached until a concrete case should arise, and that no statement could now be authoritatively made as to what might be the future attitude of this Government toward attacks by submarines without warning on armed merchant vessels.

In the handling of the various situations that have confronted this Government as a result of German and Austrian attacks on merchant vessels involving loss of human life, President Wilson and Secretary Lansing have consistently kept two propositions in mind:

First—The protection of the lives of Americans primarily, and incidentally of the lives of other nationals, on board merchant craft traversing submarine war zones.

Second—The establishment of precedents that may govern the revival of submarine warfare on merchant vessels in future wars, when thousands of human lives may be sacrificed or saved, according to the rules established in this war.

The aim of the President and of Secretary Lansing in the Ancona case, as in the other important incidents growing out of the sinking of merchant vessels, has been, aside from obtaining disavowal and redress, to obtain guarantees for the future conduct of submarine warfare with a view to protecting the lives of noncombatants. This Government has entered into no quarrel with the Teutonic powers over their right to destroy merchant vessels flying belligerent flags. But it has insisted that where American lives are concerned such vessels shall not be destroyed until the passengers, officers, and crew have been saved, unless the steamer should attempt to escape or offer resistance.

Definite Guarantees Sought.

Aside from demanding that the officer, who in the attack on the Ancona caused a torpedo to be fired into the merchant vessel while human beings were still aboard, should be punished for committing an illegal and indefensible act, it was sought by the United States Government to pave the way for guarantees as to the future conduct of Austrian submarine warfare against merchant vessels. Austria virtually had given such assurances when the Persia was sunk.

The attack on the Persia was made last Thursday. The day before, the reply of Count Burian to the American demands in the Ancona case had been delivered. Whether, in connection with Austria's response in the Ancona case, new instructions were issued to Austrian submarine commanders has not been ascertained. Whether the commander of the submarine that attacked the Persia, if that vessel proves to have been attacked by an Austrian submarine, had been instructed not to attack ships without warning, unless they flee or resist, or could have been so instructed after the Austrian Government had come to its conclusion as to the character of its response in the Ancona case, has not been determined.

Whether the Austrian Government regards vessels that carry guns as immune from attack without warning also has not been ascertained. Some of these aspects, and others, are expected to be cleared up when a response has been had from Ambassador Penfield at Vienna to the telegraphic instructions from Secretary Lansing directing him to make inquiries at the Austrian Foreign Office in the Persia case.

Consuls to Get Affidavits.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—At the State Department today the hope was expressed that there would be opportunity to settle the Persia crisis amicably, and it was stated that the American Government believed that Austria's assurances in the last Ancona note were given in good faith. The President directed Secretary Lansing to gather more information from the Persia survivors. The Secretary ordered the Consuls at Alexandria, Malta, and Cairo to obtain affidavits and at once cable summaries of their contents.

Meanwhile there is discussion of what steps the United States may take to make clear to the Central Powers the extent to which it expects to hold them responsible for submarine operations in violation of international law, be they conducted by Germans, Austrians, Turks, or Bulgars. Austria's plea that she knew nothing official of the outcome of the submarine controversy with Germany is recalled by one set of officials, who favor taking action which might forestall a similar plea by the other allies when the United States has finished with Austria. Something definite along that line probably will be developed soon.

It was disclosed today that the United States already had delivered to the American diplomatic representatives in Turkey and Bulgaria and to the Turkish and Bulgarian diplomats here copies of the submarine correspondence with Germany. This is taken as an indication that they will be kept informed of future developments.

It was indicated as possible that before any drastic step was taken in the submarine matter the President might address Congress in person, laying bare all the facts and the steps in the long controversy.

Administration leaders were uneasy today over the prospect of an opposition attack in the Senate on the Administration policy, but that fear was relieved when the Senate, after being in session ten minutes, adjourned out of respect for the memory of the late Justice Lamar. The House showed no uneasiness.

Back of the determination to be deliberate, officials say there is no intention of acting any the less firmly and promptly if the facts warrant it. The President and all his advisers are represented as realizing to its full extent that the submarine controversy, drawn over nearly a year, with perplexing and critical negotiations, often brought to the breaking point, now is at the most critical stage it ever has assumed, and their intention is that the next step shall place the Government in a position where it will be able to maintain the principles of international law and humanity. They are represented as intending that all the facts shall be so fully developed that when a move is made it will withstand whatever eventualities may follow.

The possibility that any action taken will affect the relations of the United States, not only with Austria but with all the other Central Power belligerents as allies, is not being left out of consideration.

There was an intimation that, should it be established that the Persia was torpedoed by an Austrian submarine, the United States might decide that, if no attempt was made to use the gun mounted astern the act was without justification. If, however, it should be shown that the crew attempted to use or did use the gun the United States might consider that the commander of the submarine had a right to torpedo the vessel.

PERSIA'S PASSENGERS FACED DEATH BRAVELY

Marched to Lifeboats as if at Drill, Says Grant, Lone American Survivor.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Jan. 4.—Charles Grant of Boston, who was on board the British steamship Persia when she was torpedoed in the Mediterranean Thursday, has arrived in Alexandria. Mr. Grant, so far as is known, is the only American from whom can come the story of the Persia's sinking. He gave to The Associated Press today an account of the disaster.

"I was in the dining saloon of the Persia at 1:05 P. M.," he said. "I had just finished my soup and the steward was asking what I would take for my second course when a terrific explosion occurred. The saloon became filled with smoke, broken glass, and steam from the boiler, which appeared to have burst. There was no panic on board. We went on deck as though we were at drill and reported at the lifeboats on the starboard side, as the vessel had listed to port. I clung to the railing. The last thing done was to tie on Captain Sprickly's lifebelt.

"As the vessel was then listing so badly that it was impossible to launch the starboard boats I slid down the starboard rail into the water. I got caught in a rope which pulled off a shoe, but I broke loose and climbed on some floating wreckage, to which I clung.

"The last I saw of the Persia she had her bow in the air, five minutes after the explosion. After floating on the wreckage until 4 o'clock in the morning I saw five boats. I was pulled into one of them. We rowed about looking for other stragglers.

"The boats became overloaded and the occupants were redistributed. Four boats were tied together by their painters and the fifth followed some distance away. My boat left the others in order to search the more frequented steamship channels for help. We rowed for three hours. Then we saw a cruiser and called out, 'We are English.' We explained that we were survivors of the Persia and gave directions to the cruiser as to where the other boats were. They were soon found and the occupants were taken off immediately by the English sailors.

"Robert McNeely, American Consul at Aden, sat at the same table with me on the voyage. He was not seen, probably because his cabin was on the port side.

"It was a horrible scene. The water was black as ink. Some passengers were screaming, others were calling out good-bye. Those in one boat sang hymns."

FEAR SENJU MARU IS LOST.

Japanese Have Not Heard from Cargo Boat Since Early November.

TOKIO, Dec. 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Great anxiety is felt at Tokio concerning the fate of the cargo boat Senju Maru of the Tatsuma Steamship Company, which has not been heard of since she left Oran for Port Said on Nov. 14. The crew numbers thirty. The Foreign Office has instituted inquiries for the vessel, but the families of the men are fearing that she may have been sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean Sea.

The Japanese Government has opened negotiations with Spain for the release of the officers and crew, forty-eight in all, of the steamer Yasakuni Maru, which was torpedoed last month by a German submarine in the Mediterranean. It appears that the men are in the hands of the Spanish authorities in Morocco, where they took refuge after the steamer had been attacked.

No reply came to repeated inquiries concerning the fate of the officers and crew, and this caused apprehension among their families in Japan. Recently, however, a telegram was received from the Captain, stating that, with the exception of himself and the engineer, who are in a hospital, all were being detained in a concentration camp and treated as prisoners of war.

Upon receipt of this information the company which owned the steamer submitted a representation to the Foreign Office and negotiations were opened for the release of the crew.

TRAIL GERMAN U-BOATS.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—A dispatch to the Havas News Agency from Saloniki under Sunday's date says:

"The British authorities have offered a reward of 50,000 ($10,000) francs for information of the presence of German submarines in the Aegean Sea."

RUSSIA'S FLAG OVER CZERNOWITZ

Continued from Page 1.

forcing the evacuation of Czernowitz by the Teutonic allies, giving the Russians a strong foothold in the centre of Bukowina, and control of the railways into Rumania.

The Russky Invalide prints the following regarding the situation:

"The Russian offensive on the long front of 225 miles, from Czartorysk to the Rumanian frontier, started when our troops crossed the left bank of the Styr, taking Khrlast, at the foot of the Medeczhski heights. The Austrians are making every effort to retake these heights, which command the Styr. North of Okna and at Silno our troops advanced and fortified the occupied region of Uscieczko, ten miles north of Zale Szczyky, and forced the Austrians to the right bank of the Dniester."

The Russian War Office today (Monday) issued the following report:

In the region of Czartorysk (in Volhynia, Russia,) and on the Upper Strypa we repulsed enemy attempts to approach our trenches. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

Northeast of Czernowitz, (Bukowina,) the fighting continues with unabated energy, our forces continuously advancing despite numerous enemy counterattacks. The enemy losses have been very great. We took another group of 16 officers and 760 unwounded men prisoners, without counting the great number of wounded remaining on the battlefield.

Teuton's Say Russian Attacks Fail.

BERLIN, Jan. 4, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Desperate attempts by the Russians to break through the Austrian lines in Galicia are continuing, but according to today's official statement by the Austro-Hungarian War office, they have been nowhere successful, and the Russians are declared to have suffered very heavy losses. The statement says:

The battle in East Galicia is continuing. The Russians continued unsuccessfully their attempts to break through our lines near Toporoutz. Bitter hand-to-hand fighting took place in destroyed trenches near Hegohaus, east of Rarinczie, where the Sixteenth Infantry Regiment again distinguished itself.

Russian attacks northeast of Okna and against the bridgehead at Usieczko and northeast of Buczacz likewise failed. The Russian losses were appalling. In a district ten kilometers broad the bodies of 2,300 Russians were counted. The number of prisoners made northeast of Buczacz reached 800.

General Boehm-Ermolli's troops on the upper Ikva shot down a Russian aeroplane, and made its occupants, two officers, prisoners.

The Overseas News Agency says:

"A letter signed Colonel Sasanow has been taken from an officer of the Russian Eighth Light Infantry Regiment, which is the statement in part that Russian soldiers are guilty of looting in their own country, as well as in invaded countries. The writer of the letter asks that a special body of police be formed to arrest the looters."

CZAR REITERATES PLEDGE.

Will Make Peace Only in Full Accord with Russia's Allies.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—During a review of the Russian Army on Jan. 2, Emperor Nicholas delivered an address to the Chevaliers of the Order of St. George, according to a news agency dispatch from Petrograd. The Emperor is quoted as saying:

"To you, as the most valiant representatives of our army, I offer my most cordial and profound appreciation of your services, which in this campaign have been full of bravery and sacrifices. I beg you to transmit to your respective regiments my sincere gratitude for your painful efforts, which have succeeded, as all Russia, as well as I, understands, and rest assured that, as I said at the beginning of the war, I will not conclude peace until we have expelled the last enemy from our territory, and I will only conclude this peace with the full accord of our allies, to whom we are bound, not by paper treaties, but by real friendship and blood.

"I ask you personally to convey to all the troops my recognition of their devoted service, which gladdens my heart. May God protect you."

SIMON LEAVES ASQUITH'S CABINET

Home Secretary Deaf to Final Plea to Support Premier's Plan of Compulsory Service.

TWO MORE MAY FOLLOW HIM

Action of Runciman and McKenna in Doubt—Derby Plan Brought 2,829,263 Volunteers.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Announcement was made in the House of Commons today of the resignation of Sir John Simon, Secretary of State for Home Affairs.

It again becomes evident that the Cabinet crisis is far from ended. The only definite point is that Sir John has resigned. He had a prolonged interview with Premier Asquith yesterday. The Premier did his utmost to induce him to remain in the Cabinet, but without avail.

The position of Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, is still undecided. They are making the acceptance of the Government compulsion bill conditional upon securing a concession to their views on the eventual size of the army.

In this matter Premier Asquith is in an embarrassing position. He is being strongly impelled from the outside not to yield this point, and it is believed that a majority in the Cabinet itself disagrees with Runciman and McKenna.

Ireland to be Excluded.

The treatment of Ireland is another thorny problem, and the conflicting statements regarding the matter may be an indication of the struggle which will go on in the Cabinet. All the papers, both conscriptionists and supporters of voluntary enlistments, agree that Ireland will be excluded from the operation of the bill, and that the Press Association statement that Ireland would be included was inaccurate. According to The Times, Ireland was included in the first draft of the bill, which was only intended to provide a convenient basis for discussion.

The Morning Post expresses the belief that Premier Asquith has been able to give Mr. McKenna and Mr. Runciman assurances that measures can and will be taken to insure a sufficient number of men being left not only to carry on the manufacture of munitions, but all trades vital to the interest of the country. The Post, although a conscriptionist paper, attaches importance to the retaining of these two Ministers in the Cabinet.

The Daily Chronicle says that the new bill will contain a clause safeguarding the navy from the danger of having all efficient recruits swept into the army, and estimates that when all allowances are made for unfit men and those required for the manufacture of munitions and for other necessary services, the new bill will bring only 200,000 men into the army.

Talk of Simon's Successor.

Wednesday's sitting of Parliament will be of exceeding interest. Besides Premier Asquith's statement, Sir John Simon will make a brief address, explaining his position. He has already taken formal farewell of his departmental chiefs. The names of Lewis Harcourt, First Commissioner of Works, and Herbert Samuel, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, are mentioned among his possible successors at the Home Office.

Miners' Threat to Stop Work.

The South Wales miners appear to be dead against conscription. James Winstone, President of the South Wales Miners' Federation, in a speech at Pontypool yesterday, announced that the Executive Committee had passed a resolution unanimously protesting against conscription.

"I know what I am saying," he added. "Unless the politicians of this country are careful they will stop the South Wales coal fields, and there will be no coal for the navy."

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 3, (Delayed.)—The attitude of the labor group toward the compulsion measure is still nebulous. A news agency item tonight says that the labor men will try to effect a compromise "whereby, after the bill has been introduced, an interval should be given for unattested men to enroll under the Derby scheme. If such men "if they remain insufficient after a reasonable time, the bill then should be allowed to pass." Another statement from a source close to the labor party says the most influential labor leaders willingly will give adhesion to Premier Asquith's plan "provided that a full statement of the results of the Derby canvass be made public, and that the figures showing the present and potential strength of the army are provided, together with particulars concerning the country's military necessities."

The Board of Trade, which is a Government department corresponding generally to the American Department of Commerce and Labor, has drawn up a list of indispensable trades and industries, and it is presumed that men engaged in engineering, shipbuilding, transportation, coal mining, and the iron and steel trades will not be called to the colors. Moreover, the President of the Board of Trade has expressed the belief that it will be difficult to spare more men from the shoe, hosiery, food production, chemical, leather, and automobile industries, while the Board of Agriculture is unwilling to see any more labor taken from the farms unless it can be replaced by women.

Therefore the group of trades which must furnish the most men under the new bill are such as the furniture, timber, glass, pottery, cotton, textiles, brick quarrying, and building industries.

Simon Ranked as a Pacifist.

The resignation of Sir John Simon had been forecast in press dispatches, and the formal announcement made yesterday was generally expected.

Sir John first sat in Parliament in 1906, after a successful career at the bar, and entered the Ministry in 1910 as Solicitor General. When the present coalition Cabinet was formed he assumed the post he has just relinquished, declining the Lord High Chancellorship because he wished to continue his political career. It was said of him recently that he was, so far a pacifist that when the war broke out he was on the point of resigning, as did Lord Morley and John Burns, but remained because of his indignation at the German invasion of Belgium.

DERBY GETS 2,829,263 MEN.

53 Per Cent. of Single Men, 59 of Married Britishers Enrol.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Lord Derby's recruiting figures for the period between Oct. 23 and Dec. 15 show that 1,150,000 unmarried men and 1,679,263 married men presented themselves for service; that is to say, the Derby scheme brought out less than 53 per cent. of the unmarried men hitherto unattested, and slightly more than 59 per cent. of the married men who had not offered their services.

Of the grand total of 2,829,263 married and single men 103,000 unmarried and 112,431 married men enlisted immediately. Eight hundred and forty thousand single men and 1,344,979 married men were attested for future service.

Of the single men 207,000 were rejected, while 221,853 married men were not accepted by the recruiting officers.

Lord Derby's report shows that the total men of military age in England, Scotland, and Wales who were not enlisted when the canvass began were: Single men, 2,179,231, and married men, 2,832,210, a total of 5,011,441.

The total attested, enlisted and rejected men having been 2,829,263, and the available men aggregating 5,011,441, it is shown that there are 2,182,178 men who did not offer their services.

SHAW DISSECTS CONSCRIPTION.

Must Not Adopt It Because Generals Want More Men, He Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 5.—In a letter to The Daily News this morning on conscription, Bernard Shaw says among other things:

"Conscription must not be introduced merely because a General declares it is necessary. It is the business of a General to think it necessary, just as it is the business of a cobbler to think there is nothing like leather. If we raised an army of 20,000,000 for our Generals and then asked them whether they would like another quarter million men, they would say 'Yes,' and they would be quite right, as their business is to have big battalions and not concern themselves about the civilians' part of the business, which is to decide how many men we can afford for fighting purposes, and tell the Generals that they must make good with that number and not a man more.

"Any fool can win at hazards if he has money enough to play double or quits, and any General can conquer the earth if he can snow his enemy under with unlimited dead. But fools have to learn, as some of us apparently still have to learn, that nobody is rich enough to play double or quits, and Generals have to learn that not even an empire with a population of over four hundred millions can fight to the last drop of its blood.

"You do not have to lose much blood to feel symptoms that remind you that you will faint, to say nothing of dying long before you come anywhere near the last drop of your blood, or for that matter of the blood of your enemy.

"The accepted figure for the full fighting force of a nation is 10 per cent. of its population. If this figure is wrong, as quite possibly it is, it had better be recalculated.

"Meanwhile it seems probable that we can reach that figure without conscription; perhaps we have already reached it. If we have, all the demands of all the Generals in the field for reinforcements will not justify us in going beyond it. If they cannot win with 10 per cent., they must just surrender, that is all."

ALLIES TO BE CONSULTED?

Suggestion That British Workmen Are Needed More Than Soldiers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 5.—Analyzing Lord Derby's figures on the results of his scheme of recruiting, The Daily Chronicle expresses the opinion that his estimate that 316,464 single men who did not attest under his scheme would be available for military service after all deductions is too high. It believes that the figure would be nearer 200,000, or even less, and adds:

"It is impossible to do anything but guess at the numbers of really eligible bachelors who remain unattested and unenlisted. If the unattested are compelled to appear before the tribunals and state their positions we shall know who they are and where we stand; but to put compulsory service before compulsory ascertainment is to legislate in the dark."

The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes:

"I understand the Allies are to be consulted on a very difficult question concerning the relative parts England should play in the war with money, munitions and men. It is obvious that if our contribution in fighting men is not limited in some way we cannot continue through 1916 giving our allies credit to the same extent as in 1914 and 1915. It is a question of what is best for them as much as what is best for us."

As to what is likely to happen in the House of Commons today, the same correspondent, writing last night, says:

"The atmosphere in the House of Commons is electrical. At question time today the menacing rumble of thunder could be distinctly heard and more than once a flash of lightning momentarily illuminated the whole political landscape, bringing out its features, some stark and ugly enough, with startling vividness. All signs presage a storm; whether it will break tomorrow on the introduction of the Compulsory Service Attestations bill remains to be seen."

The Irish Parliamentary Party will probably decide to abstain from official participation. On the first reading of the bill it is not expected that more than eight labor members will go into the lobby against the measure.

The Daily News says editorially:

"The first impression left by the Derby report is the impression of the astonishing response which the country made to the appeal. Had that appeal not been prejudiced by the introduction of the pledge, the verdict today would have been that the voluntary system had won a conclusive victory."

GEELONG SUNK IN COLLISION.

P. & O. Liner Went Down After Crash with Bonvilston.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company issued a statement today to the effect that the steamer Geelong was sunk in a collision with the steamer Bonvilston.

The sinking of the Geelong was reported on Monday night without mention being made of the cause of her loss. No lives were lost when she went down.

GERMAN FOOD LAW TANGLED

Court Rules That Cities May Not Fix Prices on Imported Goods.

HANOVER, Germany, Jan. 3.—In passing upon a petty case of the owner of a delicatessen shop who was charged with violation of the municipal minimum price regulations, the Supreme Court has rendered a decision which may become of the utmost significance for the entire empire. The defendant had been found guilty in a lower court of selling Brunswick sausage at a higher price than the maximum for Hanover. She appealed on the ground that the City of Hanover had no right to fix prices of goods brought to Hanover from an outside point. The Supreme Court sustained this contention.

The court holds that a municipality may establish maximum prices for local products only. Every city lives almost entirely on imported products, and the custom has been to establish maximum prices suitable to the peculiar needs of each case.

The difficulties in the way of drawing up national laws applicable to all cases will be very great. Until the necessary legislation is enacted there probably will be great confusion everywhere as a result of the court's decisions, as maximum prices for a majority of articles of food have been established by all municipalities.

Hospital Unit Reaches Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 4, (via London.)—The new American hospital unit, sent out by the American Physicians' Expedition Committee, and headed by Dr. Fred Kammerer, President of the New York Surgeons' Society, has arrived in Berlin. It will take charge of the military reserve lazaret at Deutsch-Eylau, East Prussia. Besides Dr. Kammerer, who is accompanied by his wife, the unit includes three surgeons, Drs. Frank D. Gorham, P. Sauer, and Frank Paschal, and six nurses.

NEW SERB ARMIES MASS TO STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

Greek mail bound for Athens and were arrested by Greek police.

"According to the Corriere della Sera of Milan, John E. Kehl, American Consul at Saloniki, who is caring for the interests of Austria, Germany, Bulgaria, and Turkey there, has called upon the Franco-British authorities to vacate the buildings of the Consuls who have been arrested. Mr. Kehl's request was refused.

"It is also reported that among the other Germans and Austrians arrested at Saloniki, numbering about 1,000, are the head master of a German school and several women."

BULGARS IN ALBANIA 12 MILES FROM TIRANA

Albanians Attack Italian Outposts at Durazzo—Montenegrins Recapture Bogievac.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—A Berat (Albania) telegram says L'Oeuvre's Athens correspondent states that 30,000 Bulgarians, after occupying Elbassan, from which place the Serbs retired, taking everything of military value with them, have reached Luma, twelve miles from Tirana.

The dispatch adds that shots were exchanged Saturday between the extreme outposts of the Italian garrison at Durazzo (on the Adriatic Sea) and Albanian irregulars commanded by Bulgarian non-commissioned officers.

The following Montenegrin official statement was received here today:

On Jan. 2 there was an artillery duel along the north front. On the east front, toward Mojkovac, the enemy made brisk attacks on our position lasting throughout the day, but these were repulsed.

Toward Berane the fighting was less violent. In the direction of Dechani-Plava we have retaken the position of Bogievac, from which we drove the enemy, who suffered severe loss.

On the other front there have been artillery duels.

WILL ANNEX MACEDONIA.

Ferdinand to Crown Himself Czar at Old Royal City of Ochrida.

VIENNA, via London, Wednesday, Jan. 5.—Political circles in Sofia report that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria intends, after the orthodox Christmas holidays, to proclaim himself Czar of Macedonia.

He will be crowned in the old royal city of Ochrida.

BULGARS BEGIN TO BALK.

Want Part of Greek Macedonia for Further Aid to Teutons.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—"The Bulgarians are reluctant to take the risk of employing their whole army in the Saloniki enterprise," says the Athens correspondent of The Daily Mail. He continues:

"They claim that with the conquest of Serbia and the reopening of the railway between Belgrade and Constantinople their part of the bargain is completed. They are disinclined to become Germany's cat's-paw unless a fresh arrangement is made, including a territorial reward in Greek Macedonia, which Germany is unable to promise. This situation is causing great perplexity in Berlin and Vienna."

The Balkan correspondent of The Times sends a dispatch in which he declares that the Bulgarian officials are in complete subjection to German jurisdiction. He says that every department of the Bulgarian administration is under control of German officers, whose permission is necessary for the transaction of the simplest business. He continues:

"In order to strengthen the German hold on Bulgaria and Turkey and to spare their own men, the Germans aim at employing native troops so far as possible, on foreign service, and in pursuance of this policy will employ Turkish, as well as Bulgarian, troops for an advance on Saloniki.

"The delay in this attack is not due to the difficulty in bringing up troops and supplies, but to the reluctance of Greece to open her frontier, in fear that the Bulgarian soldiers will take revenge for the events of June, 1913. The prospect of re-entering Saloniki, however, is the only remaining inducement Germany can offer Bulgaria for continued participation in the war, and if Athens is refused the incipient peace movement in Bulgaria will make rapid progress, with the result that the next few months may witness a strong reaction in Bulgarian public sentiment."

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"I have been greatly benefited by Sanatogen. My sleep is fifty per cent better than it was one year ago, and my mind and strength are much improved."

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"I do not think I could have regained my vitality without Sanatogen acting equally upon the digestive organs and the nerve centers."

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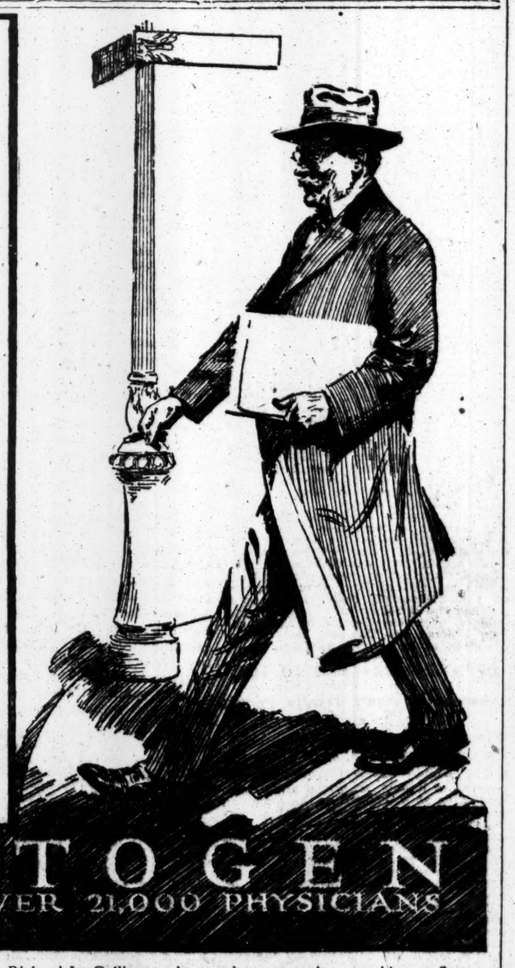

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Half-Yearly Reduction Sale Stein-Bloch Suits and Overcoats

$25 Suits and Overcoats *now* $18.75
$30 Suits and Overcoats *now* $24.75
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THIS is my *Twice-A-Year Reduction Sale* of Stein-Bloch Clothes held every January and July. At no other time can anybody buy garments here at a penny less than the regular prices.

I Personally Guarantee These To Be:
(1) *All this season's styles and fabrics.*
(2) *All taken right from my regular stock.*
(3) *All as here represented, or your money refunded at once.*

The Suits and Overcoats in this sale comprise hundreds of Stein-Bloch garments, together with my own exclusive John David models, and include "Regulars," as well as "Longs," "Shorts" and "Stouts," in all styles and fabrics of the season.

No charge for alterations, if needed.
Sale starts this morning at 8 o'clock.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Half-Yearly Reduction Sale John David Shirts

$1.50 Shirts.....*now* $1.10
$2.00 Shirts.....*now* $1.35
$3 and $2.50 Shirts.....*now* $1.85
$3.50 Shirts (Silk and Silk-Flannel) *now* $2.65
$6 and $5 Shirts (Fine Silk)...*now* $3.85
$10, $8.50, $7.50 (De Luxe Silk) *now* $6.45

THIS is my *Twice-A-Year Reduction Sale* of John David Shirts, held every January and July, concurrently with the sale of Stein-Bloch Clothes, which is announced in the adjoining column.

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Every neck-size and sleeve-length.
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BELGRADE MAPPED FOR DESTRUCTION

Marked Off in Small Sections for Concentrated Fire of Teuton Guns.

BLOW CAREFULLY PREPARED

Observation Work Started Before Warsaw or the Line of Russian Fortresses Fell.

SAY DEFENDERS QUARRELED

Crossing of Danube and Save Among the Most Thrilling and Desperate Feats of the War.

By CYRIL BROWN.
Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BELGRADE, Nov. 26.—The German military people consider the crossing of the Save and Danube as one of their most brilliant feats of the war; in fact, several high staff officers told me, in that quiet, modest, unboasting way which high German officers use, and which is common to most men accustomed to doing big things, that the Danube-Save crossing was unparalleled in military history, and, knowing nothing about military history, I was inclined to agree with them, particularly after seeing the wide sweep of swift water girdling Belgrade which had to be crossed at two points in the face of the Serbians' brave and desperate defense, (one of the few facts on which all warring world-war critics agree,) and at the same time having these sensational operations explained to me by participants, with a wealth of intimate, inside detail.

Thinking harsh thoughts about our military hosts for bringing us down here long after the big snow was over, but afterward almost reconciled by the magnificence of the picture offered us, we stormed in autos up the hill into Belgrade's battered citadel with a nice old Austrian colonel at our head, and, unlimbering notebooks and fountain pens, got into action quickly, first taking the fine old octagonal Turkish tower atop of the stone arch of the gateway or back door, by which the Austro-Hungarians and Germans simultaneously broke in.

On the site of the Kalimegdan, as the Serbian citadel is familiarly known, once stood a mighty Roman fort, and if you are credulous, you can still see a piece of the original old Roman wall. Then it became a Moslem bulwark, and many interesting souvenirs of that Turkish tenure survive, of which the octagonal tower is one. And yet, by a curious freak of war, this most conspicuous landmark and easiest of targets escaped destruction at the hands of the heavy Austrian artillery, while everything else in sight on the Kalimegdan was wrecked.

The interior shows where it got one dose of shrapnel, just enough to throw the fear of death into any possible artillery observers, but the bright blue of its Byzantine cupola still gleams in the sunlight, and correspondents can still climb up rickety wooden ladders to a wooden platform under that dome. The platform, to be sure, has no visible means of support, except a rotting beam or two with their ends stuck in crumbling brickwork, and when Colonel F. intimates that it would be just as well if you wouldn't do a tango or a turkey trot, as with very little coaxing the floor might give way under you and your nine colleagues, you almost wish you had fallen for the oratory of that life insurance agent who wanted to sign you up before you came over to look the war over. Then you note that the walls of this upper chamber and every bit of woodwork in it are covered with many hundreds of penciled signatures, dates, names and numbers of regiments, and other inscriptions, showing that hundreds of military sightseeing predecessors had climbed up and down again without coming to grief, for from the top of this tower you can see one of the great panoramas of the world war, and about every Austro-Hungarian and German soldier and officer who has ever passed through Belgrade has pilgrimaged up here to see it, too, if he could get time off.

Rush of the Invaders.

The German, Austrian, and Hungarian flags now wave from the tip of the citadel tower, and they still tell stories here of the great race to get the first flag up as Germans and Austro-Hungarians rushed the massive gateway and swept through the crumbling arch. They say it was a dead heat, and that the allied colors were flung to the breeze over Belgrade simultaneously. An interesting little detail, however, is that the German officer who hung the German colors out here had performed a similar stunt at Brest-Litovsk, being the first to raise the German flag over a captured fort there.

I couldn't learn the name of this German flag-raising champion, and if I knew it I probably wouldn't be able to use it, because the German military censor, acting under orders from higher up, doesn't approve of giving any publicity to German officers under the rank of Generals of armies, except in the most exceptional of special cases. He even tells me he will cut out his own name. But there is no objection to giving honorable mention to Austrian officers, and so I can tell who were the Austrian and Hungarian entrants that also ran in the flag race.

Looking over the penciled scrawls, we saw a more elaborate inscription with a deep ornamental border sketched around it, and in thick black letters the first line of the hymn, "Now thank we all the Lord." The entire inscription was as follows:

NUN DANKET ALLE GOTT!
Dr. Hans Schaden
K u. K Kadett
K u. K INF. BATT.
III/ 49
9 OKTOBER
OSKAR GEBHART, Gefr.
10/9 1915 6 Uhr fruh

As the handwriting on the wall showed, the Imperial and Royal Cadet and the pious corporal, who so devoutly thanked God for being the first up in Belgrade's citadel tower, had got there at 6 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 9.

Climbing down from your uncomfortable perch to firm ground again, you noticed that the Turkish tower was ornamented with four large, gilded clock dials, facing the four winds of heaven. The hands had not been shot away, and you noted with interest that the clock had stopped at 11:45, also at 1:05, 2:17, and 12:21, depending on which point of the compass you regarded the tower from. The mystery of this Turkish clock I must leave to future Baedekers.

Quarrels Among the Defenders.

There was another puzzle that you soon gave up for a bad job. Sauntering around the Kalimegdan grounds, you noted many pyramids of old-fashioned iron cannon balls, at least forty pounders, a military expert said. Probably they were only meant for ornament around the citadel grounds, but even without civil war artillery the defense of Belgrade must have been a sufficiently mixed affair.

Our Austrian artillery commander said according to eyewitnesses in Belgrade, (Serbian natives who had done a little spying for him apparently,) there were at least two big Russian guns with apparently Russians for gun crews; there had also assisted various English Long Toms, "big ships' guns," with English artillery officers in command, while French naval batteries were posted on the heights. The Austrian commander's principal informant, a Serbian woman who had been in close touch with some of the Serb officers, had also given him the interesting information, if true, that the French and Serbian Generals had not got along together any too well, that the French experts had rather tried to boss the show, and that, finally, Serb and French Generals had ended up in a quarrel.

The French aviators, also, it was said, quarreled with the commanding Serbian General and flew away, the angry General being alleged to have said, "I've got on so far without French fliers and I can do it again."

The Austrian artillery commander, in seeming confirmation of the disagreement among Ententers story, said:

"In the weeks of preparation before our offensive was launched I used to receive reports regularly from our observers every time an enemy flier went up, where he went, and what time he came down. Two days before our offensive I received a report that an enemy flier had gone up. A few minutes later came the telephone message that he had gone in the direction of Avala. Then another flier was reported going up and heading in the same direction, and so on. Then they were never reported as landing by my observers. I gathered that they had gone for good."

To the Serb weakness in the flying arm he attributed in part the clockwork success of the Danube crossing here.

He also seemed to think that the spirits of the Serbian troops had been artificially stimulated and kept up by false news from other fronts. They had found, he said, Serbian army orders here to the effect that the French had inflicted a great defeat on the Germans, taking 70,000 prisoners and 131 guns!

The Long Preparation.

Of rather greater interest was the insight Colonel F—— was able, and what was more important, willing, to give you into the preparation for a great offensive. It isn't the work of a day, or even a month, but of many weeks and months. The great offensive through Serbia had been decided on before even Warsaw fell, or any of that strong line of Russian fortresses! He had been ordered to Semlin, across the Danube, way back in the middle of July, to do the preparatory work for and later to command the artillery of the Austrian corps that was to force the Danube here.

For over two months and a half, he told me, the Austrian heavy artillery, including the new 42-centimeter Skoda howitzers and some loaned German 42-centimeter mortars, were assembled and rounded up and put into place on the Hungarian side of the river in driblets, so to speak. Most of the work of battery planting was done at night, so as to escape detection by the watchful Serbian enemy.

At other points down the Danube, where no crossing was intended, bodies of troops were marched up rather more ostentatiously (only to be withdrawn in the night,) and the good Colonel told with a reminiscent chuckle how at one point where it was desired to bluff the Serbians into thinking that they would attempt the river crossing, a fake mortar battery, made of a heavy tree trunk mounted on wheels, with "ammunition" wagons and gun crew, was brought into position by day, "masked" with shrubbery and earthwork, removed under cover of night, brought up again next day and "planted" in another battery position, sometimes drawing heavy Serbian artillery fire, and this little comedy continued for days and nights.

Meanwhile, from the middle of July on, the all essential observation work was pushed unremittingly and the results checked and rechecked in every way possible. Eighteen artillery observation posts were established on the heights on the Hungarian shore. Here artillery officers sat at telescopes and telephones in day and night shifts, trying to spot the Serbian battery positions. In many cases this was done quite simply at night from the flash of fire at the mouth of the gun, though it was frequently necessary to "tease" the Serbian artillery into firing by displaying some seemingly desirable target, as things had almost got to the dull, deadly pass of an armistice along the Serbian front during these weeks and months. The observation posts worked in pairs. The observed angle of a Serbian battery as seen from each observation post was carefully plotted on a large scale map, and its exact position determined by the point where the two lines cut one another. No pains were spared to correct the observations over and over again.

Meanwhile the Austrian flyers unfolded a degree of activity that ought to have been suspicious. Cruising over Belgrade and the hinterland on every possible flying day they looked for batteries and trenches both photographically and with the trained aero eye, their discoveries being checked up by the observation posts, and vice versa, whenever possible.

Guiding the Fire.

Colonel F— showed me the results of that ten weeks of work, his private map from which he had directed the preliminary bombardment of Belgrade, the protective fire while the troops were crossing the Danube in the night and the subsequent artillery support as the battle swept on over the distant hills. On this map, all Belgrade, including the Citadel, and the hills beyond, had been plotted out into fire zones bounded by irregular curves, most of the zones being badly dented and lopsided ovals. Each zone bore a letter of the alphabet, and I noticed on his map that the letters ran up to and including "S," showing that there were nineteen zones for fire control purposes.

In each zone, points of interest to the Austrian artillery, such as Serbian battery positions, trenches, buildings of a military character, including every vantage point and building in the Citadel, and every structure likely to be used for observation purposes, was clearly marked and serially numbered.

Thus, there was provided a complete artillerists' index to Belgrade and environs; for example, B5 would be the Serbian General Staff building on the Kalimegdan, P23 a certain Serbian battery on the heights behind Belgrade, N14 a factory chimney, A19-21 the various Serbian positions back of the railroad embankment down by the Danube, &c. Every Austrian and German battery was supplied with a printed copy of this "index."

Now began the work of what in German is called "Einschiessen"—of getting the range. Trial shots were casually fired over a period of weeks, so as not to betray what was up, and they were very careful not to hit any of the Serbian batteries or get suspiciously near them, but deliberately would pick a point several hundred yards to the right or left, in front or in back, and get the range of this point. Once they had it, they could make the necessary corrections for the position proper. In this way, the range was worked out for every "point of interest" for each Austro-German gun, and the resultant data incorporated in the index which each battery commander had.

But to achieve still greater speed and efficiency, these battery commanders had also to memorize the range data—to wit, angle of elevation and direction—for all the more "interesting" points at which they were likely to be ordered to fire, so that they could literally "recite them in their sleep," as the Colonel whimsically remarked.

All this, of course, greatly simplified the technique of directing the all-important artillery fire in such a delicate action as the forcing of the Danube under the very nose of the Serbian stronghold, so simplified that even a war correspondent could understand it. The artillery commander sitting quietly in his office sends telephonic orders through his staff officers to his various batteries up and down the line to direct rapid fire variously against A19-31. The battery commanders don't probably have to resort to their indexes; they know the range of each of these points by heart, and a fire wall rises between a string of Serbian trenches and the reserves they are eagerly holding out for. Another string, another string of thin numbers—and a cloudburst of fire and steel wrecks the Prince Mihiel Street and blasts the further way for the storming Hungarian battalions into the heart of Belgrade.

"The hardest thing to hit," said the Colonel, "is curiously enough a searchlight battery. We didn't get the Serbian searchlights till the second day. Searchlights are paradoxically very deceptive targets; they'll fool you almost every time."

How the Danube Was Crossed.

To really get the thrill out of the story of the Danube-Save crossing one had to stand on the edge of this high cliff and see just where it took place while being told how. In the horseshoe curve of the Danube lies a large, flat island, barren of cover—the famous "War Island," so-called because for centuries it had been a favorite crossing place for invading armies going both ways. Further upstream, behind "War Island," lies the smaller Kozara Island, overgrown with thick underbrush to the water's edge.

In the night of Oct. 5-6 three Austro-Hungarian battalions had been smuggled over to "War Island," where they intrenched and were to lie in reserve. In the night of Oct. 6-7, while the whole Austrian artillery deep drumfire pounded the strongly fortified Serbian positions along and behind the railroad embankment that skirts the Belgrade shore and engaged the Serbian, English, French, and Russian batteries on the heights about Belgrade, three more Austro-Hungarian battalions were loaded into pontoons, which for weeks had been lying concealed along the Hungarian shore. Forty infantrymen to the pontoon, with all the hand grenades they could carry; nine pioneers to do the rowing.

They drifted along with the current under cover of the ideally dark night, creeping along in the shadow of Kozara Island. Half a battalion "got lost"; lost its bearings, strayed off the course and essayed to make a landing in the Belgrade shore at the wrong point. They were picked up by a Serbian searchlight and the Serbian batteries promptly opened up a fierce fire on the easy floating targets. The survivors rowed back to the Hungarian shore. In one pontoon every soldier was killed with the exception of a single pioneer who succeeded, though badly wounded, in rowing back the "death pontoon" with its load of bodies.

The other two and a half battalions had better luck. They were able to skirt around "War Island" before being discovered; then, the pioneers rowing like madmen, made the short dash to land through a murderous fire that claimed half their men. At dawn the survivors had dug themselves in on the riverward side of the railway embankment, hastily scooping out holes providing a scanty cover. It was a curious fight that lasted all through the day. The skeleton battalinos of Austro-Hungarians couldn't get over the railway embankment and at the Serbians. They had won four feet of Serbian soil but could not gain another inch. They were forced to lie all day with their feet in the river beating back the Serbian attempts to throw them into the Danube. [Ellision by censor.]

Neither food nor ammunition nor reserves could be sent over to them during the day, but in the night of the 7th-8th the three battalions on "War Island" were ferried over, and, while the Austrian artillery laid barrier fire behind the Serbians, the hand-to-hand fighting raged along shore all of the second day. In the third night, the 8th-9th, three more battalions were landed at a point further down stream and brought the decision. The Serbian regiment (there seemed to have been only one left to defend Belgrade proper, seeming to bear out the statement that the Serbians had considered a successful crossing at this point out of the question and the initial bombardment as a mere bluff,) was caught in the flank, and either killed or taken prisoner.

The victorious Austro-Hungarian columns now swarmed up the broad Prince Mihiel Street from the river, gaining ground foot by foot in fierce night street fighting, and striking at the back of the citadel. Most of the citadel's garrison, to prevent being hopelessly cut off, withdrew in time, and, offering stubborn resistance, fought their way out through the city to the hills back of Belgrade. In the night fighting rockets were sent up by the Austro-Hungarians whenever it was desired to have their own artillery cease firing, while other colored rockets were fired to indicate their position, and thus guide the supporting fire of their own artillery.

It had been a race to gain possession of the citadel between the Austro-Hungarians coming up from the Danube and German columns that had crossed the Save at Gipsy Island and fought their way through the main street of Belgrade from the opposite direction, arriving in time to enter the Kalimegdan shoulder to shoulder with their allies.

Crossing of the Save More Costly.

More desperate and costly than the above-described operation was the simultaneous forcing of the Save passage by the Germans. One brigade was assigned to this job, and it was planned for one of the two regiments to occupy Little Gipsy Island and then storm the dam, while the other regiment had the harder task of forcing a crossing over Big Gipsy Island, whose difficult terrain, over half a mile lngo, but only a few hundred yards wide—a swampy jungle of dense underbrush—had been strongly fortified and was held in force by the Serbians. The following account is taken from the confidential report of the regimental commander to the brigade:

"On the night of Oct. 6-7, at midnight, the regiment stood ready behind the Save dam (on the Hungarian shore). Our heavy artillery laid heaviest fire on the island and the heights beyond. At 1:15 A. M. our minenwerfers began throwing mines of all sizes against Big Gipsy Island. The illumination was excellent, thanks to the bursting shells. The pontoons were now brought out of the Galovitza Canal, where they had lain concealed, and were carried over the dam to the water by the pioneers and launched. At 2:10 A. M. the pontoons pushed from shore.

"The enemy was silent. Till then one almost had a feeling that the Serbians might have left the island, but on approaching the island our pontoons were overwhelmed by a murderous rifle, machine-gun and artillery fire. Despite the fact that many pontoons were sunk while those manned by dead pioneers were driven down stream by the swift current, a landing was effected. Gradually six companies with three machine guns, were landed. Nearly all the pioneers were killed or wounded, and not a single pontoon survived the Serbian fire in serviceable condition. The troops fighting on the island were thus cut off from all communication with the regimental command on shore, which had no idea of what was going on.

"Our landing party succeeded in taking the Serbs' first line of defense on the edge of the island, but the Serbian counterattack quickly followed from their second line. It was beaten back in fierce hand-to-hand fighting, in which even spades were used to crush in skulls after the supply of hand grenades had been used up. Our troops stormed five times during the night against the Serbian second line and tried to take it, but without success. The Serbian artillery fire cut off all possibility of sending reinforcements, and the continued rattle of rifle fire alone let those on the Hungarian shore know that the fight still went on.

Soldiers Swam for Help.

"Cut off by the loss of their pontoons, there was no way for the troops fighting on the island to let the regimental command know that they were running out of ammunition, and that their position was becoming increasingly hopeless, until on the afternoon of the 7th an officer, with two soldiers, swam back to the shore and reported 'No ammunition, heavy losses, help necessary.' On the return swim they had the good fortune to catch two stray pontoons of a division upstream, and succeeded in towing them back, thus bringing a badly needed fresh supply of ammunition.

"The other regiment of the brigade had succeeded in storming Little Gipsy Island in the night of the 6th-7th, and was able to direct a flanking fire against the Serbians. The last battalion of the regiment, which has been held in reserve, was sent over, together with available ammunition. At 6 A. M. the last grand storm began. Our infantry now very slowly worked its way across the island, and by 5 P. M. the southern edge was in German hands.

"The Serbians had built a war 'float' bridge from the island to the Serbian shore, and in retreating over it to the mainland they failed to destroy it. We stormed the raft bridge through the heavy Serb artillery fire, and swept over it to the Serbian shore, where the remnants of two battalions stormed the sugar factory and the leather factory, both of which were defended by numerous machine guns. The charge swept on up the Vanovo hill, and the Topshider heights were stormed the same evening."

"Meanwhile a small column consisting of two of our companies turned townward and reached the Konak, meeting the Austro-Hungarians coming from the opposite direction. They took the Kalimegdan simultaneously the next morning."

The regimental report concludes:

"Many a silent hero rests on Gipsy Island; many an eye has since closed despite loving care; many a brave man writhes wounded in pain. The regiment will never forget these men, the heroes of Gipsy Island."

A Place for the Tourist.

A walk about the Kalimegdan amply confirmed your first impression on approaching Belgrade by boat—that this high cliff probably offered the tourist one of the choicest little collections of ruins in Europe; not many, to be sure, but every piece a gem. There was the famous Turkish tower called Kara Mustafa, a squatty, hexagonal tower that had evidently once served as a pleasure pavilion. The low-domed interior still showed faded sky blue, painted to represent the heavens, and a painted marble balustrade garlanded with faded pink painted roses ran around it, but only half way now, for here you had one of time's little ironies, for a big Austrian shell had neatly shaved away one-half of the tower of Kara Mustafa, destroying past repair a historic monument of the Turks, the present faithful allies.

Then there was quite an ordinary-looking stone quarry, whose component stones had been of archaeological interest before the great offensive, for this stone-quarry-like hole was what was now left of a chunk of that stout old Roman wall.

There are other historic relics scattered around the Kalimegdan, all unfortunately non-portable, and so of no interest to the souvenir hunter. In one of those subcellar passages that honeycomb the Kalimegdan hill we found a battered marble tablet, with Arabesque hieroglyphics (Greek to us) in relief, said to be the facsimile autograph of an ancient Sultan, whom we were not able to identify.

In these dark catacombs, whither the last of the desperate Serb defenders sought refuge, there was bloody circumstantial evidence of bayonet and knife and hand grenade fighting before the last of the little garrison had been accounted for.

It was a shivery walk through these caverns and galleries cut in the rock, twisting and turning for hundreds of yards, until finally we came to a mysterious and secret well, smelling of death and romance. Dating from the good old Turkish times, this well, about ten feet in diameter and cut through the solid rock, goes down more than 170 feet, and a tunnel connects the bottom of the well with the waters of the Danube, the mouth of the tunnel opening below the surface of the river. The Turks had probably used the deep well as a last "chute-the-chute" into eternity for those whom it was desired to dispose of expeditiously and unostentatiously.

There are probably several Serb bodies near the bottom of this well, if they haven't been carried through the tunnel into the Danube, for those desperate Serbian defenders of the catacombs, some of them, escaped from the pursuers by leaping into that dark and deep well, preferring suicide to immurement. You thoughtfully drop a few rocks into the death hole and count the seconds till you hear the splash, and breathe freer when you get out into the sun again.

The Austrian heavy artillery made a most successful mess of practically every building within the walls of the citadel. Never have I seen a fortress so badly punished. But then, from its exposed position on the crest of a cliff 200 feet above the Danube level, it had almost seemed to invite destruction. The Austrian heavy artillery probably never had a finer target than the Serbian General Staff building, for instance. It was as difficult to miss as the proverbial broad side of a barn. And how they had gone to it! With delightful accuracy the Austrians had succeeded in planting a shell either through or just under every window in the front of the building, while one of those curious freak shots had ripped up and rolled over the flat tin roof which now hangs draped like a giant flag, down the back of the building.

You walk to the edge of the cliff now, and note at the edge of the citadel a small stone church which was spared by nothing short of a miracle. A shell had plowed through the ruins of a Turkish wall close by and stopped just short of the church, forgetting to go off, as shells sometimes do.

There is also at the foot of the Kalimegdan an ancient Turkish bath, in which you could, however, no longer bathe with decency, for the top is gone and the bathrooms are punctured with small shellholes like a Swiss cheese.

Down by the waterfront, however, stands old Neboise, a round tower once part of the ancient Turkish fortress, which the Austrian artillery could not smear, try as they would. The Serbs had made of it a main point of defense, with many machine guns poking out through the narrow windowslits in old Neboise's masonic rotundity and those machine guns swept the landing place by the railway embankment. The Austrians took the tower under heaviest artillery fire. A 80.5 shell struck it, but glanced off, many other shells shaved and gouged and chipped it, but Neboise still stands.

FAVOR A BOYCOTT TO KEEP THE PEACE

American Chambers of Commerce Support the Principle of Economic Pressure.

FOR A WORLD COURT, TOO

National Chamber Polls 282 Organizations as to Views on Curbing Militarism.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Voting on the report of a special committee of the National Chamber of Commerce dealing with economic results of the war and American business, the principal commercial organizations of the country dissented but slightly to the proposition which received the indorsement of forty-four principal nations of the world at The Hague in favor of the establishment of an international court.

It was the eleventh referendum which has been conducted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States with the purpose of ascertaining, for the benefit of Congress and the President, the business opinion prevailing throughout the country on questions of immediate importance. Two hundred and eighty-two commercial organizations, Chambers of Commerce, and Boards of Trade located in forty States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii filed ballots. The American Chambers of Commerce in Berlin and Milan were among those which voted. Each organization voting was entitled to one to ten votes, according to the size of its membership.

There was also a large majority in favor of the special committee's recommendation that, for consideration of questions which arise between nations and which do not depend upon established rules or upon facts which can be determined by an international court, the United States should take the initiative in joining other nations in establishing a council of conciliation.

Dissenting votes of sufficient number to be regarded as having any significance were received only on the two propositions as to the methods recommended for enforcing peace. The first method, that of bringing economic pressure to bear upon any nation which should resort to military measures without submitting its differences to an international court, was carried, however, by considerably more than the two-thirds vote necessary to bind the National Chamber. According to the preliminary count, attested to by Elliot H. Goodwin, Secretary of the Chamber, 556 votes were cast in favor of this method and 157 against it.

On the use of military force in the event that concerted economic pressure should not be sufficient, the dissenting vote was large enough to prevent the Chamber from being committed in favor of this proposition, although the balance necessary was slight, and may be obliterated in the official recount. The by-laws require two-thirds of the votes cast to be in favor in order to commit the Chamber. Seven hundred and one votes were cast on this recommendation, of which 452 were in the affirmative, while the two-thirds vote required 468.

Referring to the first method, the report of the committee, of which Edward A. Filene of Boston is Chairman, says in part:

"In considering such a use of economic pressure, it should be borne in mind that it already comes to pass automatically within a more limited area when nations go to war. Warring nations promptly boycott each other. This is important to keep in mind because confusion on this point sometimes prompts the argument that 'non-intercourse would be a more expensive weapon than war'; as though the fact of going to war in some way avoided non-intercourse. What your committee really means by its recommendation is that, in the future, arrangements for international enforcement of the economic boycott should be organized on a world-wide scale, and that in these world-wide arrangements nations better fitted to co-operate with economic than with military power could also have a part in the application of the pressure needed to preserve the world's prosperity and progress.

"The boycott could be of progressive severity. In the first, and what would probably usually be the effective stage, the signatory nations would refuse to buy from or sell to the offending nation. If the offenses, however, were aggravated and persistent, all intercourse could be suspended, and if that proved insufficient, then, as the last step, recourse could be taken to military force.

"It is the deterrent effect of organized non-intercourse which would make war less likely, since it would be a terrible penalty to incur, and one more difficult, in a sense, to fight against than military measures. Further, its systematic organization would tend to make any subsequent military action by the co-operating nations more effective."

Besides Mr. Filene, the members of the special committee were P. H. Gadsden, lawyer, President of public utility companies in Charleston, S. C.; Edward Hidden, President of the St. Louis Business Men's League; Herbert S. Houston of New York, President of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World; H. A. Meldrum, President of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce; George E. Roberts, assistant to the President of the National City Bank of New York, formerly Director of the Mint, and Paul H. Saunders, President of the Mortgage Securities Company of New Orleans.

After the referendum had been ordered, the following committee was named to assist in the preparation of the important document: Charles Nagel of St. Louis, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Joseph H. Defrees of Chicago, formerly President of the Chicago Association of Commerce; R. G. Rhett, formerly Mayor of Charleston, S. C.; Howell Cheney, silk manufacturer of South Manchester, Conn., and John Joy Edson, President of the Washington Loan and Trust Company of Washington.

The latter committee filed arguments against certain of the special committee's recommendations. Commenting upon the economic and military pressure proposal, it declared, finally:

"Power to coerce by economic or military force, once created, is apt to be employed. The proposed league is almost sure to have within itself the elements of separate combinations, based upon distinct interests and aims. The opportunities for the exercise of such power are innumerable. They may find occasion in the circumstances under which controversies between nations arise or are induced, in the manner in which disputes are submitted and determined, and, above all, in the effect that will be given by a majority of a league to a council's recommendation, however arrived at. It is not clear that a powerful league would rest content with the moral influence of the proposed council's advice."

The largest vote of the country's commercial organizations was cast in favor of stronger and better defined rules for the protection of life and property upon the high seas. Again there was practical unanimity in favor of the United States taking the initiative in establishing the principle of frequent international conferences for the progressive amendment of international law.

GERMAN GUNS BATTER LINES EAST OF YPRES

British, French, and Belgian Artillery Also Generally Engaged.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Artillery activity on both sides of the western battle line continued yesterday, the most vigorous demonstration on the part of the Germans being in the front east of Ypres and northeast of Loos.

The official statement issued by the French War Office this afternoon reads as follows:

No important event occurred during the course of the night. Last evening our artillery destroyed in the outskirts of Andechy, in the region of Roye, a house which had served as a shelter for machine guns.

The French War Office gave out the following statement last night:

In Belgium our artillery continued its activity. Its batteries, together with the Belgian artillery, carried out a bombardment which seemed to be effective against a battery of the enemy stationed to the east of St. Georges. To the east of Boesinghe and in the region of Steenstraete we have successfully shelled groups of the enemy.

South of the Somme we bombarded the German first line trenches near Dompierre. A supply train, which came under our fire in the region of Hallu, south of Chaulnes, was scattered.

In Champagne a fresh attack with grenades directed against our positions to the west of Tahure failed.

In the Vosges there has been an artillery duel of great intensity in the sector of Hirzstein.

The Belgian official communication of last night says:

Last night and today violent artillery actions took place along the Yser front. The enemy bombarded several groups of men to the rear of our lines, and attempted without success to counterattack our batteries which had brought German barracks under their fire.

The British official statement of yesterday is as follows:

On the southern part of our front a small party of our troops made a successful bombing attack last night. Today our artillery effectively bombarded several portions of the enemy's lines. Hostile artillery is active northeast of Loos and east of Ypres.

BERLIN, Jan. 4, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The official statement from the War Office today says that there were no important developments yesterday on any of the fronts.

CAFÉ BOULEVARD
Broadway and 41st St.
AFTER THEATRE SUPPERS
Dancing and Feature Entertainment.
Brazilian Nut, Senor Arboz, Characteristic Dances
Miss Rae Edwardes, Lyric Soprano
M. Setola, Opera Comique Selections
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TOMORROW
Manhattan SHIRT SALE E&W
SEMI-ANNUAL

Now	1.15	formerly	1.50
"	1.55	"	2.00
"	1.95	"	2.50, 3.
"	2.85	"	3.50, 4.
"	3.85	"	5. & 6.

ALL SIZES AND SLEEVE LENGTHS
42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

Continuing today & tomorrow
The Semi-annual Sale of
Saks-made Suits for Men
Reduced from
$43, $40, $38, $35, $30 & $28
Now $23
(A small charge will be made for alterations.)
Every suit in this event has been made during the present season. Every suit is the exclusive production of the Saks organization. And the six original prices given are the actual ticket figures at which these suits formerly sold, and not the romantic ciphers of sartorial fiction.
The better the day the bigger the bargain—today is better than tomorrow.
Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

I. HESS (Est. 1893) Announces His
Semi-Annual Sale
E&W EARL & WILSON
DRESS AND FANCY SHIRTS
TO-DAY, JAN. 5th

$1.50	SHIRTS.....	Now	$1.15
$2.50 $2.00	"	"	$1.35
$3.00	"	"	$1.85
$3.50	"	"	$2.45
SILK	"	"	$2.95

The assortment of patterns, styles, sizes and sleeve lengths is complete; Dress Shirts in soft, plaited and stiff bosoms are included. Only twice each year are these famous Earl & Wilson Shirts sold at less than regular prices.
I. HESS,
COR. CHURCH & DEY STS.,
Opposite Hudson Terminal.

This Clothing NOT on Sale Until Thursday
Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue
Men's Clothing Shop
8 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue
THURSDAY
Annual Sale—Men's Overcoats
This is our regular stock and not merchandise bought for sale purposes.
Men's Winter Overcoats
Slip-on Models—33 to 44 chest
Single breasted slip-on model, patch pockets, of gray, brown or olive Scotch Overcoatings; including Overplaids, Tweed, Homespun and Heather Mixtures, yoke and sleeves silk lined.
17.50
Heretofore $24.50 and $27.50
Silk Lined Winter Overcoats
Chesterfield Model, Hand Tailored
For Men, 33 to 46 Chest
Chesterfield model—hand tailored—of Vicuna in Oxford, black or blue, with collar of velvet or self material; lined throughout with Skinner's Satin.
20.00
Heretofore $27.50
Men's Winter Overcoats
Fitted, Semi-fitted or Slip-on Models
Hand Tailored, of Oxford or Black Vicuna, velvet collar; also Slip-on model of Tweed, Cheviot or Homespun, yoke and sleeves silk lined, self collar. 33 to 44 chest.
20.00
Heretofore $24.50 and $30.00
Men's Silk Lined Overcoats
Fitted, Semi-fitted, Chesterfield, also Slip-on Models
Hand Tailored, Silk Lined Overcoats, of Oxford or Black Vicuna, velvet collar; Slip-on model of gray, brown or olive Imported Fabrics in Overplaids, Tweeds and Heather Mixtures, including plain Oxford and Homespuns, yoke and sleeves silk lined, self collar. 33 to 46 chest.
25.00
Heretofore $30.00 and $35.00

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securities—the kind that trustees are limited to—are selling to yield about 4½% or less. Our Guaranteed Mortgages, also legal investments for trustees and surpassed by none in safety, yield 5%.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
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WAR STARTS FLOOD OF BILLS IN HOUSE

Peace Disciples Vie with Preparedness Advocates in Propounding Theories.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—With the reassembling of Congress today, national defense and peace enlisted the attention of many House members, and the bill hopper in the lower chamber soon was filled with measures.

Representative Charles G. Edwards, a Georgia Democrat, offered a resolution to thank Henry Ford "for his noble purpose and generous contributions in trying to aid the European nations engaged in war to reach terms of peace."

Simultaneously Representative Clarence Miller (Rep.) of Minnesota introduced a bill to appropriate $12,000,000 to construct at the head of Lake Superior a Government plant for the manufacture of arms, ordnance, armor, and other military and navy appliances. Mr. Miller also proposed the establishment of a branch military academy at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, to train cadets as they are trained at West Point. An appropriation of $10,000,000 was asked for this project.

Representative Harry H. Dale of New York introduced a bill appropriating $1,400,000 for the construction of a research laboratory for the Navy Department near a tidewater in the State of New York."

An embargo on the shipment of munitions of war to nations that interfere with the commerce of the United States was proposed in a resolution offered by Representative Halvor Steenerson of Minnesota. The President would issue the embargo.

Representative William E. Cox of Indiana introduced a bill, which went to the Ways and Means Committee, directing an internal revenue tax of 20 per cent. on the manufacture of war munitions and vessels except those for the use of the United States.

The creation of a United States commission for enduring peace, consisting of former President Taft, ex-Secretary Bryan, Associate Justice Hughes, Senator William J. Stone, and Representative Hal D. Flood, is provided for in a resolution introduced by Representative Ashton Shallenberger of Nebraska. Mr. Shallenberger proposes that this commission shall go to Europe and consult with the belligerent nations in an endeavor to bring about peace.

The commission would serve without salary, but an appropriation of $50,000 for expenses is provided. The commission shall sail within fifteen days after the approval of the resolution.

Contending that the world is confronted with "international anarchy," Representative Philip P. Campbell of Kansas submitted a joint resolution proposing the establishment of an "International Federation of the World." Mr. Campbell also offered a tentative draft of a Constitution to be adopted by all the nations of the world in creating an international government for the promotion of peace and the re-establishment and enforcement of international law. A congress made up of representatives of all the subscribing nations is provided for, and Porto Rico is suggested as the capital country of the federation.

PILGRIMS INDIGNANT AT FORD INTERVIEW

Scout Copenhagen Stories That He Told Here of New View of Cause of War.

REPORT DENOUNCED AS LIE

Women Members' Bills for Gowns Are Rejected—Unlimited Bar Charges Forbidden.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Jan. 4.—The leaders of Henry Ford's peace expedition are indignant over a story in Danish newspapers that Mr. Ford, on arriving at New York, admitted he had changed his mind as to the cause of the war, saying that while he formerly thought the financiers and munition makers responsible, he now holds the warring peoples to blame. The Rev. Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones said:

"These statements are all lies, inspired by the same influences as were the previous falsehoods defaming the party."

"It is absolutely impossible that Mr. Ford ever said it, for it is contrary to all his basic ideas," declared Frederick Holt of Detroit. "He could not have changed his mind on this point."

Mme. Rozika Schwimmer, the Hungarian pacifist, was equally positive, asserting:

"The report is just as true as the stories sent out from the Oscar II. I talked with Mr. Ford on the night before his sailing and his mind was unchanged."

Gaston Plaintiff, the party's manager, received a cable from Mr. Ford tonight instructing him to go ahead with all plans as made previously.

The pilgrims have been getting passports vised by Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German Minister to Denmark, for the rail trip through Germany to The Hague. This trip is to be taken entirely without official sanction from the United States Government, which refused to extend the passports, and the party are practically guests of the German Government.

The consent of the German authorities to permit the party to pass without American authorization for the trip through a belligerent country was obtained largely by the efforts of Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, who is understood to have influenced various agencies. There is no official confirmation of a rumor that the Danish Minister interceded to get permission, but the rumor still persists. Personal friendship among Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, the American Minister, Dr. Egan, and Admiral de Richelieu, a leading Danish steamship owner and Member of Parliament, led to de Richelieu's intercession with the Count and to consequent consent of the German Government.

"Admiral de Richelieu and Count Brockdorff-Rantzau arranged the matter," Dr. Egan said. "I am glad personally, for I realize from the insurance rate demanded for vessels the danger involved in a sea voyage."

It is reported that when the Ford leaders first heard of the arrangement they protested, on the ground that it would lead the general public and the German authorities to think the peace party pro-German. Then it was pointed out that general opinion, including that of German authorities, already holds that view, whereupon they agreed to make such profit as possible out of it. This rumor cannot be verified, but observers are inclined to think it plausible.

The peace party is destroying all printed works and manuscript, as required by the German authorities. There is much speculation over what will become of documents alleged to indicate sympathy of neutral Governments with the movement. These have been often mentioned, but never shown, by Mme. Rozika Schwimmer, who, of course, is accompanying the party.

Four women members who are subjects of nations hostile to Germany are sailing from Copenhagen by a round-about route for The Hague tomorrow. The Norwegian and Swedish delegates already selected and the Danes, still to be chosen, will accompany the party to The Hague, and all of the Ford party except five delegates for the proposed neutral conference and Louis Lochner, Mme. Schwimmer, and probably Gaston Plantiff and his assistants will start home on a steamship from Rotterdam Jan. 12.

There is still much chance that the neutral conference will be held in Stockholm. There is no information as to what the Dutch are preparing to do with the party or how much is to be done in two or three days before the entire party breaks up. Despite strict German regulations, Admiral de Richelieu, who is well acquainted with many high German officials, doubts if there will be serious annoyance on the rail trip.

"I doubt if they will even examine baggage," he says.

If this view is correct it probably indicates a very complaisant attitude toward the Ford movement on the part of the German Government, in view of the experience of other Americans. Many members of the party asked Mr. Plantiff, who is Mr. Ford's manager, to give them the money equivalent instead of first-class passage to Rotterdam, but they got only a flat refusal, due to his unwillingness to have extravagant former Ford guests perhaps left penniless in Europe.

More stringent financial regulations obtain in the party. Delegates are no longer allowed to charge unlimited drinks to Henry Ford, and several women members who bought clothes from Copenhagen modistes and sent the bills to the Ford party were compelled to pay themselves.

A letter was received today from Ellen Key expressing conventional praise of the noble purpose of the expedition, but refusing to join, owing chiefly "to the present state of despondency about every effort to arrive at a just and durable peace."

"Never has the situation seemed darker," she writes. "The all-important thing is the formation of a small deliberative body of authorities on international relations, with members from belligerent and neutral countries, to form proposals for peace based on justice to all. No other question ought to be mixed up with the deliberations. After such a peace is won, the time can come for discussing reduced armaments and boards of mediation, &c."

A cable has been received by Mr. Lochner asserting that it is the purpose of Jane Addams to join the party ultimately, but her doctor is unwilling to let her sail for another month. Undoubtedly one of the five delegates' places will be held for her. Probably another will be kept for W. J. Bryan, and a third for a very prominent statesman whose name has not yet been mentioned but whom the leaders are trying to enlist. The last two delegates probably will be Judge B. B. Lindsey and Mrs. Joseph Fels.

The party's preparations for departure are proceeding, regardless of the Austrian situation, which will entail no danger to the expedition. Even in case of a break with Austria-Hungary when the Ford delegates are going through Germany, the party will be allowed to pass through without molestation or internment. Apparently these pacifists are not wanted even as prisoners.

FORD GIVES A DEAN A JOB.

The Rev. S. S. Marquis to Study Conditions in the Factory.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 4.—Henry Ford, leader of the peace mission, returned to Detroit today, but at the station he avoided a delegation of local citizens who had planned to welcome him home and present a floral piece in recognition of his peace efforts. He remained in his private car and proceeded to his country home at Dearborn. A public meeting in honor of Mr. Ford is being planned.

The only member of the Ford party who left the train in Detroit was the Rev. Samuel S. Marquis, Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral here. The Rev. Mr. Marquis said that early tomorrow morning he would don his working clothes and proceed to the Ford factory, where he is under engagement for a year to study sociological conditions among the 20,000 employes.

WAR AID FOR JEWS EXCEEDS $1,000,000

Verbal Promises and Pledges Not Yet Tabulated Make Prospective Total Much More.

MORE MEETINGS PLANNED

Dr. Magnes Going to Kansas City to Lead Rally That May Rival Big Baltimore Demonstration.

The American Jewish Relief Committee announced yesterday further progress in its campaign for $5,000,000 this year for Jews suffering from the war. The actual total of cash received last night was $798,007, and the tabulated pledges amounted to $209,886. Thus the amount actually raised and pledged is $1,007,893, meaning that the first million dollars is practically in hand. Verbal promises, pledges not yet tabulated, and cash contributions not yet listed, it was said at the office of the Treasurer of the fund yesterday, make the total considerably more than $1,000,000.

Word was received from Kansas City yesterday that plans were afoot there for such a mass meeting as those held in New York and Baltimore. Dr. J. L. Magnes, who spoke effectively at both of these meetings, will address the Kansas City gathering.

The contributions of $25 or more each received yesterday at Felix M. Warburg's office, 52 William Street, were:

Pittsburgh Com.	$4,000	L. Lippman	50
S. F. Rothschild	500	S. Solomon	50
Detroit Com.	500	S. B. Bldg. Corp.	50
Edward C. Blum	500	Mrs. C. J. Teller	50
Rosenwasser Bros.	500	E. N. Stein	50
James Seligman	500	S. Steinberg & Co.	50
Buffalo Com.	500	J. S. Silverstein	50
Daniel P. Harp	500	S. Oppenheimer	50
Vigor Club	300	Mrs. C. L. Sulzberger	50
M. Crystal	250	C. L. Sulzberger	50
L. Abraham	250	Selma Hess	50
Joseph Koshland	250	M. Strauss	50
William G. Willcox	200	S. J. Levy & Son	50
Edward Hirsh	200	A Friend	50
David Shaff	150	E. Mannelsdorf	50
Keller Mech. Eng.	125	Oppenheim & Co.	50
Mrs. C. Klingenstein	100	Chas. Kline	50
A. Well & Bros.	100	Billings Com.	38
J. Haberman Co.	100	Lebanon Hospital Staff	32
B. Frank & Son	100	S. Steinfeld	25
Mme. Alma Gluck	100	Benj. Manilite	25
E. Heller & Bros.	100	Josh W. Mayer	25
"Help"	100	Anonymous	25
Julius Kaufmann	100	Ritter Bros.	25
Charles Dittman	100	Benj. Meyer Lada Aid Society	25
Henry Gitterman	100	Brotherhood of Painters	25
David Price	100	S. M. Schuele	25
Marcus Strass	100	James Lurie	25
Alvin Untermyer	100	Y. & L. Gaertner	25
Samuel Aronson	100	I. O. O. F., 465	25
Henry Wollman	100	C. P. Cohn	25
Cong. Eitz Chaiom Anshe Wolozen	92	E. Littman	25
McAlpin guests	81	F. Kurgman	25
East Liverpool and Wellsville Com.	70	Mrs. O. B. Hirsch	25
L. F. Robertson & Sons employes	61	A. Heyman	25
Pikers Club	60	Drs. Sheitlis	25
D. Crystal & Co.	25	H. Schlosser	25
I. O. B. A., 642	25	F. M. Kingsbury	25
L. Werthelmer	25	Maud W. Sternberger	25
H. Forman	25	M. Forscher & Co.	25
Mrs. B. Seligman	25	E. Goldbury	25
I. Schnitzer	25	D. J. Steinhardt	25
H. Hoppenfeld	25	Sam Gabriel	25
K. Paston	25	Florence M. Oppenheimer	25
H. S. Martin	25	Mrs. E. Clarke	25
E. Allmayer	25	A. & J. Altheimer	25
M. Weil	25	Geo. C. Baker	25
Louis Jarett	25		

The following pledges of $10 or more a month each were also received:

Yarn Clear. House	$25	Dr. Joel Blau	$10
Jurker Benev. Asn.	25	E. Schofield	10
J. Schrudler	20	T. Adelson	10

Other pledges varying in amount from ten cents to $5 a month were received, amounting to about $32 a month.

R. C. KERENS GRAVELY ILL.

Hurried from His St. Louis Home to Hospital in Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 4.—Ex-Ambassador Richard C. Kerens, a noted figure in finance and politics in the Middle West, entered Johns Hopkins Hospital this morning as a patient after a hurried trip from his home in St. Louis. He is under the direct care of Dr. Hugh H. Young, and occupies a suite in the James Buchanan Brady Clinic.

Mr. Kerens is in a serious condition, suffering from a complication of disorders that are rather difficult to treat because of his advanced age, 78 years. He has been in failing health and his physicians, giving up hope of aiding him, advised an immediate removal to the hospital. His family physician accompanied him on the trip to this city, which was made in an especially equipped compartment of a fast express. It is thought that an operation will not be necessary.

OREGON COAST IS SHAKEN.

Earthquake Shocks Cause Many to Rush from Their Homes.

NEWPORT, Ore., Jan. 4.—Two sharp earthquake shocks were felt here at 11 A. M. today. Dishes rattled on their shelves, and people rushed from their homes. No damage was reported.

Earthquakes are of rare occurrence on this part of the Oregon coast.

Miss Harris has joined the Christmas Club

She, like thousands of others, wants a little extra money next Christmas. The small change you fritter away keeps up your payments during the year.

Look for the sign Christmas Club in your bank window or phone the Christmas Club, Spring 309, for location of bank operating Christmas Club nearest to your home or office.
14 Banks in Greater New York. 200 in New York State. 100 in New Jersey. 35 in Connecticut.

DONAS QUIT ATLANTIC CITY.

Former Mrs. Claussen and Husband May Be in Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 4.—Mrs. Ida Claussen Dona, with her husband, vanished from this resort today, and the feeling prevails that perhaps she has gone to Philadelphia to have a second marriage performed. It is said she decided to go to Philadelphia because the ministers at this resort did not take kindly to performing the second ceremony.

It was also said that publication of a picture of F. A. Dongan, a former Sunbury (Penn.) hotel clerk, which was identified by persons who knew him here as a picture of Dona, may have had something to do with his bride's sudden departure.

It was pointed out that Mrs. Dona would like to have a second marriage ceremony in order to forestall legal difficulties that might arise because of the marriage being performed under the name of Dona in New York last Tuesday.

As far as can be learned, no one has received any word from the couple since they left here today.

Have You an Unexpired Lease on Your Hands?

This Letter from a Prominent Client Indicates What We Can Do for YOU Also

PARK & TILFORD
WHOLESALE WAREHOUSES
NEW YORK

April 11th, 1914.

Sub-Leasing Company,
New York City.
Dear Sirs:-
Find enclosed our check in your favor in payment for your charge of commission for renting rooms 1001-03 of the Brunswick Building.
We appreciate your efforts in renting these offices in addition to the others which you have leased for us. You have done well in securing us three good tenants for the vacant rooms we had under lease.
Yours truly,
PARK & TILFORD,
Per [signature] Treas.

No Charge Until We Rent Your Space

Any Part of City—Uptown or Downtown

THE SUB-LEASING CO.
EST. 1912 - INC. 1915
Offices and Lofts
1472 Broadway, Cor. 42nd St.

R. H. Macy & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's
Herald Square
B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Men's Clothing Sale Is On

As usual, the values are the talk of the town. Macy clothing sales are notable for unusual things—broad selection, fine merchandise and prices that baffle competition because this is the only big cash clothing proposition in New York. No "Special" purchase—every garment from Macy standard stocks.

Note the Values:

Suits and Overcoats that were $16.75 and $18.50, Now **$12.75**	Suits and Overcoats that were $19.75 and $22.50, Now **$15.75**	Suits and Overcoats that were $24.75 and $27.50, Now **$18.75**
Suits and Overcoats that were $24.75 and $29.75, Now **$21.50**	Suits and Overcoats that were $29.75 and $32.50, Now **$23.50**	Suits and Overcoats that were $38.50 and $54.75, Now **¼ off**

Macy's—Men's Clothes Store—Fifth Floor.

James McCreery & Co.
34th Street 5th Avenue

DRESSMAKING & TAILORING DEP'T
(Fourth Floor)

For a limited period we will make to order, in the latest materials, copies of Advance Models in Suits and Gowns, at the following

Special Prices

Tailored Suits ..... 65.00 and 75.00
Afternoon and Street Dresses.. 65.00 and 75.00

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

Clearance Sales now in Full Force

A Closing-out of all Winter Styles in

SUITS COATS WRAPS GOWNS DRESSES BLOUSES FURS AND MILLINERY

Involving the very highest character of Womens Fashionable Outer Apparel

AT ABOUT HALF-PRICE

The most opportune buying event of the season

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

The FRENCH SALONS
4th FLOOR
are now prepared to execute orders for Tailleur Suits Gowns Wraps Blouses & Millinery from imported models just received

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Fur-trimmed Tailor-made Suits

will be on sale to-day (Wednesday) at extraordinary reductions from former prices. Included in this offering is a large assortment marked at

$22.50 & $27.50

The Sale of Women's and Misses' American-made Underwear will be continued to-day (Wednesday)

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

The GIMBEL Men's Store

Announces an Important Reduction Sale of

Men's $35 to $45 Overcoats Suits and Ulsters, at $25

SPLENDID clothing—the very best we carry. Taken right from stock and reduced never less than $10, and in more than half the quantity as much as $15 and $20.

The Suits afford almost limitless choice—most of the Overcoats are silk-lined, and the Ulsters are the best lot we ever showed. All sizes.

In fact, the Sale offers very decidedly the BEST Clothing values we have given this season.

It is well to remember that this GIMBEL Clothing, fully up to the exacting GIMBEL standard, was excellent value at its regular prices—and so is doubly worthy your attention today.

Also—A Special Offer of

Men's $22.50 to $32 Overcoats, Suits & Ulsters, at $16.50

Smart models, excellently tailored in the most popular fabrics of the season. Really exceptional values, especially the fully silk-lined Chesterfield Overcoats. All sizes in stock. GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Broadway and 33d Street

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Men's Custom Tailoring
(Third Floor)

AN UNUSUAL INDUCEMENT TO-DAY AND THE REMAINDER OF THE WEEK

Men's Sack Suits
$25.00
Made-to-Measure; Regularly $32.50 to 40.00

The smartest materials in browns, grays, blues, blacks and neat mixtures will be employed with hand tailoring of the highest excellence in the construction of these suits.

10 per cent. extra charged for sizes over 44 chest.

Alexander's Shoe Sale

Greater values this year than ever before. Old qualities at old sale prices but new styles and new lasts despite the rise in leather. Smart styles in right sizes for every normal foot. Prompt service.

Men's Shoes	$2.90 to $5.75
Women's Boots	$2.60 to $4.85
Women's Slippers	$1.90 to $4.25
Children's Shoes	$1.35 to $2.95

SIXTH AVENUE, Corner NINETEENTH STREET

WIRELESS ON BARGES FOR THE MISSISSIPPI

Marconi Company Signs One of Largest Contracts It Has Ever Made.

REGULAR SERVICE PLANNED

Power Vessels Up to 5,000 Tons to Ply Between Minneapolis and New Orleans.

Navigation on an extensive scale will be restored to the Mississippi River this year, according to an announcement made yesterday at the offices of the Inland Navigation Company, of 52 Broadway, a $9,000,000 corporation chartered in Delaware last June. Coincident with this announcement came one from the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company that it had completed with the navigation company one of the largest contracts for wireless equipment and operation ever made. According to the wireless company's records, the contract is the largest known except for that by which the Marconi Company equipped the Standard Oil fleet.

The navigation company, which is backed by English and New York capital, is building thirty-six power barges varying in capacity from 1,000 to 5,000 tons, which will travel on regular schedules between Minneapolis and New Orleans, with stops at all important points between these two cities on the Mississippi River and its tributaries. The first barge is now nearing completion at the Howard Shipyards, Jeffersonville, Ind., and the company expects to have a number of the barges in actual service by next March.

This promised restoration of traffic on the Mississippi River on a large scale comes after years of agitation, in which business men of New Orleans, St. Louis, and other cities have sought the realization of some such plan as that of the Inland Navigation Company. For a long time the efforts for this achievement were directed toward the deepening of the river by Federal appropriation, so that vessels of deep draught might go up as far as St. Louis, but Congress declined on several occasions to make the necessary appropriation. The necessity for deepening the channel of the river, it is said, has now been avoided by the plan of using barges that will draw only a few feet of water, and will therefore be able to navigate without danger or difficulty.

First Use of Kind for Wireless.

The idea of using wireless equipment is another striking feature of the plan; for never before has wireless been called into service, on an extensive scale at least, for inland navigation. Each of the barges will be equipped with 2 k. w., 500-cycle panel type Marconi quenched gap sets, which will give a continuous communication range of 400 miles or more. Marconi operators will be aboard the barges, and service will be supplied between the barges and between each barge and land station as at present in ocean navigation.

The wireless apparatus is expected to be of particular value in keeping shippers advised of market conditions and directing the transshipment of cargoes to take advantage of favorable developments. For example, if a shipper sends a cargo of wheat, or any other product, down stream consigned to New Orleans, and learns, after shipment, that his cargo can be more profitably disposed of at some other market, he will be able to communicate with the barge by wireless and direct a change in destination.

By the wireless also the operating officials of the navigation company will be able at all times to know the exact location of any barge. Through this knowledge they can keep shippers and receivers of freight informed of the time of delivery of any cargo. If, too, a barge runs aground at any point in the river, or suffers other mishap, a hurry call for assistance can be sent out without delay. The importance of this is evident when it is realized that accidents to barges are likely to occur in desolate regions at points miles distant from cities and towns. Nearly every use to which the wireless is put at sea will have its value in the inland wireless system, according to E. J. Nally, Vice President and General Manager of the Marconi Company.

The proposal of the navigation company is to compete directly with the railroads. The idea of those financing the company is to facilitate the movement of the crops of the West and Middle West and of the cotton and other products of the South. Shipments of wheat, apples, &c., will be taken down the river for delivery to river ports or for reshipment at New Orleans to New York or through the Panama Canal to Pacific Coast ports. Cotton and other products will be carried upstream.

Freight Rates Will Be Lower.

Not only will the freight rates be lower than those of the railroads, it is said, but the company promises to guarantee a speed in transportation unusual in inland water traffic. Each barge is to be equipped with four 80-horse-power engines working separate propellers. There will be an express and a slower service, the express barge being built to make eighteen miles an hour upstream and twenty-four miles an hour downstream. The slower barges will go eight miles an hour upstream and twelve miles an hour down.

WOULD RAISE $300,000,000.

Equitable Income Tax Association Wants Rich Men to Pay High.

The Equitable Income Tax Association, of which Register John J. Hopper is President, has sent a memorial to President Wilson and the Ways and Means Committee of the House urging the enactment of legislation to obtain $300,000,000 from an individual income tax to meet the expenditures for preparedness.

The memorial advocates that all persons receiving an income of more than $1,000,000 be taxed a third to a fifth. Among the signers of the memorial are Frederic C. Howe, Immigration Commissioner; James P. Boyle, President Central Labor Union of Brooklyn; Professors Henry R. Seager and Henry R. Mussey of Columbia University; J. J. Pastoriza, Tax Commissioner of Houston, Texas; Daniel Kiefer, Chairman Fels Fund Commission of America; Edward T. Hartman, Secretary Massachusetts Civic League; Charles H. Ingersoll, Henry C. Lippincott, publisher; Clarence E. Todd, Secretary California League for Home Rule in Taxation; Judge A. B. Pittman, Memphis, Tenn.; Charles McCarthy, Legislative Librarian, Wisconsin University; Professor Charles H. Cooley of the University of Michigan; Samuel Hopkins Adams, Justice John Ford, Eugene F. Cranz, Secretary Ohio State Grange; George W Coleman, President Associated Advertising Clubs of America; W. A. Hays, lecturer Indiana State Grange; Chester C. Platt, Batavia, N. Y.; Robert A. Woods, James A. Young, University of Pennsylvania; John A. McSparran, Master the Pennsylvania State Grange.

SALVINI'S CHARITY GIFTS.

Bequests to Florence Institutions and a Blessing for Italy.

ROME, Jan. 4.—Under the terms of the will of Tomasso Salvini, the actor, who died last week, sums ranging from $1,000 to $4,000 are bequeathed to institutions of charity and art of Florence. The following passage occurs in the will:

"May Providence cause my country to prosper politically and morally, and conserve her as an example for all other nations in civilization and justice."

M. DE CASTELLANE HURT.

Father of Count Boni Knocked Down by a Motor—Will Recover.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The Marquis de Castellane, father of Count Boni de Castellane, was knocked down by an automobile as he was coming out of the military hospital, where he had been working. Although his injuries are serious, the physicians believe he will recover.

RECORD REICHSBANK TOTALS

Note Circulation at New Level Owing to Loan Banks' Operations.

BERLIN, Jan. 4, (via London, Wednesday, Jan. 5.)—The Reichsbank's returns at the end of December show record figures in several respects.

Owing to the fact that borrowers were able to get cheaper accommodations at the loan banks, the so-called Darlehenskassen, than at the Reichsbank, much money for the final settlements for the year was borrowed from them. As the Darlehenskassen then converted their certificates into currency at the Reichsbank this caused the note circulation of the Reichsbank to reach the record level of 6,918,000,000 marks, last week's increase being 647,000,000 marks. These operations of the Darlehenskassen caused an increase in the Reichsbank's holding of their certificates of 828,000,000 marks.

According to a statement issued by the Reichsbank the increased operations of the Darlehenskassen were not due to payments on the war loan, which amounted to 184,000,000 marks for the week, but to the ordinary requirements of the country.

The statement says that the increase of the Reichsbank discount was less than in normal years before the war, yet the amount of bills in hand far exceeds any previous year-end. Notwithstanding the large increase of note circulation the gold covering of notes is still equivalent to 35.3 per cent., which is more favorable than in any previous year except one.

The Clearing House turnover in Germany for the year was 58,000,000,000 marks, as compared with 66,000,000,000 marks the previous year.

Payments on the war loan at the end of December amounted to 11,295,000,000 marks, or nearly 93 per cent. of the loan paid in.

As an indication of the slight extent to which the war is reacting on business conditions the statement says that bankruptcies in 1915 were only 4,480, as against 7,738 in 1914.

KILLS MAN AND HERSELF.

Mrs. James Walsh Had Deserted Her Family to Live with Beggs.

Mrs. Gerda Olson of 136 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, got the police to break into a room last night which she had rented three weeks ago to a young man and woman calling themselves Mr. and Mrs. William A. Beggs. Beggs was lying dead in bed. He had been shot over the heart and through the right side. The young woman, in her night clothing, lay across the foot of the bed. She, too, was dead, with a bullet wound over the heart. A revolver lay close by her right hand.

Coroner Wagner took possession of many letters. He said they told of the young woman's intention to kill the man and herself. She was not Beggs's wife, but was Mrs. Katie Walsh, who had deserted her husband, Frank, and their two children in Ridgewood a year and a half ago. One letter marked "To be opened when found" read:

"I am tired of living this life. I am through with it, and I shall end it all. I am going to kill the man who ruined my life and then kill myself."

Another letter was addressed to Paul Windels, a lawyer of 3 Cedar Street. He said Mrs. Walsh was the daughter of William G. Opry, owner of Arion Hall in Arion Place, near Broadway, Brooklyn, who died in 1912. He said Mrs. Walsh was the only legatee and would shortly have come into possession of about $20,000.

Detectives learned that Beggs was a chauffeur. Mrs. Joseph Ward of 583 Carlton Avenue told them, they said, that the young woman had called on her on New Year's Eve and had broken down as she declared:

"I love Will, but he is going to leave me. There is another girl in the case and he is infatuated with her."

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

New York—29 W. 42 St. AEOLIAN HALL Brooklyn—11 Flatbush Ave.

Makers of The Aeolian-Vocalion and the famous Pianola Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World

Style G $100.

The AEOLIAN-VOCALION

The Phonograph of Richer Tone That You *Can Play*

THE Aeolian-Vocalion is a phonograph of such superior musical quality that it is virtually a new type of musical instrument.

Tonal richness and fidelity distinguish the Vocalion. Deep voices of the orchestra that the talking machine intones but dully, high notes of the human voice that have sounded so thinly from your records—these and all the tonal beauties with which music is enriched, the Aeolian-Vocalion re-voices undimmed in splendor, unchanged in subtlest quality.

THE WONDERFUL

GRADUOLA

This remarkable invention, second in importance only to the invention of the phonograph itself, has made the Vocalion truly a musical marvel. Through the delicate tone-control which this ingenious device provides, you literally may sing with the voices of the greatest artists—play with the skill and technique of the greatest instrumentalists.

All Models of the Vocalion Are Sold on Liberal Charge Terms

The Aeolian-Vocalion is on exhibition and sale, in New York, only at Aeolian Hall. Whether or not you are a possible purchaser, you are cordially invited to hear the instrument demonstrated

Copyright 1915, The Aeolian Co.

Biltmore Ice Gardens

(BILTMORE HOTEL)

OPEN AIR SKATING

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC FOR THREE SESSIONS—DAILY

Except Tuesday and Thursday Afternoons, Saturday Mornings and Sundays.

GLASS ENCLOSED TEA ROOMS.

Dancing in Glass Room after 10:30 P. M.

MORNING SESSION 10:30 to 12:30 $1

AFTERNOON SESSION 2:30 to 6:30 $2 Including Afternoon Tea

EVENING SESSION 8:30 to 11 $2 Including Buffet Supper

Exhibition Skating by ALFRED & SIGRID NAESS OF THE HIPPODROME

Natzy's Music Competent Instructors

Founded 1827. Arnold, Constable & Co. Founded 1827.

Telephone 5000 Murray Hill

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

First of Our Customary "January" Sales in the New Store

IMPORTANT NOTICE—*In full accordance with an old-established custom to always enter the Spring Season with our stocks in every department aglow with new up-to-the-minute merchandise, we select January the month to dispose of all remaining Winter articles still on our shelves at Reductions in prices sufficiently interesting to make all our offerings most attractive to our customers. A small part of the offerings is as follows:*

5,000 Yards

Dress Fabrics and Coatings

Also the smartest Imported Mixtures for Skating Costumes and Sport Suits, and the scarce and much wanted white Corduroy for Southern Wear

At These Very Special Prices

BLACK CHIFFON BROADCLOTH—54 inches wide, an exceptional offering of a fine imported quality of spring weight, soft lustrous finish, sponged and shrunk. *Regularly $2.00 yard* 1.75

FINE BROADCLOTH—54 inches wide, in Black, Tan, Brown, Belgian and Navy, Myrtle and Battleship Grey. *Regularly $2.00 yard* 1.50

WOOL VELOUR—54 inch and the desirable shades of Navy, African, Plum, Myrtle and Burgundy. *Regularly $2.75 yard* 2.25

DRESS SERGES AND IMPORTED SCOTCH MIXTURES—54 inches; Serges in Navy, African, Myrtle, Taupe, Purple, Burgundy and Black. Mixtures in Heather, Navy and Brown. *Regularly $1.75 yard* 1.45

BLACK SERGE—48 inches. Unusual value, specially adapted for Tailor Suits. *Regularly $1.25 yard* 90c

WHITE WASHABLE CORDUROY—36 inches. Advance sale for Spring Coats, Suits and Separate Skirts. *Very specially priced, yard* 1.00

5,000

Men's High Grade Shirts

Our Annual January Sale is Prepared to Make Room for Early Shipments of New Spring Shirts of Exclusive Designs and Colors.

Hence These Specially Reduced Prices

PLEATED FRONT FANCY NEGLIGEE—Stiff cuffs.
PLAIN NEGLIGEE FANCY—Stiff cuffs.
FANCY MERCERIZED AND SILK STRIPED SHIRTS—Soft cuffs.
DRESS SHIRTS—Plain laundered bosom and cuffs.
Values $1.50 and $1.75 1.10

SILK AND MADRAS—Regular silk designs.
CONTINUOUS PLEATED FRONT—Advance designs.
NEGLIGEE—From fine woven madras.
SOFT CUFF SHIRTS—From very fine fabrics.
Values $2.00 and $2.50 1.55

Finest Pure Silk Shirts Greatly Reduced

Corsets

Latest 1916 Models

Our Exclusive

"La Sylvina"

20% Off Our Regular Prices

Perfect in fit, of exquisite material, beautifully finished, equal to much higher priced Corsets; adapted for the slight, medium and full figures in Coutil or Broche.

Regular Stock Prices

5.00 and 6.00

Sale Price 20% Off

"SUCCESSO" CORSETS, $3.95
"C. B." CORSETS, $5.00
"REDFERN" CORSETS, $4.00
} 20% Off

Brassieres

Linen embroidered or lace trimmed. The well-known makes of Debevoise, Poix and Pansy.

Specially priced

45c, 90c, 1.35, 1.85

"LA SYLVINA" BRASSIERE—Hand embroidered. *Specially priced* 1.95

FILET LACE BRASSIERE—*Specially priced* 95c

WASHABLE SATIN BANDEAUX—*Specially priced* 1.45

A 4-Day

Great Rug Event

Commences Today, Wednesday, January 5th
Closes Saturday, January 8th

Our Own Stocks Reduced to Close

Important Notice

Savings Average ⅓

Stock Valued at Over $100,000 of Choice Oriental and American Rugs

All from Our Own Stocks, Marked at Prices Greatly Below the Actual Present Values to Make Room for Entirely New Shipments. Choice Patterns and Colorings, Suitable for All Rooms.

150 Oriental Carpets

At Prices Fully 10 Per Cent. to 25 Per Cent. Below Actual Values.

TURKISH AND INDIA CARPETS—In plain and all-over effects, ranging in size from 10x12 to 18x25.8.

Regularly priced from $200.00 to $940.00.

Now at the following range of prices:

Size 10 x 12	Now	150.00 to 205.00
Size 10 x 14	Now	180.00 to 230.00
Size 11 x 16	Now	220.00 to 275.00
Size 12 x 15	Now	228.00 to 280.00
Size 12 x 18	Now	265.00 to 325.00
Size 14 x 16	Now	260.00 to 355.00
Size 14 x 20	Now	345.00 to 450.00
Size 16 x 25.8	Now	to 580.00

High Grade Rugs

Representing a saving of from 10 to 20%.

Selected lot of English and Best Domestic Wilton Rugs in unusually attractive and desirable designs and colorings.

4.6 x 7.6 6.0 x 9.0 6.9 x 9.0 8.3 x 10.6 9.0 x 12.0

100 "Made Up" Carpet Rugs

best quality ⅓ to ⅓ less than regular prices, averaging in sizes as follows:

BRUSSELS AND VELVET—4.9 x 4.6	6.00
WILTONS—4.9 x 4.6	7.50
BRUSSELS AND VELVET—7.0 x 4.6	7.50
WILTONS—7.0 x 4.6	10.00
BRUSSELS AND VELVET—7.6 x 5.3	10.00

Our Exclusive

"La Sylvina"

Washable Satin Undergarments

In white and flesh, reproducing exquisite Models of French design.

At January Reduced Prices

NIGHT GOWNS.. 5.95, 6.95 upward
ENVELOPE CHEMISES..... 2.95, 4.25, 5.00 upward
CAMISOLES..... 95c, 1.45 upward

Crepe de Chine Undergarments

Only a very fine grade of Crepe de Chine of firm texture is used and the laces selected for trimming are also of beautiful quality.

Special For This Sale

NIGHT GOWNS... 3.45, 4.45, 4.95
CAMISOLES..... 95c, 1.25, 1.45
ENVELOPE CHEMISES..... 1.95, 2.45, 2.95

Matinees

CREPE DE CHINE MATINEES—Hand scalloped. Specially priced
CREPE DE CHINE MATINEES—Lined with Albatross. Specially priced 5.00

Unusual January Sale Values in

Evening Gloves and Fine Silk Hose

All are from our own stocks, offered at Exceptional Reductions from the Regular Prices.

White Kid Gloves

20 BUTTON GLACE GLOVES—The very best grade of French kid. White only. *Regularly $5.50 pair* 4.25 **3 pairs for $12.00.**

16 BUTTON GLACE GLOVES—Selected grade, of fine French kid. White only. *Regularly $4.00 pair* 3.25 **3 pairs for $9.00.**

12 BUTTON GLACE GLOVES—Real French kid in white and light tan, embroidered backs. *Regularly $3.50 pair* 2.85 **3 pairs for $8.25.**

2 CLASP GLACE GLOVES—Finest grade real French kid, handsomely embroidered in all white and white with black. *Regularly $2.50 pair* 2.00 **3 pairs for $5.70.**

Silk Hosiery

PURE THREAD BLACK SILK—Pure dye, cotton soles and tops. *Regularly $1.00 pair* 75c **3 pairs $2.20; 6 pairs $4.25.**

PURE THREAD INGRAIN SILK—Black, White, Smoke, Putty, Castor. Cotton tops and soles. *Regularly $1.00 pair* 75c **3 pairs $2.20; 6 pairs $4.25.**

PURE THREAD INGRAIN SILK—Very brilliant and serviceable, double silk soles and garter tops; black or white. *Regularly $1.50 pair* 95c **3 pairs $2.75; 6 pairs $5.40**

PURE SILK CLOCKED HOSE—Very excellent quality, black with white clox, or white with black clox, cotton tops and soles. *Regularly $1.50 pair* 1.10 **3 pairs $3.25; 6 pairs $6.25**

Infants' and Little Children's

Dresses and Fine Undergarments

Including the finest hand-made Imported Garments at exceptional reductions from the Regular Prices.

INFANTS' HANDMADE DRESSES—In Bishop style and with hand embroidered yoke and trimmed lace edging. Sizes 6 months to 2 years. *Formerly $1.25* 65c

INFANTS' HANDMADE DRESSES—Tucked or hand embroidered yoke; Real Lace at Neck and Sleeves; sizes 6 months to 2 years. *Formerly $2.00* 95c

INFANTS' HANDMADE DRESSES—Hand embroidered yoke and skirt; Lace at Neck and Sleeves. Sizes 6 months to 2 years. *Formerly $3.50* 1.95

INFANTS' LONG SLIPS—Tucked yoke, lace trimmed. *Formerly $1.50* 95c

INFANTS' LONG SLIPS—Tucked, hand embroidered and lace trimmed. *Formerly $2.00* 1.50

INFANTS' LONG SLIPS—Smocked at neck, trimmed with lace and beading. *Formerly $2.50* 1.95

LITTLE CHILDREN'S HANDMADE DRESSES—Empire style, with dainty hand embroidered yoke. *Formerly $2.95* 1.95

LITTLE CHILDREN'S HANDMADE DRESSES—Russian or Empire style, with beading and ribbon, and hand embroidered. *Formerly $6.50* 3.95

CHILDREN'S KNICKERS—Ruffle of dainty embroidery. Sizes 2 to 8 years. *Formerly 75c and 85c* 50c and 60c

CHILDREN'S DRAWERS—Tucked and Embroidered Ruffles. Sizes 6 to 14 years. *Formerly 75c* 50c

CHILDREN'S GOWNS—Fine Cotton, trimmed with embroidery. *Formerly $1.25* 95c

LIGHT FOR MOTORISTS

Motorists' one big fear is returning home after dark with their questionable, puzzling lighting systems. The Bosch Lighting Systems are simplicity itself and their efficiency is second to none. If you find it on your new car, it is the best find you could make. Look for it. Ask for it.

A complete Bosch Lighting System fitted to your type of engine, going through any pace you suggest and its workings made perfectly clear, can be seen at

The Big Bosch Exhibit, Spaces C 15, C 16, 3d Floor, Grand Central Palace.

BOSCH, 229, W. 46th St., New York

Goupil & Co of Paris
EXHIBITIONS
Portraits By
Miss Betty Peters
AND
Landscapes By
Mr. Richard Montague
Until January 15 Inclusive.
58 W. 45th St. Between 5th & 6th Aves.

FLAT ROLL **DESKS**
Office Furniture
in great variety of style and price

T. G. SELLEW 111 FULTON STREET New York.

CHICAGO LIMITED
Leave New York 2 P.M. Arrive Chicago 2 P.M.
Via Lackawanna-Michigan Central.
Lackawanna Railroad
ALL steel, electric lighted sleepers.
Ticket Offices: Broadway Cor. Wall St. Cor. 28th St. Cor. Park Pl. Cor. 42d St. Brooklyn—505 Fulton St.

SORE THROAT
and tonsilitis if neglected frequently result in serious illness. The preparation that will give you quick relief and is sold at fifty cents at your druggists and at the Riker-Hegeman stores is
BENZOMINT
Contains no harmful or deleterious ingredients.

Resinol Shaving Stick
always gives a cool, soothing, skin-healing shave, even with cold water

STANDISH a New
ARROW COLLAR
2 for 25c. Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., Makers

BURRILL'S TOOTH POWDER OR PASTE
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LINDABURY DEFENDS NEW HAVEN POLICY

Declares Directors' Acts Had Sanction of Taft and Wickersham.

RIDICULES CONSPIRACY IDEA

Growth of System Held to be Natural, and Not Due to Premeditated Monopoly.

Laying the ground for the general defense of all the eleven of the ex-Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company who are now on trial in the Federal District Court, Richard V. Lindabury set before the jury yesterday the difficulties which the Government had to surmount before they could ask for a conviction. They were not, he said, charging the defendants with monopolizing or attempting to monopolize the transportation facilities of New England, but with conspiring to do so, and there were, he contended, many obstacles in the way of accepting a belief in that conspiracy.

For not only in Mr. Lindabury's view was the development of the New Haven, which had taken place, perfectly legitimate and the result of sound business reasons, but it had also received, as it went along, the commendation and approval of the highest authorities. The prosecution had been brought under the Sherman law, and yet the man who had made that statute a reality had passed favorably on the New Haven's acts.

"George W. Wickersham," said Mr. Lindabury, referring to the abandonment by the Taft Administration of the civil suit against the New Haven, "was a great Attorney General, a great lawyer, but back of him was a greater lawyer, William H. Taft, President of the United States. It was he who decided the Addyston Pipe Line case and set the Sherman law upon its feet. Yet they, after an investigation of the New Haven, were satisfied that there had been no violation of that law.

"That solemn judgment ought to be sufficient for the jury. It would be monstrous if these defendants should be punished for continuing a state of affairs that had been thus approved. It is a monstrous thing that the Government should now come in and charge conspiracy for the same state of affairs, which has not been substantially changed."

Leading up to this declaration, Mr. Lindabury began by contending that there had never been in the history of the country a development more natural and normal than that of the New Haven in the last twenty-five years. Every economic reason, he asserted, favored it, if it did not compel it.

"Without it," he declared, "New England would have withered and shriveled up."

Due to Special Circumstances.

Then Mr. Lindabury took the jury through the long list of acquisitions by the New Haven and contended that as each step was dictated by special circumstances it was ridiculous to talk of any preconceived plan. Thus he instanced the acquisition of the Old Colony line in 1895, and pointed out that if the New Haven had not taken it A. A. Mellen of the Philadelphia & Reading would have done so:

"It happened," Mr. Lindabury said, "that the strength and brains were on the side of Morgan and Rockefeller, but they might have been the other way. It was one of those railroad fights that we older men can remember as common enough once, before the days of regulation. I don't ask you to decide the merits of this fight, but can you say that the acquisition of this road was the result of a cold-blooded plan?"

Mr. Lindabury answered the argument which James W. Osborne on Friday had built on the letter which Charles S. Mellen, while President of the Northern Pacific, had written concerning the 'monopoly' of the New Haven by pointing out that Mr. Mellen then had no connection with the New Haven and that his use of the word was merely 'a casual remark.' Moreover there were many kinds of monopoly, and not all of them were unlawful.

Then he passed on to the acquisition of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and contended that it had been taken merely because it happened to be in the market, and that Mr. Mellen had referred the matter to Washington before he decided on it.

This led counsel up to the Billard transactions, and these Mr. Lindabury asserted the jury had really no right to consider at all. The New Haven Directors were required by the State authorities to rid themselves of their holdings, and it was natural that they should unburden themselves in a direction they considered friendly, and to a man from whom if the chance offered they could acquire the Boston & Maine stock again.

"It is common enough in business, and I dare say you jurors have done it yourselves, to get a friend to do something you cannot do yourselves. It is all perfectly legal, and the Government has only brought in this Billard matter for pyrotechnical effect," Mr. Lindabury declared.

As Mr. Lindabury took up the steamship deals, he again referred to the old condition of cut-throat business, and then laid stress on the fact that when the New Haven had the opportunity to sell its steamboats at the large price of $20,000,000 to Charles W. Morse its Directors had referred the question to President Roosevelt and other Government officials, and at their request had refused the bargain. How, then, could their determination to keep the steamboat lines with the "contemporaneous approval of the President of the United States, two leading members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Commissioner of Corporations, as well as of the officials and merchants of Massachusetts," be now interpreted as proof of their monopolistic desires?

Explanation of Trolley Transactions.

The trolley lines came next for consideration, and in relation to them Mr. Lindabury had a ready explanation of the action of the New Haven in grouping them in intrastate companies. It was not, he said, as the Government had contended, in order to exempt them from the action of the Sherman law, but merely to save the New Haven the trouble and expense of making double sets of annual reports. It had in any case to report to the State authorities, but by avoiding crossing the State lines the trolley companies, escaped the reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Grand Trunk episode occupied a good deal of Mr. Lindabury's time in the afternoon, and the gathering interest in the trial as it draws toward a close was shown by the increased number of spectators, including a number of fashionably dressed women.

The reason why the first negotiations between the New Haven and the Grand Trunk broke down was the offer on the part of the Canadian Pacific of better terms. Then when Mr. Mellen modified his offer to Charles M. Hays of the Grand Trunk, naturally, Mr. Hays objected. Mr. Lindabury went on to describe the Grand Trunk's proposed Palmer and Providence line, and as he referred to Mr. Mellen's purchase of his 'perpendicular farm' across its path, of which the Government has made so much, he said:

"It seems to have been a sort of a joke. At any rate, it could never have prevented the construction of that line; and he was a practical joker, anyhow."

Nothing in the bargain between Mr. Mellen and Mr. Chamberlin, the successor to Mr. Hays, was improper, and the New Haven had no idea that Mr. Chamberlin had ever thought of abandoning the work on the new line.

"It had cost $4,000,000 already," said Mr. Lindabury, "and, as Mr. Mellen told Mr. Chamberlin, to drop it would be to raise hell. The failure of the Grand Trunk to finance the work in England was the reason of the abandonment."

Mr. Lindabury also laid stress on the fact that a number of Directors who had served with the defendants had not been indicted, and called attention to the lack of the faintest charge that any of the Directors had ever been personally interested in any of the transactions for which they were now on trial.

Charles F. Choate will take up the defense this morning, speaking especially on the way in which the Boston people consider the New Haven's attitude toward New England. He will be followed by Michael Kenealy and Homer S. Cummings, who will speak as Connecticut men. Finally De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for Lewis Cass Ledyard, will close the arguments for the defense.

The court opens this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

SHEVLIN'S FAMILY GETS ALL

But Greater Part of His Insurance Is Payable to His Firms.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 4.—The will of Thomas L. Shevlin, former Yale football star, who died last week, after a brief illness, was filed for probate today. The entire estate, the estimated value of which is $3,500,000, is left to the widow and two children.

The executors, business associates of the lumberman, are named also as trustees of the estate, a large part of which is placed in trust until the two children reach the age of 30. The money will then be equally divided between them. Mrs. Shevlin will receive an annual income of $60,000, in addition to money from certain holdings.

Although Mr. Shevlin's life was heavily insured, only $25,000 is payable to the widow, $1,500,000 being payable to two companies of which he was head.

VISITORS FILL CITY HOTELS TO CAPACITY

Automobile Show, Conventions, and Other Attractions Bring Unprecedented Throngs.

MANY BUYERS IN TOWN

Double Prices Offered for Accommodations and Theatre Tickets Are in Great Demand.

With the Automobile Show on and half a dozen conventions of lesser importance being held in the city, New York is entertaining more visitors than have ever assembled before at any one period. For months the wave of prosperity that has been passing over New York has been felt in the hotels, but during the last few weeks it has developed into a tidal wave, and now even the quietest and most remote hotels are filled to capacity.

The Automobile Show, of course, is the chief magnet, and has attracted exhibitors or interested spectators from almost every State in the Union. Interest in the show has increased steadily since the first exhibition at the Madison Square Garden fifteen years ago until now as many as 20,000 persons a day have attended the show at the Grand Central Palace. Time was when the Horse Show was the event of the year and the hotel men considered it their busiest season, but the Automobile Show has greatly eclipsed the Horse Show or any other similar exhibition. But it is not the show alone that is now attracting visitors to the city, for life insurance men, shoe salesmen and buyers, and others in the commercial world are holding conventions, and there are many in New York on pleasure bent. This, too, is the season for the Spring buying, and L. W, because of conditions abroad, buyers from all over the country, and even South America, have come here to make their purchases.

This increasing inflow of transients naturally, has filled all the hotels until now a room is at a premium, and with all its large hotels New York is experiencing the new condition of not being able to accommodate the big crowds of visitors thronging here. Hundreds are being turned away every day and some of the places have announced that they will be unable to make any more reservations for several days at least. The hotels are also being used as headquarters for the different automobile companies, and an unusual amount of entertaining is being done for the guests.

Even such quiet hotels as the Buckingham, that are far removed from the hurry and bustle of the commercial world, have felt this recent demand and have been called on by their downtown neighbors to relieve them.

"During the sixteen years that I have been in the hotel business," said J. E. Lowe of the Hotel Netherland, "I have never known so many people to be in New York at one time. Our hotel has been filled to capacity for some time and now we are putting up people in every available place. We are now refusing to make reservations in advance, and today when a man telephoned from Thirty-fourth Street for a room I told him that I could hold it no longer than ten minutes."

The St. Regis is so crowded that when ex-Governor Walsh of Massachusetts arrived there a few days ago without having made reservations he was obliged to sleep in the ballroom. Edward French, chief clerk of the Waldorf-Astoria, made an estimate yesterday that there were between 15,000 and 20,000 more visitors in the city than at this time last year. He said that the Waldorf is now accommodating about a hundred more persons than the capacity number.

There is an even greater demand on the hotels adjacent to the Grand Central Palace. The Biltmore, Astor, Vanderbilt, Manhattan, Knickerbocker, and Belmont are particularly pressed, and all of these places have company headquarters where the motor enthusiasts assemble. L. M. Boomer of the Hotel McAlpin said yesterday that it would be impossible to make any more reservations there until the first of next week, for they already have more than 1,900. Many applicants have offered double prices for rooms, and it is not unusual now for one just arriving in the city to be obliged to go to half a dozen or more hotels before finding accommodations. A clerk at one of the hotels last night in trying to find rooms for persons who had stayed with them before called up thirty-three hotels without success. The Hotel Woodstock during the day had seventy-five who were waiting for rooms, and a hundred more were turned away. Many have turned to furnished apartments, and these have been snapped up as far uptown as 125th Street.

The theatre ticket agencies at the hotels have been unable to supply the large demand. The opulence of the out-of-town guests is shown by the readiness with which they pay any sum for tickets asked by speculators, who seem to have a temporary monopoly.

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Prior to removal, this month, to the new building
Fifth Avenue at Fiftieth Street
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The advent of the 1916 MODEL KNABE PIANOS demands the clearing of floor space now occupied by high-grade instruments which we accepted in part payment for Knabe Upright Grand and Player-Pianos purchased for the Holidays. These instruments are but little used—in fact many are now in better condition than originally, having been thoroughly overhauled by our experts. The list contains such well-known makes as

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THE FOLLOWING LIST REPRESENTS A FEW BARGAINS FROM THE 220 PIANOS WHICH YOU MAY CHOOSE FROM AT EQUALLY GREAT REDUCTIONS.

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UPRIGHT PIANOS

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BAUMEISTER, mahogany, like new.	325	95
LECKERLING, ebony, fine tone.	300	125
STECK, mahogany, like new.	450	170
HARDMAN, rosewood, like new.	425	250
SOHMER, rosewood, perfect shape.	400	265
HAINES BROS., walnut, rebuilt.	375	275
KNABE, mahogany, perfect tone.	500	395
STEINWAY, Vertegrand, mahogany, as new	550	405
KNABE, mahogany, a gem.	550	440

GRANDS

	Formerly.	Now.
CHICKERING, excellent tone and condition	$850	$345
ARMSTRONG, miniature, perfect.	650	480
HAINES BROS., miniature, smallest size	650	510
KNABE BABY, rosewood, fine tone.	850	565
STEINWAY, ebony, perfect condition.	900	575
KNABE Mignonette, mahogany, a gem.	700	590
KNABE Mignonette, white mahogany.	800	615
STEINWAY, Baby, rosewood, same as new	900	625
STEINWAY, Parlor, perfect shape.	1200	645
KNABE Louis XV., Circassian walnut.	950	725

88-Note PLAYER PIANOS

	Formerly.	Now.
WALTERS, mahogany, a bargain.	$450	$285
BYRNE, mahogany, excellent	500	310
ARMSTRONG, mahogany, demonstration used.	600	385
MARSHALL & WENDELL, mahogany, perfect.	550	390
HARRINGTON, mahogany, same as new	600	395
HAINES BROS., mahogany, every improvement	850	540
KNABE De Luxe, a perfect player.	950	725
HAINES BROS. Player Grand, a gem	1050	850
KNABE-ANGELUS Grand, Circas. wal.	1750	1300

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SUPREME IN VICTOR SERVICE—CONVENIENT TERMS

BECK STARTS FUND TO AID THE FRENCH

Urges Eleven Others at Metropolitan Benefit to Give $1,000 Each for Ambulances.

CALVE STIRS BIG AUDIENCE

Feature of Concert Was Her Singing of "La Marseillaise"—Proceeds More Than $10,000.

The heart of France and of French sympathy beat in the Metropolitan Opera House last night. Almost all of the seats in the great auditorium were filled with those whose eyes are on France in the war, and whose hands are reaching out for France's aid. The occasion was a concert given by the Flotilla Committee of the Vacation War Relief Committee to raise funds for the purchase of motor ambulances.

No announcement of the results in money was made after the concert, but it was estimated by Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, the Chairman of the Flotilla Committee, that between $10,000 and $15,000 had been raised by the sale of boxes; seats, programs, and flags and by contributions pledged on cards distributed through the audience.

James M. Beck, who spoke in the entr'acte, said that it would require $12,000 to put into commission a flotilla of five motor ambulances, and that if eleven persons in the audience would pledge $1,000 each for payment within the next two weeks he would be the twelfth donor of $1,000. His offer was received with applause that made the members of the committee hope that when the pledges are tabulated today eleven $1,000 contributions will be found among them.

But with all this, the feature of the evening was the music, and the feature of the music was the singing of "La Marseillaise" by Mme. Emma Calvé. The audience received enthusiastically every preceding number, but when Calvé sang "La Marseillaise" all other enthusiasm seemed to pale. Putting all of the fire of her art and feeling into the song, the singer swept the audience away from commonplaces to a dizzy height of patriotic sentiment.

Previously Mme. Calvé, who, as well as all of the other artists, donated her abilities to the occasion, sang numbers from famous operas, including Carmen. Others on the program were the Salzedo Harp Ensemble, which included the Misses Mildred Dilling, Antonia Griffin, Mary S. Warfel, Helen Penrose Donlevy, Marion March, Pauline de Fonteny, Mary Wall, Thelma Holm, Margery Clinton, and Mary Seller; Reinhold de Warlich, with Ellmer Zoller at the piano; R. Sapio, accompanying Mme. Calvé; Kathleen Parlow, with A. Homer Samuels at the piano; Gina Viatara and Victor Maurel, Carlos Salzedo, Loraine Wyman, with Ward Stevens at the piano; Laurette Taylor, Yves Nats, and the orchestra under the direction of George Barrere.

Motor enthusiasts will find 16 important, interesting stories and articles in the big 108-page 14th Annual Automobile Number of Collier's which is out this week. Don't miss this "National Automobile Show on paper." It is in this week's issue of

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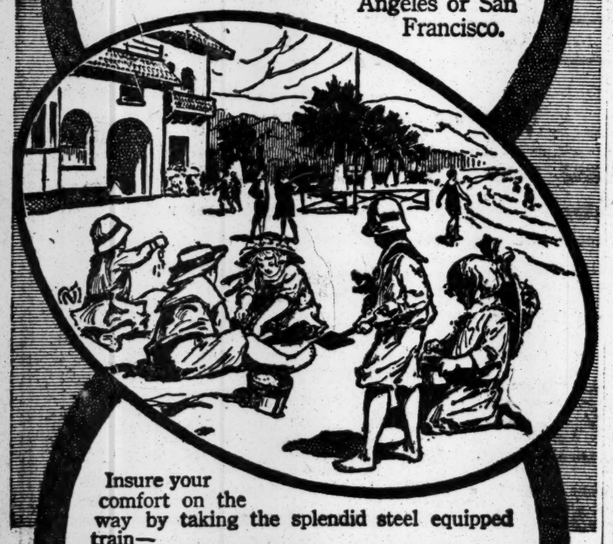

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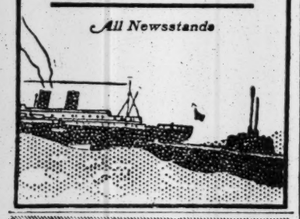

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INQUIRY ON MEXICO AIMED AT WILSON

Senator Fall Drafts Resolution Asking if a Government Now Exists There.

WANTS FULL INFORMATION

Part of Attack the Republicans Intend to Make on the Recognition of Carranza.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Senator Fall of New Mexico, a Republican, who has spent years in Northern Mexico, made public today a resolution he intended to present probably tomorrow, calling on the President for a mass of information regarding conditions in Mexico. Mr. Fall takes the position that the latest information Congress had from the President as to Mexican affairs was the President's address in which he said there was no Government in Mexico and asked authority to seize the Mexican Port of Vera Cruz. His resolution begins by asking the President whether there is now a Government in Mexico, and, if so, where it is.

"After telling us that there was no Government in Mexico," said Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, a Republican member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who indorsed Mr. Fall's resolution, "the President reopens the discussion by sending to the Senate the nomination of Mr. Fletcher to be Ambassador to the Mexican Government. But where is this Government, and how long will it last? Mr. Fletcher is an excellent diplomat—the best man that could be chosen for a difficult task. But I think the Senate ought to know to what Government he is being sent."

This is the line the Republican attack will take. Mr. Borah of Idaho, another Republican of the Committee on Foreign Relations, already had announced his intention of opposing Mr. Fletcher's confirmation, and he is ready to begin the debate with a sharp speech. It is understood that some Democrats of the committee who favor the Smith-Lodge resolution of inquiry as to aspects of the European tangle also favor the investigation of Mexican affairs, so the resolution may be favorably reported to the Senate.

Mr. Fall's resolution asks the President for the following information:

First.—Is there a Government now existing in the Republic of Mexico? And, if so,

Second.—Is such Government recognized by this Government? How is such Government maintained and where? Who is now recognized head of such Government? And is the same a Constitutional Government?

Third.—By what means was the recognition of any Government in Mexico brought about, and what proceedings, if any, were followed prior to and resulting in recognition—in any conference between this country and Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, and any other country or countries?

Fourth.—What assurances has the Government of Mexico given this Government as to its course in protecting American lives and property in Mexico and in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California, and, if such assurances have been given, what evidence has this Government of the ability of such Government to fulfill its promises and obligations in the premises?

Fifth.—What orders or instructions have been issued to our officials and armed forces on or near the Mexican border for the protection of lives, property, and peace of American citizens along said border?

Sixth.—What assurances have been received from the Mexican Government, or required by this Government, as to payment of American claims for injury to life or property of our citizens resulting from the acts of Mexico or citizens of that country within the last five years?

Seventh.—What assurances have been given by the Mexican Government as to the protection of foreigners and citizens, and particularly in the free exercise of their religion in public or in private?

Eighth.—Reports of the Brazilian Minister to Mexico, made to this Government by letter or otherwise while said Minister was representing this Government in Mexico; also reports of American Consuls and Consular representatives in Mexico during the last four years, together with reports from any special or other sources of information available or in hand, concerning or relating to Mexican affairs and conditions, or to Mexican officials and military and factional leaders; reports of the actions of the Red Cross in Mexico, and their reports to this Government; data, letters, and reports relating to the closing of the port of El Paso, and reopening same to importations of meat from Juarez, and also to the setting aside or revocation of any decrees or orders of Villa concerning mining property.

Ninth.—Information concerning the occupation of Vera Cruz by our land and naval forces, duration of such occupation, our administration of affairs during such occupancy, and the date and cause of the evacuation of Vera Cruz, with all correspondence concerning such evacuation.

EXPLAINS RED CROSS WORK.

Miss Boardman Urges Closer Relations with South America.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Members of the Pan-American Scientific Congress devoted their time today to sectional meetings, no joint session being held. Scores of papers, most of them on technical subjects, were read.

Miss Mabel Boardman of the American Red Cross, addressing the woman's auxiliary, emphasized the fact that the Red Cross was helpful not alone in the time of war, but rendered good service in the every-day life of people at peace. The organization in the United States, she said, desired closer relations with the Red Cross societies of Latin America, and would be glad to assist in forming additional societies in the Southern republics.

Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks of New York, in a paper on the balance of trade in the commerce between South America and the United States, advocated the maintenance of exchange facilities so that profits from the exchange process itself would come to the United States, rather than go through European countries. The balance of trade in the commerce between South America and the United States on the whole, he said, was favorable to South America.

Delegates to the congress tonight were the guests of the Carnegie Institution at a reception.

MAKE ASSEMBLY SLATES.

Callahan Selected to Lead Democrats in Place of Smith.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Assemblyman Joseph M. Callahan of the Bronx will succeed Alfred E. Smith, now Sheriff of New York County, as Democratic floor leader of the Assembly. He was chosen tonight in the Democratic caucus, and is one of the youngest men ever to hold the place. This is his second year in the Legislature.

The Republican caucus nominated Thaddeus C. Sweet of Oswego to succeed himself as Speaker. Fred W. Hammond of Onondaga was nominated for re-election as Clerk; Harry W. Haynes of Westchester as Sergeant at Arms; Paul E. McCarthy of Albany as stenographer, and Fred R. Smith of Warren chief doorkeeper.

Besides Callahan the Democratic Assembly slate is Joseph P. Zenger of Erie for Clerk; Leo F. Betz of Greene, Sergeant at Arms, and Charles Durham of Schoharie, doorkeeper.

William J. Maier, Republican, of Seneca, will be Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly. George R. Brennan, Republican, of Kings, is slated to head the General Laws Committee to succeed E. M. Ahearn of Kings, who will become Chairman of the Committee on Codes. John Knight, Republican, of Wyoming, will be Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and Abram Ellenbogen, Republican, of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Charitable and Religious Institutions.

SHERWOOD DERIDES DEFENSE PROGRAM

Only Surviving Union General in House Opens the Democratic Opposition.

TALK OF ATTACK "IDIOTIC"

Navy Kept Up Only to Practice and "Give Polish to Flamboyant Washington Society."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The first speech against the Administration's defense program was delivered from the Democratic side of the Chamber today by Representative Isaac R. Sherwood of Ohio, the only surviving Union General in the House of Representatives. He fought in forty-two battles of the civil war, and was rewarded by President Lincoln for conspicuous gallantry. He is now 81 years old.

The aged Representative quoted from an article in La Follette's Magazine assailing "the Morgans, the Rockefellers, the Schwabs, the Garys, and the du Ponts as the dollar-scarred heroes who originated the Navy League."

Mr. Sherwood proudly reminded the House that he had been the only member to vote against an expenditure of $3,000,000 for a harbor of safety and a dry dock at Pearl Harbor in 1908. Mr. Hobson of Alabama at that time pictured the dangers of a Japanese invasion.

"Our biggest battleships have a water displacement of twenty-six feet," continued Mr. Sherwood, "and the entrance to Pearl Harbor, I learn, has a depth of eleven feet and the bottom is coral reef. Yet the foolhardy Pearl Harbor preparedness was as well grounded in sanity and sense as the present preparedness program, and it was not so expensive by about $450,000,000."

"In all our history from the first proclamation of the Federal Constitution," he said, "no political party, no leading statesman nor publicist, has ever before advocated a great standing army and navy in time of peace. Whenever we are liable to be confronted with an armed enemy I will vote for as many armed men and as much money as the President may demand; and furthermore, I will volunteer to go to the front, which is more than any of the powerful array of culpable curmudgeons, who originated this horrid war scare, will ever do.

"At the end of the five-year period for the defense program this country will then be expending on its army and navy more than any nation in the world in time of peace ever expended. * * * We now have the second strongest navy in the world with no enemy in sight, and nothing to do but waste powder in target practice, concoct war scares, and give tone and polish to our flamboyant Washington society. In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress, as General Ethan Allen remarked, what has become of that vital plank of the Baltimore platform pledging the Democratic Party to economy and the abolition of useless offices?"

Mr. Sherwood ridiculed the Continental Army plan of Secretary Garrison, saying that he understood it originated in the War College, and that this college was the favorite militant child of Colonel Roosevelt and hence "the scheme has a wild and woolly flavor." The National Guard, he said, was almost unanimously opposed to the Continental Army proposition, and the labor unions in my district are also against preparedness.

"It is proposed to tax a patient and tolerant people that an overpowering army of idlers may be endowed to consume the savings of the industrial classes, increasing the already high cost of living, and producing nothing but discontent and trouble. It is a crime against the republic, without sanity and without excuse. And the same brood of blood money gangsters are recommending a buzzard brood of aeroplanes. Of what possible use are aeroplanes either to resist or aggressively fight an enemy with 3,000 miles of ocean between?

"How utterly idiotic is the idea that any European nation, exhausted in fighting men, with business and industry paralyzed, loaded down with a debt that staggers belief and cannot be paid, with its land filled with millions of widows and five times as many fatherless children, with six million maimed and crippled soldiers—legless, armless, insane, and sightless—who have escaped from the damp pity of the trenches and the lurid hell of battle, all dependent on the empire, is going to make an impossible crossing of 3,000 miles of ocean, with an army that is impossible to equip or transport, and attack 100,000,000 people of the United States between whom there is no quarrel?

"Let us pray that this hour of military hysteria will steadily pass and the sword and the man on horseback will never frustrate the true mission and destiny of our beloved America—peace, progress, and prosperity, under the supreme guidance of constitutional law."

WANT TAX-DODGERS CURBED

Controller and Tax Commission Both Seek Such Legislation.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Legislation to lessen tax dodging will be sought by two State departments when the Legislature convenes tomorrow. Controller Eugene M. Travis, in his annual report, made public tonight, recommends revision of the stock corporation law to counteract "the subtle stratagems of tax-dodgers," and the report of the State Tax Commission favors enactment of laws providing for "the prevention of the use of savings banks for the purpose of evading taxation."

Other recommendations of the Controller seek Constitutional amendments to permit temporary borrowing by the State in anticipation of revenues and the readjustment of sinking fund contributions, and legislation to revise the decedent estate tax law, with a view to increasing by $2,500,000 the revenue therefrom, to strengthen the franchise tax law and to provide for a classification of towns according to population in order to improve the administration of their fiscal affairs.

SAFETY and A LIBERAL RETURN

10-20 YEAR MORTGAGE-BONDS

Netting about 5½%

Secured by first mortgages on improved city real estate. Payment guaranteed by

THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK

Capital, Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000

55 Liberty Street

Yorke

Half-Yearly Shirt Sale Starts To-day

2.50, 2.00, 1.50 Shirts, $1.05
3.50 — — Shirts, $2.45
6.00 — 5.00 Shirts, $3.65
8.50 — 7.50 Shirts, $5.95

If your shirts fade, don't blame the laundry, blame us.

The Yorke Shirt Shop

1272 Broadway. Between 32d and 33d Sts.

Pullman COUPE DE LUXE

$990

Tailored for Her Majesty, the American Woman

NO VISIT TO THE AUTO SHOW IS COMPLETE WITHOUT AN INSPECTION OF THE MAGNIFICENT PULLMAN COUPE DE LUXE.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY NEW. ITS BODY DESIGN IS DISTINCTLY ORIGINAL AND ATTRACTIVE.

ITS LINES FILL THE EYE OF A WOMAN LIKE THE CUT OF A SMART NEW FROCK.

TAKE YOUR DAUGHTER AND YOUR WIFE TO VIEW IT. IT IS DECIDEDLY A WOMAN'S CAR. IT HAS POWER AND SNAP APLENTY.

THE PERFORMANCE AND CONSTRUCTION OF A PULLMAN ARE UNEQUALLED.

THE PRICE IS SO LOW THAT YOU RECEIVE A STUPENDOUS VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY.

ANYONE AND EVERYONE CAN OPERATE THE COUPE DE LUXE. THE C-H MAGNETIC GEAR SHIFT SPELLS EASE OF CONTROL—NO TUGGING AT AN AWKWARD GEAR LEVER.

YOU ARE INVITED TO VISIT THE PULLMAN EXHIBIT AT THE GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—ACCEPT.

SPECIFICATIONS: 114-inch wheel base; 32 H. P. four-cylinder motor; Batavia non-skid tires all four wheels; cantilever rear springs; C-H Magnetic Gear Shift; independent electric starting and lighting systems; separate high-tension magneto; honeycomb radiator; full floating rear axle.

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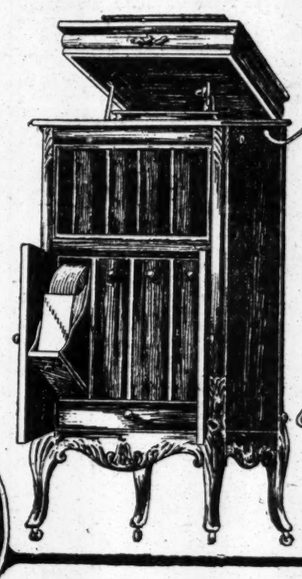

Electric Grafonolas Always ready for instant use Moving the tone-arm starts the record

Electric!

The Columbia Graphophone Company presents the last word in sound-reproducing instruments—

The New Electric Columbia Grafonola at $200

This model embodies all the features that make the Columbia Grafonola "The One Incomparable Musical Instrument," with the added advantage of the highest degree of *convenience* yet reached.

No need of any attention from you, once the electric current is on. Aside from changing records, you are as free to enjoy the music as if sitting in a box at the opera. To start the instrument you simply bring the tone-arm over to playing position.

It operates perfectly on any current, whether direct or alternating; is adaptable to any voltage; may be attached to any socket; and can be depended upon to give continuous, silent, effective service under any and all conditions.

Dealers are ready to supply the Electric Columbia Grafonola in three models at the prices of $150, $200 and $250.

Columbia Records in all Foreign Languages. *This Advertisement dictated to the Dictaphone.*

New records go on sale the 20th of every month.

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DOUBLE-DISC RECORDS and the COLUMBIA
GRAFONOLA

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Terminal Theatre Ticket Co., 58 Nassau St.
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Cowperthwait & Sons, 193 Park Row.
Greater New York Phono. Co., 310 Grand St.
International Phono. Co. 101 Essex St.
International Phono. Co. 196 E. Houston St.
Max Mandel, 61 Delancey St.
Union Talking Machine Co., 50 Avenue B.
Saul Binns, 111 Second Ave.
Liberty Phonograph Co., 50 Canal St.

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Hecht Bros., 53 W. 14th St.
Wesser Bros., 131 W. 23d St.
Cort Sales Co., 330 Sixth Ave.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Pianos, 33d St. and 5th Ave.
Liggett's Drug Store, 34th St. and Broadway.
Terminal Theatre Ticket Co., Hudson Tube Concourse (33d St. & B'way).
Otto Wissner, Inc., 53 E. 34th St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 433 Fifth Ave.
Aeolian Co., 29 W. 42d St.
Pease Piano Co., 128 W. 42d St.
Liggett's Drug Store, Grand Central Station.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 500 Eighth Ave.

43D ST. TO 96TH ST.:
S. Bauman & Co., 46th St. & 8th Ave.
A. H. Mayers, 1983 Broadway.
A. H. Mayers, 790 Ninth Ave.
H. Faletan, 2163 Broadway.

43D ST. TO 96TH ST. (Cont.)
Miller Bros., 726 Columbus Ave.
Bloomingdale Bros., Third Ave. and 59th St.
Sol. Lazarus, 216 E. 59th St.
Ellen De Witt, 1397 Third Ave.
O. W. Wuerts Co., 1518 Third Ave.
L. Lewis, 915 Eighth Ave.

ABOVE 96TH ST.:
Dyckman Grafonola Shop, 551 W. 207th St.
Daly & Cool, 556 W. 181st St.
Audubon Piano & Phono. Co., 1121 St. Nicholas Ave.
Audubon Grafonola Shop, 3750 Broadway.
J. Patten Co., 3484 Broadway.
I. Zion, Inc., 2398 Broadway.
Grafonola Shop, 143 W. 125th St.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 144 W. 125th St.
Kranich & Bach, 16 W. 125th St.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 121st St. and Third Ave.
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 3251-3261 Third Ave.
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 148th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
O. W. Wuerts Co., 2936 Third Ave.
Louis Greenburg, 3391 Third Ave.
M. Luscher, 2723 Third Ave.
R. E. Elliott, 177th St. & Third Ave.
Thos. De Mayo, 746 E. 181st St.
M. Rappaport, 802 Westchester Ave.
M. A. Smith, 136 E. Fordham Road.
A. Grosshandler, 1837 Southern Boulevard.

BROOKLYN:
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St.
F. G. Smith, 60 Flatbush Ave.
Aeolian Co., 11 Flatbush Ave.
A. D. Matthews' Sons, Inc., 398 Fulton St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 524 Fulton St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 55 Flatbush Ave.
Royal Fish, Inc., 96 Seventh Ave.

BROOKLYN (Cont.)
R. W. Olsen & Co., 1133 Flatbush Ave., 617 Fifth Ave., 926 Flatbush Ave.
B. Guy Warner, 1223 Bedford Ave.
Guarantee Phono. Co., 257 Washington St.
J. Stowlowski, 18 Harrison Ave.
M. B. Evens, 739 Flushing Ave.
F. G. Hess, 1227 Broadway.
John A. Schwartz, 888 Broadway, 1321 Broadway.
Louis Schiff, 1099 Broadway.
Adler & Kirschner, 1674 Broadway.
J. Racow, 185 Grand St.
Jos. Shelman, 390 Grand St.
H. Hindermann, 1473 Myrtle Ave.
G. A. Scherzer, 703 Woodward Ave.
Geo. Millard, 1803 Myrtle Ave.
Balm Bros., 1535 Pitkin Ave.
Leon Brick, 1808 Pitkin Ave.
Kirschner Bros., 2787 Atlantic Ave.
H. Levinson, 1759 Pitkin Ave.
G. Robson, 370 Crescent St.
M. Duckman, 5010 Third Ave.
Michaels Bros., 71 Smith St.
Fifth Ave. and 9th St.
C. A. Hannsen & Bros., 4711 Fifth Ave., 261 Columbia St.
United Musical Sales Co., Corona, L. I.

YONKERS:
Sonnenberg Piano Co., 38 Warburton Ave.
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 16-18 Warburton Ave.
Yonkers Talking Machine Co., 245 South Broadway
Yonkers Talking Machine Co., 37 Palisades Ave.

JERSEY CITY:
Otto Wissner, Inc., 134 Newark Ave.
Andrew Brunton, 111 Newark Ave.
Gross & Newman, 525 Jersey Ave.
A. Galuchi, 492 Communipaw Ave.
Carlson & Meyer, 346 Jackson Ave.
Zarlenonis Music Co., 135A Jackson Ave.

NEWARK:
F. G. Smith Piano Co., 869 Broad St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 903-905 South Broad St.
Griffith Piano Co., 605 Broad St.
Wesser Bros., 565 Broad St.
L. Bamberger & Co., Halsey and Market Sts.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 49-51 Market St.
C. Schmidt Furniture Co., 157 Springfield Ave.

NEW JERSEY:
Frank Cordt's Furniture Co., 130 Washington St., Hoboken.
Hasco Exchange, 615 Spring St., West Hoboken.
H. R. Raven, 610 Bergenline Ave., West New York.
Andrew Brunton, 361 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill.
Ruckstuhl Company, Inc., 272 Main St., Passaic.
Homer E. Marshall, 265 Main St., Paterson.
Rumler Bros., 3 and 5 Park Ave., Paterson.
I. Marshall, 436 Broadway, Bayonne.
S. Wolfson, 527 Ave. C, Bayonne.
Elizabeth Talking Machine Co., 288 N. Broad St., Elizabeth.

OUT OF TOWN:
Brodbeck & Sons, 74 First St., Mount Vernon.
A. Lasus, 275 Main St., New Rochelle.
Philip Prader, 9 Lawton St., New Rochelle.
Manhattan Carpet & Furn. Co., 1923 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond, S. I.
Manhattan Carpet & Furn. Co., 506 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, S. I.
L. C. Gerkon, 1193 Castleton Ave., W. New Brighton, S. I.
L. C. Gerkon, Ellingsville, S. I.

$50,000 STRIKE FUND FOR PIER BUILDERS

Ironworkers Defy Gompers, and Big Fight in Organized Labor Is On.

FOUR CITY PIERS IN DANGER

Charter of Municipal Dock Builders' Union Now Doing the Work Will Not Be Annulled.

John A. Johnston, First Vice President of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, announced yesterday that the 20,000 members of the national organization are ready to fight any attempt by Samuel Gompers or other officials of the American Federation of Labor to force the vacation of a charter granted the Municipal Dock Builders of New York City. The controversy has caused 1,400 independent dock builders, affiliated with the District Council of Carpenters and Joiners, to go out on strike.

Of greater significance to organized labor than the attempt to interfere with the work on the four North River municipal piers is the national issue back of the ability of the American Federation of Labor to force a recalcitrant organization to do its bidding.

Mr. Johnston yesterday refused to admit the right of the Federation to interpose its jurisdiction in the present case, and he defied any attempt at expulsion.

"Let the American Federation of Labor officials try to expel the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers if they want to," Mr. Johnston said. "The organization of iron workers will not rescind the charter of the Municipal Dock Builders now or at any time. What is more to the point, the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers intend to force a public investigation of the influences back of the Independent Dock Builders who are trying to handicap work on the North River piers.

Fund to Promote Strikes.

"It was stated on the floor of the convention of the American Federation of Labor in San Francisco last September that $50,000 was sent to New York City to assist the Independent Dock Builders and the District Council of Carpenters and Joiners in promoting strikes begun here since last August. Inquiry will be made as to the disposition of this money, and why this effort is being made to disrupt an organization duly created under the authority of the American Federation of Labor as interpreted in the convention in Seattle in 1913. This is going to be a fight to the finish. And the Municipal Dock Builders' organization sticks."

The investigating Committee of the United Brotherhood of Business Agents of the Building Trades, detailed to inquire into conditions on the four municipal piers, failed to announce a conclusion yesterday. The simple report made at the meeting at the headquarters at 154 East Fifty-fourth Street was that the "conference is to be continued." No effort was made to call out any of the other union men, although R. P. Brindell, spokesman for the Independent Dock Builders, asserted general strikes were inevitable.

The Investigating Committee, as made public by Mr. Brindell, who is also Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Federated Union, includes Thomas Nolan, President of the Board of Business Agents; Alexander Kelso and Oliver Collins of the Carpenters' Union; Thomas Klink and William Brennan of the Metal Trades Union; Paul McNalley, representing the electrical workers, and Mathew McConville.

May Call Out Men.

These men will decide if violations of union conditions are tolerated, and, if convinced, each will call his particular organization out on strike, according to Mr. Brindell.

Under the provisions of the American Federation of Labor Convention in San Francisco, a committee of three will be appointed by Mr. Gompers to assist him in his personal investigation. Officials of the American Federation of Labor in New York City, subordinate to Mr. Gompers, are quietly awaiting the outcome, and making no effort to hasten the issue.

"All this trouble goes back to last March or April, when Mr. Gompers said there was to be only one organization of dock builders in New York City, and that was to be affiliated with the carpenters," said Mr. Johnston. "It is to be recalled, in this connection, that the Independent Dock Builders originally was an outlaw organization. They held no charter whatever under the American Federation of Labor, and only obtained standing when they became affiliated with the District Council of Carpenters and Joiners.

"The whole thing was a race between two classes of dock builders to see which was to do the work. We, the iron workers, took in the Municipal Dock Builders, which always had been an organization in good standing. There never was any question of paying lower wages than asked by the Carpenters. That didn't enter into the matter at all.

"Despite the declaration of President Gompers in March, we affiliated with the Municipal Dock Builders, and on Aug. 10 we signed an agreement with the Dock Builders Contractors' Association for work covering three years. We intend to live up to this agreement with the contractors at all costs.

Rival Unions in Race.

"When the Independent Dock Builders failed in their effort to prevent our taking in the Municipal Dock Builders, and when we won in the race for the agreement with the contractors, strikes were called, and Mr. Brindell became active. In the convention in San Francisco a committee on building trades was recommended to the American Federation of Labor to investigate the dock building conditions in New York City.

"It was also requested that the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers suspend the charter of the Municipal Dock Builders during this investigation. This request was denied, and will continue to be denied. The carpenters cannot show any jurisdiction for doing this kind of work. I do not believe that any effort to expel the iron workers will be successful, but it's up to them. We serve notice that we refuse to recede from the position which is rightfully and legally ours."

COURT ORDER HALES BRYAN TO NEW YORK

Ex-Secretary of State Denounces Law That Makes Him Pay His Expenses.

PURGES SELF OF CONTEMPT

In Libel Suit Against Greek Paper, Denies He Ever Knew Secrets of Warship Gunfire.

Protesting against the laws of New York that required him to come here at his own expense to testify in a lawsuit, William Jennings Bryan yesterday gave his deposition in the libel suit brought by Petros P. Tatanis, head of the Pan-Hellenic Union and agent for the importing firm of Caracanda Brothers of Alexandria, Egypt, against Atlantis, a Greek newspaper.

The former Secretary of State was examined first at the Holland House, but later the scene of action shifted to the Manhattan Club. There were times when Mr. Bryan refused to answer questions and showed indignation. His examination at the club lasted two hours, and the witness was questioned by both Herbert Barry of Barry, Wainwright, Thacher & Symmers, representing Mr. Tatanis, and by A. C. Vandiver of O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver, attorneys for Solon and Demetrius J. Vlasto, proprietors of Atlantis.

Mr. Bryan was present in compliance with an order signed on Dec. 11 by Justice Whitaker of the Supreme Court, who set yesterday as the day on which the ex-Secretary would have to appear and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. The examination in the hotel and club was arranged by the consent of counsel, in order that Mr. Bryan could be spared the necessity of a public appearance in court.

The original subpoena for Mr. Bryan's appearance as a witness in the case had been issued by Supreme Court Justice Giegerich and served on Mr. Bryan at the Hotel Biltmore, when he was here to bid farewell to Henry Ford and his peace party. When the case was called, Mr. Bryan did not respond to the subpoena, as he had departed for Miami, Fla.

In the suit on trial Mr. Tatanis asked damages of $100,000 for statements made by Atlantis. Mr. Bryan was called to say whether he withheld from former Greek Minister Agamemnon Schliemann the secrets of fire control or aiming the guns of the old battleships Mississippi and Idaho, which were sold to the Greek Government in 1914 and were renamed the Kilkis and Lemnos. A purchase of coal by the Greek Government was also involved in statements made in Atlantis, all of which, Tatanis said, reflected on him.

Questioned by Mr. Barry, Mr. Bryan denied that he had given or withheld the secrets of gunfire control. Indeed, he said, he had never had any such secrets. The sale of the battleships to Greece was, he said, strictly business of the Navy Department. Details might have been carried out by the Navy Department without his knowing anything about it, he said, and he added that the State Department might have attended to other routine details without his personal cognizance.

The libel suit allegations are that Atlantis charged that Tatanis and others were dissatisfied because they had received no commission for the sale of the battleships, and that Tatanis wrote, or caused to be written, a letter, the object of which was to bring about ill-feeling between Secretary of State Bryan and the Greek Minister. Mr. Bryan denied that he had ever received any letters written to influence him against the then Greek Minister, who later became the Prime Minister of his country. Mr. Bryan denied also that he had ever heard of any criticism made of himself by Minister Schliemann.

It was at the conclusion of his testimony that Mr. Bryan voiced his objections to having to come to New York to testify at his own expense.

"I am here under duress," he said, "because it is the only way I can avoid contempt proceedings. As a nonresident I desire to register a protest against the New York law, assuming that it has been obeyed in this case, which enables the party to a suit to transfer to other persons an expense that the party ought to pay himself.

"In this case I was served with a summons as I was about leaving the city after a day's visit to New York. It was about 4 o'clock on Saturday. The summons required me to appear at the court a week from that day, which would have necessitated my remaining in New York for a week or would have required me to return to New York from wherever I might have been. This being a civil suit between private individuals, the law that permits a litigant to make this requirement of a nonresident is, I think, an injustice to nonresidents, upon whom the burden is thrown."

WHITMAN'S AUTO IS NO. 1.

State Assigns License Plates—De Bragga Wins 13.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Automobile license plates for the year beginning on Feb. 1 have been assigned by the automobile bureau of the Secretary of State's office. Governor Whitman has Nos. 1 and 2 in the metropolitan district. Hundreds of requests for small numbers were received, particularly from New York City. While many of the best known automobilists in the State sought a low number, providing it was neither 13 nor 23, others asked especially for these figures. Joseph De Bragga, ex-Sheriff of Queens County, two months ago asked the Secretary of State for license number 13. His request was granted. George B. Agnew, author of the anti-race track bills, in the Hughes administration, carried number 24 on his automobile last year. He has now accepted 23 without any compunctions. George C. Boldt, proprietor of the Waldorf-Astoria, takes 239 and 240 for his cars.

The Secretary of State has given license No. 75 to Harry N. Hempstead, the President of the Giants. George M. Cohan, the actor, gets Nos. 219 and 220 for his two autos. Charles B. Dillingham, the theatrical manager, gets Nos. 35, 36, and 37.

Samuel Koenig, Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, has license State No. 3. Robert F. Wagner, minority leader of the State Senate, has No. 11; C. K. G. Billings takes all the numbers between 702 and 808 for his cars, while Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, gets No. 58.

The greatest demand this year came for plates bearing the numbers 111, 222, &c., which were distributed in the New York zone to the following: 111, Robert I. Smythe; 222, Oscar Tschirky; 333, Louis B. Schran; 444, Dr. G. Frank Sammis; 555, W. F. Stafford; 666, Edwin M. Silverman; 777, F. L. E. Ganss; 888, E. B. Merritt; 999, Chester S. Lord.

Founded 1826

Further revisions among our higher-grade suits, keep the variety of patterns and range of sizes at the top notch of efficiency in our showing of Men's Sack Suits.

Reduced to

$25

Former prices $38, $35, $32, $30 & $28

About March First we shall remove to our new Building 1457-1463 Broadway at Forty-second Street

BROKAW BROTHERS

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue

Subway Station at Door

Jeffery

Seven-passenger

$1035!

The car that introduced the high-speed motor into America

Booth A-2£

New York Distributors:

Poertner Motor Car Co.

1759 Broadway

HUDSON SUPER SIX

Patented by Hudson December 28, 1915

HUDSON SUPER SIX

PATENT No. 1165861

The Show Crowds Center at the

Hudson Super-Six

The Show's Supreme Attraction

The World's Record-Breaking Car—80% More Efficient

MARK the booth at the Show which attracts the most people. Go to the center of the thickest crowd. There you will find an epoch-making car.

It has broken all world's records, in official tests, for stock-car efficiency.

Eights and Twelves have been outrivaled, the costliest cars defeated. The greatest motors of the past are excelled 80 per cent by this.

This master motor—called the Super-Six—is an exclusive Hudson feature. It is a Hudson invention, controlled by Hudson patent No. 1,165,861. And its price, in the most luxurious Phaeton, is only $1375.

IT DELIVERS 76 H. P.

You will see here a motor small and light, simple and economical. We have added no size, no cylinders to add weight and complications.

The cylinder capacity is 288 cubic inches—like the Hudson Six-40—the ideal motor size.

But the Super-Six in that size delivers 76 horsepower. That is 80 per cent more than the best of former like-size motors.

All this is accomplished by simply ending vibration. By attaining such smoothness as never before was known. So it means an equal increase in the luxuries of motoring.

WASTE IS ENDED

All that 80 per cent was simply lost heretofore in vibration consumed within the motor. We save that waste.

No more power is created—no more fuel consumed—at any certain motor speed. But the utter smoothness delivers all that power into performance.

It gives you 80 per cent more reserve power for hills and mud and sand. It gives the quickest response ever known in a car. It avoids gear changing—gives you matchless flexibility. Feats impossible before are performed without evident effort.

All this, remember, through the ending of vibration, a motor's greatest foe. So it means more than fuel economy. It means engine economy. Wear in this motor is reduced almost to zero. And it means vast tire economy by saving gear-changing jerks.

It also means new luxury of motion. Riding is like flying in this vibrationless car. The motor is almost forgotten.

In all these ways the Super-Six outmatches every other motor, in ways so evident, so well-proved that all men must concede them.

NO POSSIBLE RIVAL

The Hudson Super-Six supremacy is clear and indisputable. Official teats have proved it. And any comparison under any condition will prove it to your satisfaction.

This is the world's greatest car. Three times its price can buy no car to match it.

The best of all types—Sixes, Eights and Twelves—have been completely routed by the Super-Six.

So, if this year you want a superlative car, it must be the new type Hudson. Any other fine car must lose its attraction when outmatched by 80 per cent.

COME TO OUR BOOTH

Don't let the crowds deter you from seeing the Super-Six. It is this year's chief exhibit.

Then, now or later, test it on the road. Four demonstrating cars are now in service at the Show.

Motoring as you know it will seem tame after one Super-Six performance.

Ask us to take you for a ride today in the Super-Six—we will happily do so even though you do not consider the purchase of an automobile, for we want to acquaint as many people as possible—as quickly as we can—with the operation of the Super-Six marvel motor—which establishes a new and undreamed of standard in automobiles.

World's Records Broken

All records up to 100 miles

Made at Sheepshead Bay under supervision of American Automobile Association, with a 7-passenger stock-car Super-Six. Breaking all stock-car records for any size, or any price, or any number of cylinders.

100 miles in 80 min. 21.4 sec., averaging *74.67 miles per hour*, with driver and passenger.

Previous best stock car record was made with a multi-cylinder car carrying driver only.

75.69 miles in one hour with driver and passenger.

Two laps made at 76.75 miles per hour.

Standing start to 50 miles per hour in 16.2 sec. A new record in quick acceleration.

Come today for your ride—we invite the opportunity to have every one learn by personal experience the reasons why this patented automobile—through eliminating vibration—smashed all world's stock car records.

7-Passenger Phaeton

$1375

At Detroit

Five Other Styles of Bodies

HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO.
DETROIT, MICH.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

CIRCLE BUILDING Broadway at 61st Street New York City

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East Hampton, L. I.—Halsey's Garage
Elizabeth, N. J.—Swarz & Barnett
Freehold, N. J.—Harry Hance
Glen Cove, L. I.—Glen Cove Garage
Hoboken, N. J.—Hexamer Auto Co.
Jersey City, N. J.—Hexamer Auto Co.
Kingston, N. Y.—Peter A. Black
Liberty, N. Y.—E. H. Nichols
Middletown, N. Y.—Walter A. Marx
Morristown, N. J.—McElwee & Marshall
Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Westchester Auto Sales Co.
Newark, N. J.—Foley Motor Car Co.
Newburgh, N. Y.—Sloan & Clapper
Nyack, N. Y.—Nyack Garage, Inc.
Perth Amboy, N. J.—C. A. Sexton
Peekskill, N. Y.—M. R. Loftus Motor Co.
Port Jervis, N. Y.—E. H. Courversier & Son
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—W. H. Lyall, Inc.
Plainfield, N. J.—A. C. Thompson Co.
Rockville Centre, L. I.—Gardner Motor Co.
Ridgefield Park, N. J.—Mavus Motor Car Co.
Seabright, N. J.—H. L. Zobel
Southampton, L. I.—H. G. Squires
Tompkinsville, S. I.—Chas. Baauzier & Son
Westhampton Beach, L. I.—Graphic Cycle & Auto Co.
Yonkers, N. Y.—Kerr-Runyon, Inc.

BALTIMORE

Maryland.

THE CAPITAL OF PROSPERITY

NOWHERE in this broad United States has the prosperity wave reached a higher crest than in Baltimore, and the BALTIMORE SUN furnishes the best evidence of this affluence. Baltimore merchants have not been so rushed with orders for years. Baltimore manufacturers are piling up new records of production and dollars. Baltimore bankers have sold large volumes of securities. Baltimore and all of Maryland is rolling up a record never before equalled because the citizens of this fast-growing commonwealth believe in their State. *Good roads*, highways that are being constantly and wonderfully improved, lead into Baltimore from every compass point. 48,769 farms with an average area of 104 acres have yielded *record crops* for the year just ended.

AUTOMOBILES!

The *automobile purchases* by residents of the Oyster State have set a record during the past twelve months. But this will not be a marker to the overwhelming number of automobiles that are going to be purchased and used over Maryland's roads for 1916.

AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS!

For you men with automobiles to sell, for America's hundreds of manufacturers who may be looking for a prosperous market, you have but to tell the citizens of this wealthy State the story of your product through the columns of Baltimore's leading newspaper and you will find ready purchasers.

In Baltimore *it's The Sun.* This newspaper shows a *four-year increase* in net paid circulation from 112,622 in 1911 *to 153,053* in 1915 for its daily issue. *An increase in its Sunday circulation* of 68,425 *to 91,386* in 1915. THE BALTIMORE SUN *gained 1,517,512 lines of advertising* in 1915. The only Baltimore paper (all issues) showing a gain over both 1914 and 1913. THE SUN (Daily and Sunday) carries a greater volume of advertising than the combined issues of any other Baltimore newspaper.

THE BALTIMORE SUN

Sun Square Baltimore, Md.

Eastern Representatives:

NEW YORK, Times Building

John B. Woodward W. S. Bird E. N. Bayne H. M. Kyle

Western Representatives:

CHICAGO, Guy S. Osborn, Tribune Bldg.

DETROIT, H. K. Clark, Ford Bldg.

ST. LOUIS, C. A. Cour, Globe-Democrat Bldg.

'PIONEERS' DAY' AT THE AUTO SHOW

Reminiscences of Many Years Ago Heard at the Grand Central Palace.

MANY STUDY MECHANISMS

Practical Parts of Machines Not Neglected for Sake of Luxury or Comfort.

All the world loves an automobile. At least this is the central impression received at the automobile show now being held at the Grand Central Palace. Not only are the luxuries and comforts of the cars admired, but a notable feature of this year's show is the increased attention bestowed on the mechanism of the cars. There are more chassis in the show this year than ever before. Some companies have two on display. They are bared so as to show all the inner workings. Where necessary, little windows have been placed in casing, so that the eye may look through. The perfect adjustment of the parts, the power developed, the smoothness of the operation, hold crowds of spectators before the chassis for many minutes at a time.

To assemble the parts of a chassis would seem to the uninitiated to be an operation requiring a good deal of time. It shows what high efficiency rules in the automobile factories of the United States when the assembling of a chassis is done in such a remarkably short time. In some of the largest factories all the parts of the chassis are put together in little more than an hour. It is what is known as progressive assembling. In assembling the motor a chain runs the whole length of a long bench. Beginning with the cylinder casting, each workman, as the chain brings the embryo motor to him, screws on a part, until the whole process is completed. The same method is followed in bringing together the other parts of the chassis.

Yesterday was Pioneers' Day at the show. There was much talk among the exhibitors of the early days of the industry. It was twenty years ago that the first automobile show and automobile race were held at Chicago. Sixteen years ago the first automobile show was held in New York City.

On the evening of Military Day at the show—Thursday—a mass meeting will be held at the Hotel Biltmore to discuss the organization of an automobile reserve corps. The same evening the Society of Automobile Engineers will hold its annual dinner and will hear a discussion of the automobile in war by General Leonard Wood and Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

A sedan, touring car, roadster, and a cut-out chassis are shown in the Franklin exhibit. Another display is that of the lightweight parts that go into the air-cooled Franklin, a number of them made of aluminium. The mudguards and the body of this car are of that material.

A feature of the Jeffery display is a seven-passenger sedan showing the demountable top. This top, it is asserted, is one of the lightest on the market, adding only about 100 pounds to the weight of the car. The same company is also showing a new six-cylinder touring car, assembled especially for the New York show.

A new design of an all-weather top attracts attention at the Maxwell booth, where a cabriolet is another object of interest. A feature of this display is an exhibition of all the working parts of the car with the price of each. The cars in the display were all sold before the show opened, and are exhibited by the consent of their purchasers, who will receive them at the end of the show.

At the Marion booth a cut-out chassis with six-cylinder motor is seen. This is the only model made by that company. On this type of chassis a five-passenger touring car and a sedan are shown.

A chassis of the new twelve-cylinder motor of the Pathfinder is a centre of interest at that booth. A striking car of this display is a red roadster, with red leather upholstery and a concealed top. The top lets down into a compartment specially made for it and is protected by a close-fitting stationary cover. The roadster will seat four passengers in clover-leaf style. There are neat compartments for gloves and goggles and similar small articles in front and on the side of the car.

Three models are being demonstrated at the booth of the Westcott Motor Car Company. One is a sedan model with a demountable top which fits so snugly that the detachable feature is difficult to detect. Another show "job" is a roadster of an unusual purple shade—"grape color" with black stripes and ivory wheels. Inside it is finished in patent leather and black walnut. The third car is an open touring model with the aisle running between the front seats. Its color is a dust-proof gray. In the back of the front seat are lights for illuminating the tonneau.

A big blue seven-passenger touring car is an object of interest at the Lozier booth. It is the new six-fifty put out by that company at a price less than $3,000.

A car that attracts attention in the Pullman display is a coupé with oval windows and a staggard seat arrangement for three. The upholstery is a beautiful, delicately flowered pattern on a background of gray. The car has electric gear shift.

A striking car at the Case booth is an orange-colored touring model. The upholstery, which is removable, is a black and white stripe. The windshield is tipped back slightly. The lamps are of the swivel type and the pedals are adjustable.

The National features its "Highway Twelve." On this chassis are mounted a five and a seven passenger touring car, a three-pasenger roadster, a sedan and a coupé, and a limousine.

Many persons prominent in the social world attended the automobile salon at the Hotel Astor yesterday. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt and William Rockefeller.

Much interest is shown in the chassis on exhibit, but the principal interest is in the coach work. There are sixty complete cars each with a custom body of distinctive design.

A new tendency in high-grade automobile coachwork, as disclosed by the salon, pertains to the upholstery and fittings of all types of bodies, but reaching its best effects in the closed types. It is that of combining colors and materials, and the results achieved are both novel and highly pleasing. Even the choice of material in the combination tendency is wide, and includes tapestries, velvets, corduroys, broadcloths, whipcords, suede leathers, &c., nearly all being imported materials. There is also a marked tendency to upholster open touring cars as well as convertible types in cloth combinations instead of leathers as heretofore.

This is "Society Day" at the automobile show. The admission will not be raised to $1 as heretofore, but the regular 50-cent admission will apply.

GORE AGAINST TAX ON AUTOS.

Senator Would Raise Money for Preparedness in Other Ways.

Senator Thomas P. Gore was the speaker at the annual dinner of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria last night, and expressed his views in regard to preparedness. He said he was opposed to the President's plan of raising a war fund by a tax on automobiles, gasoline, internal combustion engines, pig iron, steel, and bank checks. He did not offer a plan as a substitute for the one of the Administration. He said the cause of the European war was unpreparedness on the part of some of the powers involved, and advocated preparedness for this country, but before undertaking wholesale preparedness he was in favor of waiting until the war ended to see "if a new peace and a new civilization might not be established." As to raising the fund for preparedness out of current revenues Senator Gore agreed with the President.

In order to prevent the United States from being drawn into war through the loss of life of American citizens on belligerent ships, Senator Gore was in favor of refusing to issue passports to citizens of the United States who purposed to take passage on a belligerent merchant ship.

There were 320 present at the dinner. Wilfred C. Leland, Vice President of the National Chamber of Commerce, acted as toastmaster. Those at the speakers' table were William E. Metzger, Thomas Henderson, Windsor T. White, W. H. Van Dervoort, Alvan Macauley, Hugh Chalmers, John A. Wilson, C. C. Hanch, John N. Willys, George Pope, F. Hallett Lovell, A. G. Batchelder, R. D. Chapin, R. E. Olds, John C. Wetmore, Herbert H. Rice, J. Walter Drake, and C. W. Churchill. At the other tables were many men of equal prominence in the industry.

LAW TIES UP 40,000 AUTOS.

Jersey License Commissioner Defends Course—Motorists Angry.

Thousands of automobile owners in New Jersey were prevented from using their cars, or paid fines for using them, during the first three or four days of the new year, because they had failed to obtain licenses for 1916. The New Jersey law does not allow a single day of grace in the matter of automobile licenses, and the law was enforced through the co-operation of William L. Dill, State Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, and the police and Police Court Judges of various New Jersey cities.

Commissioner Dill estimated yesterday that 40,000 automobile owners had failed to register their cars before the end of the old year, despite the fact that forty registering agencies in the State were kept open until 10 o'clock every night throughout the last week of the year, and until 2 o'clock in the morning on New Year's Day. Of these 40,000 owners, at least 10,000 rushed to the license offices on Monday, so on that day the clerks had all they could do. The Commissioner said yesterday he thought the rush was now about over, that most of the remaining owners who did not have 1916 licenses either were out of the State or had stored their cars for the Winter.

BROUGHT JEWELS AND GOLD.

British Steamer's Heavy Guard at Baltimore Is Explained.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.—The reason for the heavy guard maintained over the British steamer Gordon Castle, which arrived Sunday from Bombay and Capetown, was partly revealed today.

It became known that 250 cases of gold and silver bullion, which composed part of the ship's cargo, were shipped today by an express company to a Canadian city. Valuable diamonds and jewels also were aboard the ship, according to an authoritative statement.

REGISTER 233,325 AUTOS.

Big Increase in This State Over 1914—License Fees $1,905,153.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Receipts aggregating $1,905,153 are reported by the Automobile Bureau of the Secretary of State's office for the eleven months ended Dec. 31, 1915. The whole of the previous year totaled only $1,618,060.

For the eleven months a total of 233,325 automobiles had been registered by owners or dealers—231,126 by the former and 2,199 by the latter. During the same months in 1914 a total of 163,966 cars were registered, or 61,160 less than this year; dealers numbered 1,748 and owners 168,228.

From the New York City district 1,576 license plates were reported lost or stolen during the eleven months, 905 from Buffalo and 404 from Albany, a total of 2,585.

The following shows the registration of cars in this State up to Jan. 1, 1916, with the number of owners, dealers, chauffeurs, and total receipts from all sources for each of the three districts:

	Owners.	Dealers.	Chauffeurs.
New York	101,074	724	65,222
Buffalo	72,816	750	13,686
Albany	57,337	725	12,058
	231,126	2,199	91,266

5% Income

SPECIAL FEATURES OF OUR 5% FIRST MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES ARE—

1. They are secured by first mortgages on property worth at least 50% more than the amount loaned.
2. Provision is made for installment payments on every mortgage, thus gradually increasing the margin of security.
3. Both principal and interest guaranteed by this Company with a capital and surplus of $2,500,000.

Issued in amounts of $100 upwards—Interest at 5%.

Write for Booklet, "The Ideal Investment."

New York Mortgage & Security Company

(Under supervision of New York State Banking Department.)

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $2,500,000

135 Broadway, New York. 203 Montague St., Brooklyn.

'Phones: 6880 Cortlandt. 7100 Main.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Brewers— ATTENTION!

BE on hand *tomorrow*—to watch one of the most remarkable demonstrations of a motor truck ever held in New York City. The Jeffery Quad, the truck that *drives, brakes and steers on all four wheels*, plows through mud, snow, sand and gravel, and climbs difficult grades that are impossible to rear-drive trucks. Nearly 3,000 Quads have been bought, built and sent into service from the Jeffery factory—a record for heavy-duty trucks of similar capacity. During the past year the Quad has won *world recognition* as a *super-truck*. Find out tomorrow how the Quad will *save* money and *make* money for you in your particular business.

DEMONSTRATIONS TOMORROW

of the famous

JEFFERY QUAD

The Truck That Drives, Brakes and Steers on All Four Wheels,

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6.

For details phone, or call on

THE POERTNER MOTOR CAR COMPANY,

1759 Broadway, New York City. Phone Circle 1186.

Have you seen

The Studebaker GOLD CHASSIS

AT THE

Grand Central Palace

Reprinted by request

NOTE—*So much comment has been aroused among cigarette smokers and dealers in New York by the sensible suggestions in this advertisement that we have received several letters, suggesting that the advertisement be reprinted for the benefit of those who missed seeing it in last week's papers. Clip this out and keep it as it will not appear again.*

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

Find "yours"

Get all the smoke-pleasure you pay for. Find the right cigarette—a SENSIBLE one that fits your own likes and dislikes.

It may or may not be Fatima

—but this will help you find it.

Tastes differ—in fashions, foods and pretty girls.

Also in cigarettes.

A cigarette that started out to please every man's taste would end up by pleasing none.

Most of us like our cigarette smoke deliciously *cool* and *refreshing*. The Mexican likes his hot and dry, with a nice little peppery *sting* in it.

Some men like a cigarette wholesomely, fragrantly *mild*. Others of us hunt for a cigarette almost as heavy as a black cigar.

Most of us want an "*easy*" cigarette—a SENSIBLE one, so that no matter how steadily or how many we smoke, we'll feel as fit as a fiddle. Other men, though, don't care about that. They smoke only a few—so they want a kick like a mule's in each puff.

All of us want our smoke "full-bodied"—it must *satisfy* that smoke-hunger. But the cigarette that just fills the bill for *you* may not do at all for your next-door neighbor.

* * *

Somewhere—among all the brands on the market—is the one just-right cigarette for YOU!

Maybe it's the very one you have now in your pocket—*but are you SURE!* Maybe it's some entirely "different" cigarette—it may or may not be Fatima.

But "find it!" Until you do, you're cheating yourself out of a whole lot of smoke-pleasure. Also you're wasting some money.

How to Find "yours"

To avoid blindly trying too many different cigarettes, ask yourself, first of all, this question:

"*Just what do I like in a cigarette?*"

If you smoke only a few every day, you may prefer a cigarette which is rather rich or heavy and "oily." Or you may like one which has a rather strong "oriental" taste with a pungency almost like perfume. Or you may want a cigarette with that noticeably "sweetish" Egyptian flavor. But if you smoke quite often—if you would like to smoke whenever you feel like it and without any effect on the tongue or throat or any fear of a heavy or "heady" feeling afterwards—then you should choose some cigarette such as Fatima, a cigarette composed of all-pure tobaccos of considerable aroma, mellowed by being aged and carefully blended to produce a fragrant and wholesomely mild, yet "*full-bodied*," smoke. And the smoke must be noticeably COOL. For otherwise your tongue or your throat will soon signal you to stop smoking so often.

If you will ask any Fatima smoker, he will tell you that Fatimas never make him "feel mean"—no matter how many he smokes.

That is why Fatimas are considered the *most sensible* cigarette by such a large majority of smokers. *And that is probably the main reason why hardly any Fatima smokers ever switch!* They like a *sensible* cigarette—and one with a good, pure taste to it.

But the Taste is up to You

All cigarettes are pure, but when it comes to the *taste*, nobody can help you choose. You simply have to decide for yourself.

Of course, Fatima's taste *may* not appeal to *you*. But most men who try Fatimas like the taste so well that they seek no further—otherwise Fatimas could never have *won* and *held* their enormous and growing leadership amounting to over one and a half BILLION cigarettes a year.

* * *

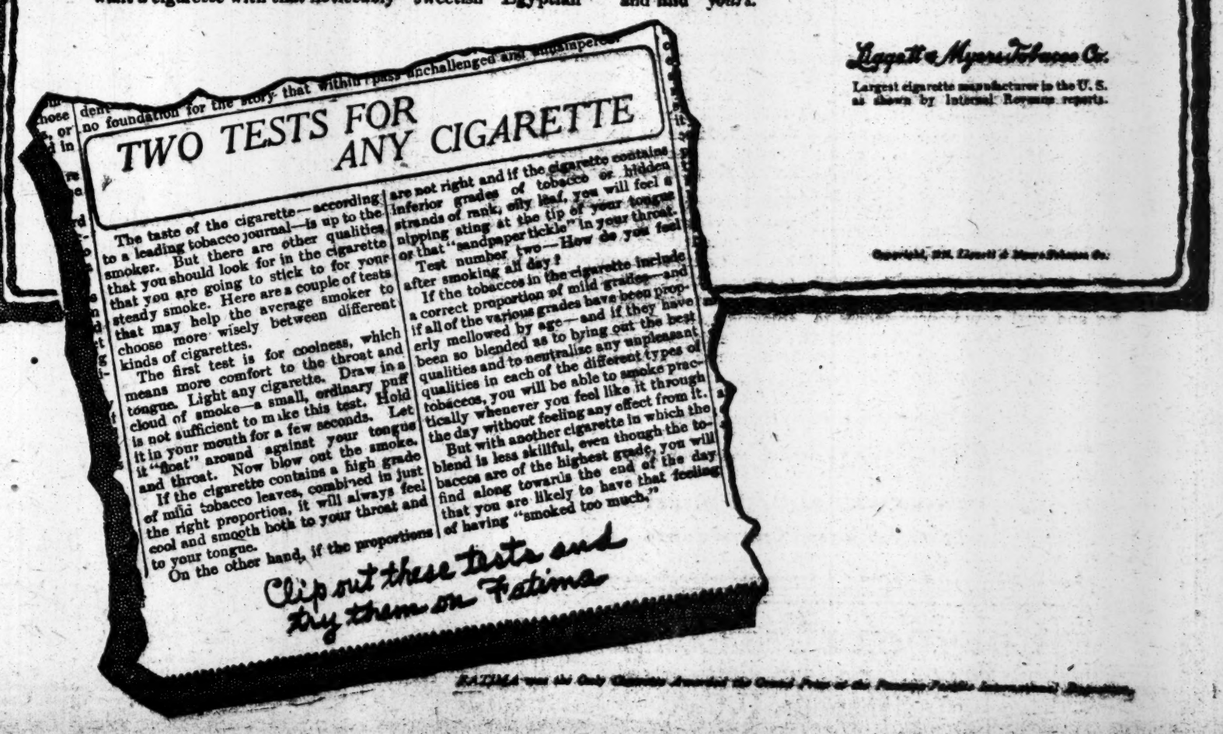
The one purpose of this advertisement is to ask you in a fair and square way to give Fatimas (*20 for 15c*) a good trial. If they don't happen to suit your taste, you'll quit smoking them of course. But if you like Fatimas as well as MOST men do, you'll be mighty glad you read this advertisement—and ACTED ON IT!

Below are two simple tests which you can easily make and which may help you find *your* sensible cigarette.

It may or may not be Fatima. But be fair to yourself and find "*yours*."

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Largest cigarette manufacturer in the U. S. as shown by Internal Revenue reports.



TWO TESTS FOR ANY CIGARETTE

The taste of the cigarette—according to a leading tobacco journal—is up to the smoker. But there are other qualities that you should look for in the cigarette that you are going to stick to for your steady smoke. Here are a couple of tests that may help the average smoker to choose more wisely between different kinds of cigarettes.

The first test is for coolness, which means more comfort to the throat and tongue. Light any cigarette. Draw in a cloud of smoke—a small, ordinary puff is not sufficient to make this test. Hold it in your mouth for a few seconds. Let it "float" around against your tongue and throat. Now blow out the smoke. If the cigarette contains a high grade of mild tobacco leaves, combined in just the right proportion, it will always feel cool and smooth both to your throat and to your tongue.

On the other hand, if the proportions are not right and if the cigarette contains inferior grades of tobacco or hidden strands of rank, oily leaf, you will feel a nipping sting at the tip of your tongue or that "sandpaper tickle" in your throat.

Test number two—How do you feel after smoking all day?

If the tobaccos in the cigarette include a correct proportion of mild grades—and if all of the various grades have been properly mellowed by age—and if they have been so blended as to bring out the best qualities and to neutralize any unpleasant qualities in each of the different types of tobaccos, you will be able to smoke practically whenever you feel like it through the day without feeling any effect from it.

But with another cigarette in which the blend is less skillful, even though the tobaccos are of the highest grade, you will find along towards the end of the day that you are likely to have that feeling of having "smoked too much."

Clip out these tests and try them on Fatima

Copyright, 1916, Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

FATIMA was the Only Cigarette Awarded the Grand Prize at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition

HOUSEWIVES CLASH AT END OF HEARING

Charges of Rudeness and Unintentional Misrepresentation Freely Made.

LAST TESTIMONY HEARD

Counsel Promises Other Legal Steps If Case Against Mrs. Heath Is Dismissed.

The interesting happenings at the hearings into the affairs of the National Housewives' League before Deputy Attorney General Leonard J. Obermeier at the State Attorney General's office, 299 Broadway, are not contained in the rather dry record compiled by the stenographers. There was at least one such incident at the end of the hearing yesterday when the women of opposing forces glared at each other across the table or discussed the case in a manner that showed little restraint. Mr. Obermeier, on the application of league members in New Jersey, is endeavoring to find out whether there is reason for dissolving the corporation, or for removing any of its officers.

When the meeting closed there was a gathering of both sides in the ante-room. Among those who met were Mrs. E. V. S. Chamberlain, the league's Treasurer, and Mrs. William Hard, magazine writer, and known as Anne Scribner Hard. Mrs. Hard shook hands with Mrs. Chamberlain as a friend, and then refused to greet her as an officer of the league. The two fell into a discussion of the organization's affairs, and in the course of it Mrs. Chamberlain touched on the $10 a week which she receives from the Educational Committee of the league as "hostess."

"Why," said Mrs. Chamberlain, "I have given years to the work of the Housewives' League, and I have not given my time to it because of the salary I receive."

Mrs. Hard looked skeptical. "I have heard," she said with deliberation, "that you had said you would quit except for the salary."

The Treasurer told Mrs. Hard that in her opinion, she, Mrs. Hard, was unintentionally misrepresenting the facts. She did not get far, however, when another woman, whom she afterward described as "my friend, Mrs. Hutchinson," broke in.

Charges of Rudeness Made.

She added her opinion to the effect that Mrs. Hard had no right to repeat the remark about Mrs. Chamberlain unless the person she said had made it was present. With apparent deliberation Mrs. Hard pushed forward until she stood with her back directly in front of Mrs. Chamberlain's friend. Her shoulder shut off Mrs. Hutchinson's view of Mrs. Chamberlain.

The former reached over, and, catching Mrs. Hard under the arms, thrust her out of the way.

"Well, I never saw such rudeness!" she exclaimed.

"Before this large person interrupted," continued Mrs. Hard, and with that she went on with her conversation.

"The large person" walked away.

"I have enough Irish in me to have it get up once in a while," Mrs. Chamberlain's friend told a group near the door. She refused to give her name, and suggested that she be called "the large person."

"This," she said, extending her right fist, "is six months in the hospital. And this," thrusting out her left fist aggressively, "means sudden death."

Later Mrs. Hard said that the other had "poked her in the ribs and nurt her."

Yesterday's Hearing the Fourth.

The hearing yesterday was the fourth into the affairs of the league. The first efforts of Frank C. McKinney, counsel for Mrs. Florence Yocum of Orange, N. J., who requested the hearings, was to find out something of the business arrangements between the league, the league's Educational Committee, and some of the food product firms who advertised in the magazine representing the organization and paid $500 a month for exhibition space at the headquarters in West Forty-fifth Street. In succession Mr. McKinney called for the representatives of the Diamond Match Company, the Royal Baking Powder Company, the Franco-American Food Company, the Franco-American Soup Company, the Southern Cotton Oil Company, and the American Sugar Refining Company. Of these A. C. Snead, attorney for the Diamond Match Company, and Thomas O. Asbury, sales manager for the Southern Cotton Oil Company, responded. They testified as to the relations between their companies and the league regarding advertising and exhibition floor space.

Mr. McKinney then called to the stand Mrs. Thomas A. Fulton, National Secretary of the league; Mrs. Chamberlain, the National Treasurer, and Miss Edith Dreshler, the National Vice President. As each name was called Martin Lippman, attorney for Mrs. Heath, announced that the proposed witness would not take the stand. He charged that the other side was on a searching expedition, and the object of the investigation was simply to try and bring out information. Until specific charges are made he will not allow his clients to testify.

This ends the hearings, and counsel have ten days in which to file briefs. Mr. McKinney said that if the case was dismissed he would take other steps to bring the affair into the courts.

CASSIDY TO GO FREE.

With Willett, He Will Regain Liberty on Jan. 14.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—William Willett, Jr., and Joseph Cassidy will be released on Jan. 14 from Great Meadow Prison when they have completed their minimum sentences for buying and selling a Supreme Court nomination. District Attorney Cropsey of Kings opposed the liberation of the prisoners by the State Parole Board unless they paid their fines of $1,000 each. Three Attorneys General have held that the nonpayment of fines imposed at the expiration of a minimum sentence was no bar to parole, but there has been no judicial ruling on the question.

Justice Charles G. Van Kirk, sitting at Hudson Falls, has promised a ruling on Monday next. As soon as his decision is made the State Parole Board will meet at Great Meadow Prison and issue the parole. The prisoners are prepared to pay the fines. Willett and Cassidy were sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

ASKS $962,500 COMMISSIONS

J. L. Bunnell Sues for Sum Said to be Due on War Supplies.

Elverton R. Chapman, President of the Hudson Trust Company, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday by James L. Bunnell for $962,500 for commissions alleged to be due on an agreement for furnishing supplies to the Allies. The plaintiff said that about July 30 last the defendant asked him to get an order for 550,000,000 cartridges, and promised to pay him the difference between the net price of $48.25 a thousand and whatever he could sell them for.

CHURCHILL PRAISES WOMEN TEACHERS

Denies Charge of Dr. Cabot That Schools Are Too Much Feminized.

HE WOULD LIKE MORE MEN

Education Board's President Sees No Harmful Condition, but Admits It Is a Moot Question.

Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education, commented yesterday on the address delivered on Monday by Dr. Hugh Cabot to the Congregational ministers in Boston, in which Dr. Cabot said that the schools of New York were "too much feminized." Mr. Churchill said the Board of Education was doing the best it could with the money allotted to it by the Board of Estimate, and he did not believe that there was any harmful condition.

"This city," said Mr. Churchill, "employs about 21,000 teachers, and of that number approximately 17,000 are women and 4,000 men. I would like to see more men teachers, but I think the conditions are not such as to warrant the statement that the schools here are feminized to a point where it is dangerous to the welfare of the pupils. Of course it is a moot question, and Dr. Cabot may have stronger evidence than I. But I don't believe it.

"The problem is one which has been closely studied here, as elsewhere. I have my views. I believe that when boys are coming into manhood it is better, as a general rule, to have them under the supervision of men so that they may be inspired with the desirable qualities of virility by masculine influence.

"While the child is going through what we may call the 'mothering period' of his life I believe that a woman makes a more proficient teacher, for no one understands the nature of a child better than a mother, and there must be some nascent instinct in every woman which gives her that power to understand the needs of childhood.

"We endeavor to have the boy come under the masculine influence as much as possible after he becomes, say, 12 years of age, and that is the average age of the pupil who goes into the seventh grade in the elementary schools. Every effort has been made to have as many male teachers as possible for the boys in the seventh and eighth grades in the elementary schools, and later in the high schools. At the present time the boys in the two grades mentioned obtain most of their instruction from male teachers, and the great majority of teachers in the boys' high schools are men.

"Of course, I would like to see more male teachers, and I say that without any thought of belittleing the splendid work done by the thousands of women teachers in our schools. There are men who are especially adapted to the teaching of these boys, and it is a pity that they are so frequently lured away by the higher salaries they can obtain elsewhere.

"I suppose this applies to schools all over the United States, and you can scarcely blame the teachers. It is difficult to expect men who accept positions with our school system at $750 a year to remain contented if they know that at the end of fifteen years they will be receiving only $1,500 unless they obtain one of the not numerous positions which pay them more. When they get so little in the schools they are inclined to use their positions there as a stepping stone to some other work which will prove more remunerative.

"But, as I have said, there does not seem to me to be a harmful condition. We have men principals in the boys' high schools, and, with a very few exceptions, in all schools. In the high schools we have been able to get a much larger percentage of men teachers because we are able to pay higher salaries. I do not think any one would correctly state that our high schools are harmful because of the number of women teachers.

"The more difficult problem comes in the seventh and eighth grades of the elementary schools. We arranged a schedule of salaries in these grades four years ago and conducted a long fight to win our point. But the Board of Estimate in the last budget refused to give us the $351,000 to pay these salaries, an act which I still must characterize as dishonorable. Naturally it is not to be expected that we can have everything just the way we want it when we must face such lack of co-operation.

"I prefer women teachers in most of the elementary grades, and still realize and believe that the ideals of the boy ought to be masculine. But I feel that the boy pupils up to the age of twelve may be regarded without bringing in the sex of the teacher.

"In the elementary schools, women teachers are undoubtedly the best for the girl pupils; in that I agree with Dr. Cabot. But I do not think it makes so much difference after the girls reach the high school. They are more mature, and the question with them then is efficiency and accuracy.

"I do not think the condemnation of the schools as too feminized is justified, although I say that I would like to see more male teachers and would do everything I could to obtain them if the money to pay the higher salaries was supplied."

Two Magistrates Go Home Sick.

After finishing the morning session yesterday in the West Farms Court Magistrate Levy had to go home because of a severe cold. Magistrate House was unable to go on with the afternoon session yesterday because of a cold and also went home.

The Psychological Value

of a check drawn on the Astor Trust Company is that it *tinctures* the man who signs it with something of the stability, resourcefulness and strength of a name which has long been a pillar in the annals of American banking and finance.

Interest on deposits of $500 and over.

Astor Trust Company

Trustee for Personal Trusts

FIFTH AVE. & 36TH STREET

A Dealer in every Town around New York

The map shows how thickly Hupmobile dealers and service representatives dot the country. Those in and about New York are listed herewith:

CONNECTICUT
Bridgeport, Fairfield Auto Co.
Hartford, Charter Oak Motor Car Company
Meriden, H. E. Rainaud
New Haven, J. J. Laverty Co.
Simsbury, A. J. Welch
Stamford, Michaley Auto Co.
Torrington, Torrington Garage
Waterbury, G. Lee Wooding
Winsted, D. W. Moore

NEW JERSEY
Newark, DeCozen & Riess
Elizabeth, Stanley L. Reed
Plainfield, Stryker Motor Car Company
Hoboken, Hoboken Garage
Hackensack, Orintani Garage
Jersey City, N. E. Renner Sales Co.
Asbury Park, Harry Ingalls
Madison, I. R. Wilson & Co.
Midland Park, Park Garage
New Brunswick, Garside & Smith
Passaic, Brown's Sporting Goods Company
Paterson, E. A. Brown Auto Company
Trenton, Trenton Auto Sales Company
Washington, Floyd Major

NEW YORK
Queens, W. L. and J. T. Callister
Yonkers, R. B. Hibbard, Inc.
Mount Vernon, Schliecher's Garage
White Plains, E. S. Hessels
Rockville Center, Gardner Garage & Motor Co.
Huntington, Roy Lindsay, Inc
Brooklyn, Dingueld Bros.
Bay Shore, Samuel Metcalf
Central Valley, Central Valley Garage
Kingston, William Kemble
Newburgh, Shubert & Beifabroth, Inc.
Peconic, W. R. Wickham
Peekskill, Lawson Motor Car Co.
Port Jefferson, Price & DeWick
Poughkeepsie, P. H. Lyall
Suffern, The Suffern Garage
Westhampton, Graphic Cycle & Auto Works

PENNSYLVANIA
Bangor, S. A. Tell
South Bethlehem, C. L. Hochs

Chas. E. Riess & Co.
1690 Broadway at 53rd St., Retail Distributers

Hupmobile Company of New York
1764 Broadway, Wholesale Distributors

Immediately at top of stairs, Lexington Avenue Entrance, Grand Central Palace, turn right to last aisle, then left to Hupmobile Exhibit, the second on the left of that aisle

Courtesy First—Safety for Others in Motoring

The mark of superior H *motor car service*

SEE IT

If You Appreciate Motoring Comfort

witness the convincing demonstration of how the

★Hartford SHOCK ABSORBER

controls the action of an automobile spring, absorbing the surplus energy and preventing its dissipation upon the body of the car, to the discomfort of its occupants. Learn how it actually

Makes Every Road a Boulevard

Make the HARTFORD AUTO JACK lift 1000 pounds with a simple twist of your wrist. This is the best auto jack money can buy—easiest working, strongest, handsomest.

Examine the HARTFORD BUMPER with its shock absorbing arms. It takes the sting out of every blow. Protects *all* the car and beautifies it, too.

See the HARTFORD CUSHION SPRING and the wonderful E. V. HARTFORD ELECTRIC BRAKE.

These interesting everyday automobile necessities will be shown in a practical way in our exhibit at the auto show, Grand Central Palace.

Hartford Suspension Co.
E. V. HARTFORD, President
Executive Office and Works:
166 Morgan St., Jersey City, N.J.
New York City Branches:
1846 Broadway and 212-214 W. 88th St.
★ Formerly Truffault-Hartford

AT THE AUTO SHOW

The Auto Show Favorite

National Highway 12 $1990

National cars are called "Highway" because of their capacity to conquer distances with the utmost ease and comfort. In the *National* "12" you really drive two mighty "Six" engines, merged perfectly into one unit. The *National* "12" is born of the "Six."

"HIGHWAY" SIX $1690 "HIGHWAY" TWELVE $1990 "NEWPORT" SIX $2375

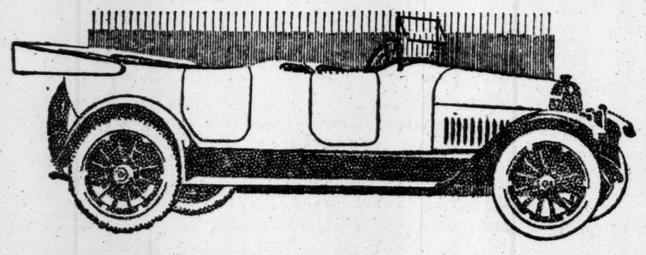
NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE CO., Manufacturers, Indianapolis, 16th Year

POERTNER MOTOR CAR CO., 1759 Broadway

North Jersey Motor Vehicle Co., Newark *Union Auto Co., Union Hill*

COLE 8 NOW $1595

Bigger and Better



STANDARDIZED in quality—popularized in price, the Cole 8 at $1595 represents a value that is unapproached in the motor car market today.

It is a car with a special appeal to the conservative business man; the woman of refinement; the experienced motorist who is not baffled by extravagant frills but appreciates substantial quality.

It is a car that has back of it a year of record-breaking performance to prove every claim made of it—its flexible, instantly-controlled seventy horsepower; its unhesitating pick-up; its extreme wide range of speed in high gear; its unrivaled hill-climbing ability; its unexcelled multiple cylinder economy; its absolute thoroughness and dependability—on thoroughfare and highway.

Add to these previously proven points of leadership the many striking and vital new improvements to body, frame and motor and you realize why we are so bold in challenging a comparison of the Cole 8 at $1595 with any other motor car value. An automobile that has established the standards of performance by which other cars are judged, with its added features at the new price it clinches a permanent leadership among multiple cylinder cars.

The greatest achievement of seven years devoted to the building of strictly quality cars, a proven success bearing the endorsement of thousands of owners, the Cole 8 at $1595 invites the earnest consideration of every thinking man and woman who seeks Permanency, Refinement, Power in a motor car at a price that the average man can afford.

All prices f. o. b. Indianapolis.

Colt-Stratton Company

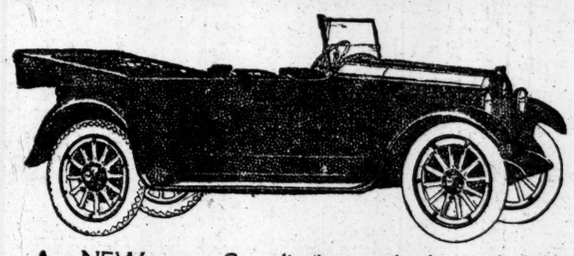
Broadway at 57th Street

Space A-9, Grand Central Palace

Cole Motor Car Company

Builders of the Standardized Car

Indianapolis, U. S. A.



A NEW eastern Case distributor who has studied the Case 40, knows that he will profit, not only by its many mechanical excellencies, but by the reputation of the Company behind the car.

This well informed man, after examining the car and the Company, has staked his business on the success of the New Case 40. He is certain to win.

If you have not seen "Tomorrow's Car Today," at the show, don't miss it. At $1090, the New Case 40, with its excellent lines and splendid performance, is an opportunity.

The Sign of Mechanical Excellence the World Over

J. I. CASE T. M. COMPANY, Inc.
Broadway at 62nd
New York City, U. S. A

"APPERSON 8"

BUY an automobile the way you would buy life insurance. Buy your car of an old line company. Apperson Brothers have been building quality automobiles for twenty-three years.

Sixes, $1,550. Eights, $1,850

DIMOND-APPERSON MOTOR CO.,
DISTRIBUTORS
Broadway at 68th Street
New York, N. Y.

OLD CROW

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

RYE

America's Finest Rye

WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE

MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.

H. B. KIRK & CO., New York, N. Y.

THE POPE APPROVES UNITY EFFORTS HERE

North American Preparatory Conference Gets Letter from the Vatican.

THE LEADERS PROTESTANTS

Chicago Bishop, Presiding at Garden City, Says War Has Shaken Christianity's Power.

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Jan. 4.—Prayers for universal peace to end world strife opened the North American Preparatory Conference which tonight began to lay its plans for a world conference on faith and order. To consider the reunion of Christendom, fifty-six delegates gathered in the Garden City Hotel and many more are expected tomorrow. The meeting will continue until Friday.

The delegates from all faiths heard a letter from Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, conveying the deep interest of the Pope in the proposed conference. Had it not been for the outbreak of the European war a deputation from the Joint Commission would have gone to the Vatican and the Churches of Europe.

The moderator of the meeting tonight Bishop P. Anderson of the Episcopal Diocese of Chicago asked the question, "Has Christianity failed?"

"It has well been demanded," he said, "if a united church might not have saved the peace of the world. Look out upon the church today. Instead of an interior indestructible and united, we find it externally rent and torn asunder, largely disintegrated and incapable of molding the national conscience. Isolation, separation, and disruption are repelling the power of Jesus Christ.

"A bewildered world and a divided church are crying 'How long, O Lord, how long' until peace be established between nations and a unity made among the churches? In the face of the religious conditions today is there any Christian who would care or dare to stand aloof from a movement so thoroughly filled with mutual trust and conscience and so charged with loyalty to Jesus Christ and His Church?"

The report of the Secretary of the Joint Commission, Robert H. Gardiner of Gardiner, Me., told of the interrupted pilgrimage of the preparations which had been made by the churches of the Old World.

The letter from Cardinal Gasparri, in which the Pope expressed so deep an interest in the cause of unity, was read in full and made a profound impression upon the delegates. The text was as follows:

The Vatican.

Your project of an international convention of all who believe in Jesus Christ as God and Saviour, to accomplish the speedy fulfillment of the final prayer of the Lord, that all may be one, I have, in obedience to your request, submitted to the Most Blessed Father. I need not here describe the affection with which I saw the august Pontiff kindled for you. For you well know that the plans of the Roman Pontiffs, their cares and their labors have always been specially directed to the end that the soul and unique Church, which Jesus Christ ordained and sanctified with His divine blood, should be most zealously guarded and maintained, whole, pure, and ever abounding in love, and that it should both let its light shine and open wide its door for all who rejoice in the name of man and who desire to gain holiness upon earth and eternal happiness in heaven.

The august Pontiff, therefore, was pleased with your project of examining in a sincere spirit, and without prejudice, the essential form of the Church, "or the inner essence of the Church," and he earnestly hopes that, under the spell of its native beauty, you may settle all disputes and work with prosperous issue, to the end that the mystical body of Christ be no longer suffered to be rent and torn, but that by harmony and co-operation of men's minds, and likewise by the concern of their wills, unity of faith and communion may at last prevail throughout the world of men.

Thanking you, then, that you have thought well to request the aid and support of the Roman Pontiff in expediting your worthy project, his Holiness expresses his earnest desire that the end may answer your expectations, and he asks the same of Christ Jesus with fervent prayers, all the more because with the voice of Christ Himself sounding before and bidding him, he knows that he himself, as the one to whom all men have been given over to be fed, is the source and cause of the unity of the Church.

To a request for permission to give this letter some publicity, his Eminence replied in part:

The august Pontiff, therefore, kindly permits that copies of my letters which, though a faithful, are yet but a faint, portrait of the pontifical love, shall be sent to all to whose welfare and peace you believe they will contribute.

It is a pleasure to repeat the encouragement that the aid and earnest prayers of the Roman Pontiff will never be lacking to any one who, having freed himself from prejudiced opinions, with a true and sincere will strives with all his strength, that the unity of faith and fellowship instituted by Christ and built upon Peter may be restored, and that all who are enrolled in the name of Christian may betake themselves to the bosom of the one most loving Church and may be joined and associated as members with Christ the head.

Mr. Gardiner, in concluding his report, declared Christianity could no longer endure divided against itself. He added:

"A distracted Europe, a self-complacent America, and a divided Christendom, which can speak only with uncertain voice—the unceasing thought of these must set the tone of our discussions and bend us again and again to our knees."

There had been invited to the conference 203 representatives of various faiths, of whom 76 had accepted the invitation, 54 declined, 9 were noncommittal, and 66 did not reply.

Cardinal Gibbons and other Catholics declined, as did also representatives of the Greek and Roman Churches. The only non-Protestant faiths represented were the Old Catholics, regarded by the Church of Rome as schismatics because they do not recognize the Supreme Pontiff.

The Episcopalians in attendance were about equally divided between the high and broad church parties. The strongest deputation of other Protestant faiths were from the Congregational and the Presbyterian.

Among those who attended the meeting were:

Protestant Episcopal: Bishop Anderson of Chicago, Bishop Vincent of Southern Ohio, Bishop Brewster of Connecticut, Bishop Weller, Fond Du Lac, Wis.; Bishop Greer of New York, the Rev. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Parish, New York; the Rev. Francis J. Hall, New York; the Rev. B. Talbot Rogers, Fond Du Lac, Wis.; the Rev. Edward L. Parsons, Berkeley, Cal.; the Rev. H. E. Fosbroke, Cambridge, Mass.; Samuel Mather, Cleveland; Francis Lynde Stetson, New York; Edward P. Bailey, Chicago; George Zabriskie, New York; Robert H. Gardiner, Secretary, Gardiner, Me.; L. H. Baldwin, Deer Park, Toronto, Ontario.

Baptist (Seventh Day Baptist Conference)—The Rev. Edwin Shaw, Plainfield, N. J.; the Rev. William L. Burdick, Alfred, N. Y.; the Rev. Theodore L. Gardiner, Plainfield, N. J.; the Rev. Arthur E. Main, Alfred, N. Y.

Congregational—The Rev. Newman Smyth, New Haven; the Rev. Raymond Calkins, Cambridge, Mass.; Professor Williston Walker, New Haven; the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, Brooklyn; the Rev. Hubert C. Herring, New Haven.

Disciples (Disciples of Christ, North America)—The Rev. Peter Ainslie, Baltimore; the Rev. F. W. Burnham, Cincinnati; the Rev. E. B. Bagby, Baltimore; the Rev. Finis Idleman, New York; the Rev. J. M. Philbutt, New York.

Lutheran—The Rev. Junius B. Remensnyder, New York; Professor D. H. Bauslin, Springfield, Ohio; the Rev. Frank P. Manhart, Selwagrove, Penn.

Methodist—Bishop John W. Hamilton, Boston; John R. Mott, New York.

Moravian, (Moravian Church in America, Northern Province)—The Right Rev. Morris W. Leibert, New York; the Rev. Paul de Schweinitz, Bethlehem, Penn.

Presbyterian—The Rev. W. H. Roberts, Philadelphia; the Rev. William McKibbin, Cincinnati; the Rev. James D. Moffat, Washington, Penn.; the Rev. Charles R. Erdman, Princeton, N. J.; the Rev. William H. Black, Marshall, Mo.; the Rev. Edgar A. Elmore, Chattanooga, Tenn.; the Rev. J. Ross Stevenson, Baltimore; the Rev. George Reynolds, New Rochelle; Judge George H. Shields, St. Louis, Mo.; Henry W. Jessup, New York.

United Presbyterian Church of North America—The Rev. James S. Walker, Chicago.

Presbyterian Reformed—Gen. Ralph E. Prime, Yonkers; the Rev. R. T. Roberts, Rome, N. Y.; the Rev. J. P. Sestrie, New Brunswick, N. J.

Society of Friends—Prof. Rufus M. Jones, Haverford College, Haverford, Penn.; James Wood, American Bible Society, New York; President David M. Edwards, Penn College, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

CLERGY CLUB BARS BOUCK WHITE'S TALK

Congregational Pastors Who Want to Hear About World War Strike Hire a Hall.

REMEMBER WILSON ATTACK

Social Revolution's Pastor Classed with Billy Sunday as a Self-Advertiser.

The Congregational Ministers' Meeting of New York City and vicinity, before which Bouck White of the Church of the Social Revolution is to appear on Monday with a plan for a world-wide strike against war, will not be held in the rooms of the Clergy Club, 200 Fifth Avenue, as originally announced. Instead, the clergymen and Mr. White will foregather in Room 311 Fifth Avenue Building, which is a hall open to any one who cares to pay the rent.

The misunderstanding originated in the belief of the Rev. Frank I. Hanscom, pastor of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, that the Congregational ministers had the privilege of meeting at the Clergy Club every second Monday, and to invite as speaker any person who appealed to them. The error led to a heated conversation yesterday between the Rev. Mr. Hanscom and the Rev. Walter Laidlaw, registrar of the Clergy Club; an appeal to members of the Board of Control for a ruling in the controversy, as well as animated exchanges between clergymen not immediately connected with the arrangement of the program. The subject of all the discussions was Mr. White and the advisability of having him as a speaker.

The Rev. Russell Boynton, son of the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, President of the Congregational Ministers' Meeting, tried in vain to arrange a truce. Late yesterday afternoon, when a reporter called at the Clergy Club, Room 240 Fifth Avenue Building, the registrar said: "The meeting of the Congregational ministers is not going to take place here."

Having just been in communication with the Congregational Home Mission Society, 287 Fourth Avenue, where Secretary Burton said the meeting would be held at the Cergy Club, the reporter exhibited surprise, but Mr. Laidlaw was emphatic.

"Mr. Bouck White will not speak here," he said. "The meeting will be held in Room 311, this building, at 11 o'clock on Monday morning. It is a public room that any one may rent, I believe."

Beyond that Mr. Laidlaw would say nothing, and he walked rapidly toward an inner room while delivering his brief message.

Mr. White's way of expressing himself seemed the chief reason for antipathy. Many remembered his recent attacks on President Wilson and his bride-elect and characterized his language as offensive. Several other instances were cited when Mr. White was alleged to have sacrificed good taste to rhetorical extremes.

Silver Cup for Bank Chairman.

Directors of the Pacific Bank gave a dinner last night at the Union League Club to Hart B. Brundrett, Chairman of the board, and presented a silver cup in recognition of his thirty years' service in the bank, first as President and during the last few years as Chairman. The cup was presented by President O. H. Cheney, former State Superintendent of Banking.

Rental cost and mental cost

The cost of a thing looks low or high, according to the appeal of the thing itself. Equitable rents are reasonable, but they look inordinately ow when considered in conjunction with Equitable advantages. This is because the rental cost for enjoying those advantages looks less the more one considers the mental cost of going without them. *It's a bui ding with a cumulative appeal*

Equitable Building Corporation
120 Broadway

SAXON

"Six" $785
"Four" $395

Saxon "Four" Roadster is the ONLY thoroughly modern car under $400. Ask us to prove this claim.

At the Show
Main Floor First Aisle to Right

A Revelation!

GRANT SIX $795

F. O. B. Factory

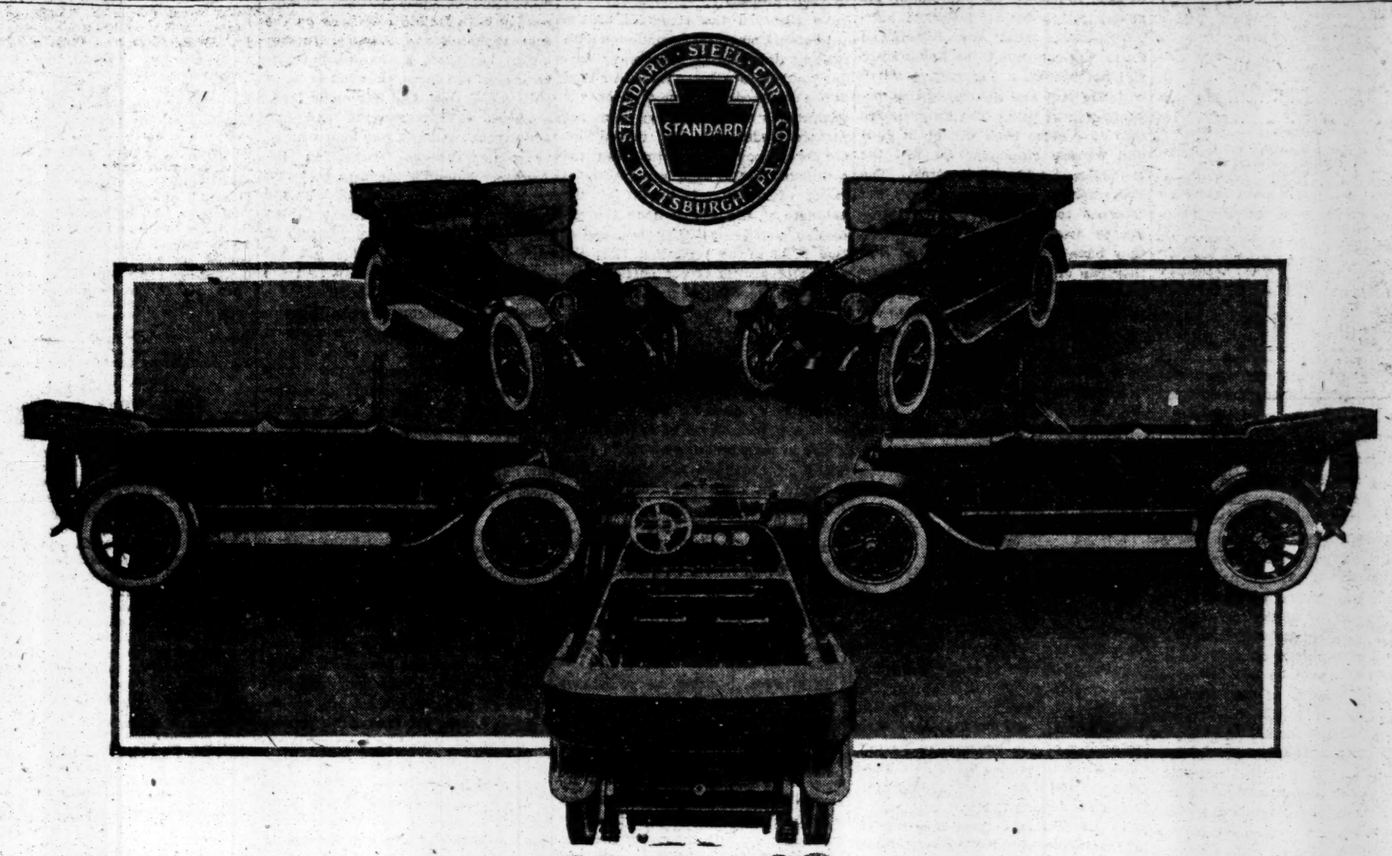
unit power plant
valve-in-head motor
cantilever springs
left drive, center control
big, beautiful body
silent-flexible-sturdy

At Palace Show

Third Floor—Space C-3

New York Distributors
Hollander-Randall Co., Inc.
1744 Broadway New York

Desirable Territory Still Open
Dealers Act at Once



THE Standard "Eight" has not only attracted a great deal of favorable comment from users, but after a year's service has proved to be in every respect a thoroughly practical and efficient "Eight."

We have had absolutely no structural difficulties whatsoever and the Standard Steel Car Company is now entering its second year with many enthusiastic owners in the larger cities.

We think that their success the first year was possibly quite largely due not only to the excellent construction of the "Eight," but also to the national reputation and unquestioned standing of the manufacturing company, which in itself is a guarantee of the integrity of their products.

The Standard Steel Car Company, as you may know, is one of the largest industrial concerns in the world, and possesses facilities for the production of automobiles enjoyed by no other company in existence.

We realize that this is a very remarkable statement to make, but when you stop to think that the Standard Steel Car Company is in a position to make practically all their own parts and make them from Standard Steel produced by their own furnaces, these furnaces having a capacity of 1000 tons a day, you will agree with us that we are right.

Their rolling mill alone represents an investment of many million dollars, and when you reflect that more than 85% of the material entering into the modern automobile is steel, or its kindred products, we feel sure that you will appreciate that this equipment is of the greatest importance to owners and to our dealers as well as to ourselves.

When the Standard Steel Car Company first undertook the manufacture of automobiles, nearly four years ago, they went about the work in a most thorough manner. They were in no hurry, and it was nearly three years before they offered their first car to the motor trade or public. Their engineers, chemists and machinists were all under instructions to take their time, and to make their experiments at the company's expense and not at the buyer's. The result was that this first car was **right**.

Their unique facilities enable them to use their own special alloys for the different parts manufactured, these alloys being tested by the engineering and chemical experts of the Company, and proved to be the best for the particular uses for which they are designed.

The result is that the Standard Eight has been a trouble-less car, and we cannot make this too strong. We have never had a motor freeze in test or in service. In fact, motor troubles have been absolutely unknown to us during the entire year. Our staggered cylinders and our force feed oiling system through hollowed crank shaft, together with the careful inspection and thorough tests to which all our motors are subjected, are some of the features of construction that have been responsible for this gratifying result.

Other features of our car include the light weight wedge shape frame, which prevents side swaying, gives greater strength pound for pound and makes for easier riding, and the improved Hotchkiss (anti-skid) Drive of the double universal type.

In fact, the more carefully you study our car the more likely you are to believe that our claims for excellence are justified. We are acquainted with the specifications of every "Eight" on the market, and we feel that any unbiased and open-minded judge of automobiles will agree with us, that our car possesses more features of proved mechanical excellence than any of the others. If this is not so, we have no right to your support—if it is, we believe you will be glad to know it.

In presenting the 1916 Standard Eight we can state that it has been born of thorough and extensive experience, under all-varying conditions—and with the happy conclusion that no changes have been indicated as necessary in the mechanical features, and only such changes in body construction as are required to meet the latest demands.

The purpose of this advertisement is to say that this looks to us like a good time for you to get in touch with what we are doing and for us to make your acquaintance.

You are cordially invited to inspect our new open and closed models.

THE DUFFY MOTORS CORPORATION

Factory Distributors in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut

1895 Broadway, S. W. Corner 63rd Street, New York City

Applications for Unoccupied Territory Will Receive Prompt Attention

Exhibitors at the New York Automobile Show.

Cabinet Sized Photographs and a Completely Descriptive Folio Will Be Sent Upon Request

$1065 Cannot Buy More Car Value

IF you haven't seen the new Model 22 you have a treat coming to you. It certainly is a beauty.

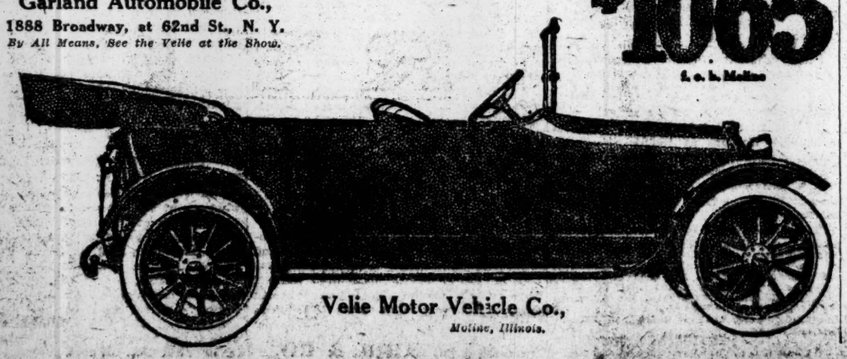
This newest Velie Biltwel is equipped with a Velie-Continental motor of 40 h. p.—powerful, noiseless, flexible. Roomy, 5-passenger, streamline body; fine leather, deep-tufted upholstery; push button electric starting and lighting; automatic ignition; Hotchkiss drive; one-man top; double-bulb headlights.

Velie Model 22 is furnished with Detachable Winter Top, complete, $1240. Requires but a few minutes to make your Velie Six an enclosed type, or an open touring car. Detachable top realizes all the comforts of an automobile in winter. Velie 4-passenger coupe $1750 Moline, with wire wheels $1820.

Garland Automobile Co.,
1888 Broadway, at 62nd St., N. Y.
By All Means, See the Velie at the Show.

Velie Six

$1065 f. o. b. Moline



Velie Motor Vehicle Co.,
Moline, Illinois.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

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Hoboken.....61 Second Street
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WASHINGTON.....Riggs Building
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CHICAGO.....1,202 Tribune Building
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ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark.
Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday.

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THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5. Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.) $1.25.

THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.

THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) three months, $1.25; six months, $2.50; one year, $5. Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25. Bound volumes, ten numbers, Cloth, $1.

THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, three months, 75c; six months, $1.50; one year, $3. Per copy, 25c. Bound volumes, six monthly issues, Cloth, $2.

THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5, 1916.

COME QUICKLY TO THE VOTING.

The prospect of a needlessly protracted debate in Congress over the measures for defense would be discouraging to the people all over the country. Delay in the action of the national legislators upon a matter of such grave importance would be sharply resented. This is no time for trifling, for haggling over small details, for lending fictitious weight to unsound opinions, or for political bargaining over a matter of vital national concern, upon the settlement of which the welfare of the Republic may depend. The question of defense is not a party question and only a reckless disregard of its duty by Congress in its present session can make it one. If the prompt and reasonable action that is demanded is not taken preparedness will become the Republican issue in the next campaign, and nothing could better please those Republicans who place partisanship above patriotism. But not all or nearly all the Republicans in Congress are of that stripe, nor are we willing to believe that any large number of the Democratic Representatives are to be swayed in the performance of a duty, once it is clearly presented to them, by the discordant chorus of the opposers of preparedness.

The issue is perfectly clear. The strengthening of our defenses on land and sea is demanded by all American citizens except a comparatively few, who hold to the idea that all military preparedness is folly. Such persons are not to be argued with, history proves that their argument is fallacious. Their influence in this crisis will be negative. To meet the national demand the War and Navy Departments have submitted suggestions to Congress which, if acted upon, will serve as a beginning of a new system of army and navy extension which, in the course of time, will be adequate to our needs. These suggestions do not wholly satisfy the experts of either the army or the navy, who demand much more in the way of men and armament, a greater expenditure of money at the start, but the development of our defenses must be gradual, and the wisest course is to accept the Administration program, with only such changes in the details as the best judgment of the committees may suggest. The facilities of the country at present would not permit the carrying out of much larger plans. To make a beginning in the right direction, to act now without delay, is imperative. A two-power navy or a three-power navy is a fond dream of naval officers. Why should they not place the navy above everything else in the nation? They give their lives to it and they have made it what it is, an object of national pride. But the United States Navy expanded according to the program proposed by the Navy Department is all we can hope to get, and failure to provide us with that will mean failure to provide for any naval expansion whatever. Similarly, the moderate enlargement of the regular army favored by Secretary GARRISON, with provision for the enrollment and training of a national army of citizens, and a further improvement of the National Guard, will satisfy present requirements. The Continental Army is at present only an idea, but it is a practical idea. If it cannot be recruited on the volunteer system the country will be speedily aroused to the need of universal service. That is for future consideration. If Congress should take up the matter of compulsory training now it would not get through with it all the year. The question of preparedness would be lost in the confusion. Meanwhile, it is too early to call the volunteer system a failure. What is most needed is a modern system of recruiting.

There is much talk of the need of taking expert testimony before acting on the measures. But Congress is already in possession of all the facts. Why waste time in needless iteration? Representative GARDNER, it is said, will demand that the House committees shall call Rear Admiral FISKE, Rear Admiral WINSLOW, and Brig. Gen. MACOMB of the Army War College. The testimony of General MACOMB, or the essence of it, may be found in the recent report of the War College. Rear Admiral FISKE's lucid testimony before the Committee on Naval Affairs last December is "extant, written in choice English." Mighty good reading it is, too, and it shows clearly the advantage that would be derived from the establishment of a General Staff for the navy. There is no real need of more testimony. There is need only for quick action.

REPUBLICANS AND PROGRESSIVES

An interview with Mr. TAFT, printed in Mr. CHARLES P. TAFT's Cincinnati newspaper, is guaranteed by the former President as expressing his views, though not his language. Mr. TAFT insists that the Republican Party will continue to be Republican, will not become a Progressive Party with the fads and notions of that organization in 1912. The Progressives who have come back will be in good and regular standing. So will the Republicans who didn't stray. The Progressive leaders who haven't yet returned to the reservation are trying to produce the impression that they have a great following, so that they can elect or defeat the Republican nominee. Evidently Mr. TAFT is not perturbed by that Progressive excursion party which Mr. GEORGE W. PERKINS is going to transport to Chicago as a testimony to the Republican National Convention of the Progressive might.

The Progressives do seem richer in officers than in troops, and even the officers are quarreling or deserting. Mr. J. FRANK HANLY, for example, consents to become a candidate for Governor of Indiana on the Progressive ticket only on condition that the platform shall omit the initiative and referendum as applied to State affairs. Whereupon Mr. WILLIAM DUDLEY FOULKE, who had been a candidate for the Progressive nomination for United States Senator, withdraws his candidacy. Faithful among the faithless, he can't consent to the sacrifice of "one of the most vital principles of the Progressive Party." The vital principles have lost their vitality, and only the unyielding radicals still cling to them.

In Mr. TAFT's opinion it would be an extreme mistake for the Republican Party to sacrifice its principles either in its platform or its nominee to get the support of the Progressive leaders. But what do the returned Progressives say? There is a multitude of them. Their votes will be needed. Are they to be regarded as repentant, as reconverted to standpatism? Are no concessions to be made them, or has all the wheat in the abundant chaff of 1912 Progressivism already been picked up by the wise Republican birds?

And just what solely "Republican principles" are so dear to the country that if they are stuck to and "a regular Republican" named for President, the Republicans can win, as Mr. TAFT heartily predicts?

Surely there is no longer magic in the sacred, heaven-high protective tariff, which for years has been the sun of the Republican system of principles. The United States has been taking a course in political economy since August, 1914. It knows that to sell you must buy; and it is hunting trade around the world.

Mr. TAFT politely or ironically assumes that the self-denying ordinance which he submits to in regard to the Presidential nomination will be accepted by Colonel ROOSEVELT. The opponents of 1912 are out of the race. There must be a new man. The Colonel, whose capacity of political rebirth is marvelous, may esteem himself a new man. Can the United States be run as decent citizens want it run, unless he is in the White House? At present, he is known to be ready to support any Republican nominee who can't be nominated.

On the day that Mr. TAFT's opinions were printed appeared a letter from Mr. C. S. BIRD, twice Progressive candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, to Mr. PERKINS. Mr. BIRD sees just two men "who have a ghost of a chance to defeat President WILSON." One is Mr. Justice HUGHES. But there is a feeling against taking a candidate from the Supreme Court. And Mr. HUGHES's opinions on the paramount issues of 1916 are unknown. He may agree with Mr. WILSON, in which case his nomination would be absurd. Colonel ROOSEVELT is thus the only man with the ghost of a chance. CAESAR or nobody!

This reliance on the Colonel is a curious bit of political mythology or superstition. Some of the Progressive leaders haven't got over it. He is the god, not out of the machine. He is indispensable. This straitest sect of Theodorians has grown scanty. The "camp meeting" fervor of 1912 is cold. The Republicans want a Republican who has a chance to win. They are not likely to pick out a man of hatreds and resentments, a chiffonier of radicalisms. The majority of them are moderate men, like Mr. TAFT.

HIGHER OR LOWER POSTAGE?

Twenty-one bills have been introduced at Washington for the "adjustment" of postal rates in the manner of the adjustment of railway rates. Hardly ever are railway rates adjusted upward. The correction of irregularities is almost always by the reduction of the peaks, seldom by filling the hollows. That is the familiar manner in which postal rates are to be made more "equitable." In proportion to service rendered, the local letter rate is highest, and most of the bills are for a one cent local letter rate. The argument is that it will stimulate business in general and increase Post Office business. If an opinion may be based on the number of Representatives who saw it first, this proposal may be considered the most popular among the 6,000 bills already pending. Only one Representative introduced the refinements which the Interstate Commerce Commission applied to railway rates, by proposing zone rates and terminal rates with an addition for length of carriage, and other niceties.

Is it sure that the Representatives are representative of public opinion in their proposals? How many who have observed the struggles of the Interstate Commerce Commission with railway and express rates want similar troubles introduced into their Post Office business, irrespective of the advantages which may or may not proceed therefrom? The innovations are urged upon their merits. That the continental letter rate is a successful raiser of revenue is shown by the boldness of the attack upon the excessive profits, as they are called. But it is to be remarked that the excess of profits is not sufficient to make the Post Office profitable upon the whole. The real loss of the Post Office in its business is not known, for the costs and expenditures of the Post Office are nowhere grouped. What is called the "audited deficit" of the Post Office for last year, that is to say the excess of expenditures above income, ignoring manifold costs which private interests must take into account or go broke, was actually $11,333,308. Under such conditions a reduction of letter postage would be practically an addition to deficit. With the Post Office running eleven millions behind, and with all departments making contributions to deficit, the proposal for reduction of postage cannot be considered meritoriously popular.

It is even possible to go a step further and to say that an increase of postage on letters would be the least unpopular addition to taxes which Congress could make. In Canada that was almost the first resource of Government. A war stamp was ordered, whose use will cease automatically with the end of the war. The cost of collection is merely the cost of printing, for all the machinery of the Post Office exists, and needs only nominal additions. Moreover, there is a growing feeling that too cheap postage is a nuisance. With one cent letter rates there would come to the breakfast table with the morning mail more rubbish than letters. Two cents is so little to pay for a letter that any one can afford it and get value for the cost. It is hardly a tax at all. It is more like a price for value received, and therefore the appropriateness of a temporary increase when other prices are rising and the Government's deficit is portentous. The Government needs the money as much as the railways to meet the cost of living, and the Representatives are proposing to make the people a present certainly before it is asked for, and, therefore, before its need is felt.

THE PLIGHT OF GREECE.

M. GOUNARIS, who is expected to succeed M. SKOULOUDIS as Premier of Greece when the highly constitutional King CONSTANTINE speaks the word upon the reassembling of Parliament, naturally disagrees with M. VENIZELOS as to the recent elections. The supporters of M. VENIZELOS abstaining, and the army of some 300,000 men unable to vote, M. VENIZELOS pointed to the small vote as a proof of national sympathy with his policy. M. GOUNARIS in his statement of a few days ago "denies that there was any considerable number of abstentions." M. GOUNARIS is not a mathematician but a poet. He is sure that the result would have been the same if the soldiers had voted. The policy of Greece is "unchanged." And "Germanophiles do not exist in Greece." M. GOUNARIS has a pretty fancy. Greece is tenderly attached to Russia, England, France, especially the last. She has a singular way of showing it. "Greece is a "small State which does not want to "be dragged into the war." She fears a fate like Belgium's and Serbia's.

A prudent resolution for a nation in a tight place. But has M. GOUNARIS forgotten that only the other day M. SKOULOUDIS admitted that the model of neutrality had been ready to go to war on the side of the Allies, wouldn't have "hesitated" if they had offered her booty enough and smiled upon the "On to Byzantium" movement?

A concordance of the Constantinists seems to be necessary. Here is M. GOUNARIS saying that he doesn't know what Greece will do if her old enemies, the Bulgarians and the Turks, come over the border. On the other hand, M. RHALLIS, the Minister of Justice, is sure that neither Turk nor Bulgarian will be allowed to set foot on the soil of Hellas. That will depend on Germany. Meanwhile, the Allies must be wondering how much Germany is depending upon the Greek Army.

Italy, we are told, has made "satisfactory explanations" of the presence of her expeditionary force at Avlona. What explanation other than military and naval necessity could be given of the Italians at Avlona and at Durazzo? It is curious to recall that Italy, holding up the hands of Austria, forced the Montenegrins to evacuate Scutari, after King NICHOLAS's somewhat theatrical proceedings there. It was required as a capital for the new Albania. Italy's interest, it was said, was in having a weak Power on the east side of the Adriatic. Albania as a part of Greater Hellas when the work of "rectification" comes is on the Hellenic program. The Albanians, if one can apply the word to a lot of wild clans and tribes, have often fought for Greek independence and are said to consider themselves Hellenes, rather queerly, if, as some ethnologists tell us, they are of Illyrian-Thracian stock with an admixture of Serbo-Croat and Gothic. At any rate, Albania as a State is an Austrian idea, a buffer against the Slavs of Montenegro and Serbia.

Scarcely pleasant for Greece, Italian occupation of those harbors, in connection with Italian ambitions on the east shore of the Adriatic further north; but there is nothing but bitterness in the Greek prospect at present, unless Germany has made large promises to CONSTANTINE and can keep them. Austria has long wanted to come through Serbia to the Aegean. Saloniki, the best port and most thriving city, is Greek, with the stretch of Thracian littoral to the Mesta, since the war with Turkey and Bulgaria. Bulgaria, which got her own littoral on the Aegean and the hinterland from the Maritza to the Mesta, casts longing eyes on Greece's share in the spoils. Bulgaria wants Serbian Macedonia, too, and cannot but sulk at Germany's restraining hand and the appointment of a German Governor General. Monastir is "Greek," according to the Greeks, if not given to her by the treaty of Bucharest. Rumania, which believes itself a "Latin" State, "sits tight," nursing her finances and her army, ready to fall upon Bulgaria's back again, bound to have compensation, a share in the swag. The balance of power in the Balkans is threatened again, and by Bulgaria. If the great Powers had not been called in by the raid into Serbia, what a lovely shindy, remarkable even in the ferocious peninsula of the mountains, the "Christians" and Moslems of the Balkan States, the choicest cutthroats of the world, would be treating themselves to! Very likely it is brewing. It is always brewing.

The preponderance of Greek sympathy, so far as the Greeks sympathize with anybody but themselves, seems to be on the side of the Allies, in spite of the German Court. Those bundles of women's ears cut off for the earrings by the Bulgarians in the last war may be legendary, and the Bulgars have a counterlegend of a bundle of noses cut off by the Greeks. The stories paint the deep affection of the two nations. And if the Germans win, must not the little corner to which Turkey in Europe has been reduced be enlarged at Greek as well as Bulgarian expense? Greeks have their preferences, but as yet the Government—which is the Kaiser's brother-in-law—doesn't dare to make a bet.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Senator Fall and the Mexican Problem.

If Senator FALL of New Mexico really intends to introduce a resolution calling on the President to name the Government to which he proposes to accredit Mr. FLETCHER, appointed Ambassador to Mexico, on the ground that the Senator has no knowledge of the existence of any Government in that country, his aim is obviously to discredit the co-operation of the United States Government with those of the Latin-American Republics in the recent effort to adjust the Mexican difficulties. Apart from the fact that the recognition of foreign Governments rests exclusively with the President, this seems a very foolish thing to do. Our improved relations with Latin America have caused general satisfaction. Moreover, the course of CARRANZA since his recognition has justified that action. If Senator FALL can discover no Government in Mexico, it would be rather difficult for him to discover a revolution there now, while the business of the republic is picking up, railway service from the northern border has been resumed, and the disposition of the people seems to be to make the best of their opportunities. Of course we are continually getting information of a disheartening character through questionable channels. The interventionists are still nursing their hopes. But they are likely to tire of their pitiful policy before long, and accept the inevitable.

The Mexican problem is not yet settled, by any means, but such American statesmanship as Senator FALL represents in his attacks on that country and upon the President for his Mexican policy will not be helpful in settling it. Probably Senator FALL does not care a rap for the Pan-American idea.

Pollution's End in Sight.

Senator WAGNER announces that he has prepared three bills for the removal of the State institutions which are preparing to drain their purified sewage into the Croton watershed at the same time that they are preparing to provide themselves with drinking water from wells. As the Senator says, the city has paid $4,000,000 for the sake of removing sources of contamination, and the State seizes the region thus made extraordinarily salubrious for the purpose of housing there thousands of public dependents in the name of charity. There is no deficiency of charity in the suggestion that it begins with the health of the millions inhabiting the world's greatest city. The State is broad enough to supply sites in plenty without prejudice either to health of city dwellers or the wards of the State. This is one of those questions which it is only necessary to state to argue it. Yet it is impossible to recall any subject on which more positions have been taken and altered, under the scrutiny of public-spirited citizens who kept their eyes on their officials.

Dr. PORTER first approved the site of the Mohansic Hospital, and reversed himself. When a bill for the abandonment of the site came before Governor GLYNN he vetoed it at the request of Mayor MITCHEL, on account of the pressure for accommodations of the insane. Dr. BIGGS took Dr. PORTER's original position, and Governor WHITMAN followed Governor GLYNN. Now Senator WAGNER lights a fire behind the State's medical officer so recreant to the city's interests and so inconsistent with sanitarian thought. It was wise and courageous of Dr. PORTER to change his mind, and it will be a pleasure to say the same of Dr. BIGGS and Governor WHITMAN—when they give the opportunity. Specific reference may be made to the officials in charge of the city's water supply, and in general care of the city's health. They have a duty, and it would be a pleasure to see them come a little more into the limelight.

A Collection in a Chicago Hospital.

THE TIMES commented respectfully and hopefully the other day on the appointment of a Chief of Detectives in Chicago and the laudable wish of Mayor WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON to make Cook County as safe as any cosmopolitan city. The Chief of Detectives was going to make it safer. These excellent intentions of the authorities should have put the unsafety first villains on their good behavior. Instead, on Monday, "gentlemen robbers," the very breed that "stops" at "the best hotels," as the Chief of Detectives says, drove to a hospital in a taxicab, made the cashier and forty nurses hold up their hands, and speeded away with $3,500 in cash, accelerating the driver with a revolver. They were "fashionably dressed," of course. So is the Chief of Detectives. All he has to do is to look for them in "the best hotels."

This almost instant defiance of him cannot be forgiven. Presumably, all the Chicago cafés with fat receipts were invaded long ago. Plundering them is an old amusement of the Chicago chevaliers of the strong hand. Perhaps they are too adventurous in attacking a hospital. If their raids are not checked, Police Headquarters may yet be the victim of their passion for collection.

The Schoolship Newport.

Those forty-five New York State boys who have just got back from an eight months' cruise on the State Schoolship, the Newport, are to be envied by homekeeping youth. They have visited the Canal Zone and the Panama Exposition, and that admirable first-class volcano, Mount Kilauea. They have partaken of "poi," ridden in outrigger boats and on surf boards, danced, made merry, played divers games, seen landslides and a piping storm, learned and practiced seamanship.

They must be harder than nails and healthier than health. They have had "a good time" on sea and land, whereas most boys have to content themselves with pictures of and reading about sights and adventures. However, it is good luck enough to be a boy, even if you can't roam about the world and have your schoolroom on shipboard. Congratulations to the forty-five, who must have got a sound education on the Newport, and may the Newport be succeeded by a bigger schoolship!

CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

Kaiser and His Government Said to be Stronger Than Ever.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To pass an opinion on the Germany of today it is necessary to recall the public opinions as expressed in the columns of the daily papers a year ago. Germany was then, as she is now, doomed to utter ruin. Not only were the Allies ready to start on their victorious (sic) march to Berlin, but the German population was proclaimed to be only too eager to welcome them. The discontent supposed to exist among the German population was pictured in the darkest colors. The world was made to believe that the Germans would welcome with open arms the liberator who was to rid them of the proverbial tyrant. It was seriously proposed to banish the Hohenzollerns. The eagerness with which the Germans were supposed to welcome the constitutional reform, so often advocated outside of Germany, was expected to play into the hands of the Allies through a domestic revolution.

The opinion expressed in the Anglo-American press today has, in spite of the accumulated facts to the contrary, not materially changed. The fabulous story of Germany's discontent with its monarchical Government and with its Kaiser has been utterly discredited. This futile hope of the Allies has forever been disposed of. If at all, the Kaiser and the Government are stronger today then they ever were. The Allies are realizing that they are fighting a united people and not merely the fantastic chimera of militarism and Hohenzollernism. If, a year ago, the Allies found consolation in the supposed unrest of the German people, they are consoling themselves today with the likewise chimerical financial, economic and moral débâcle of the Central Powers. To scan the Anglo-American press of any morning convinces the most unbiased reader of Germany's utter defeat. Editorials upon editorials proclaim the futility of Germany's efforts. The scant credit given to Germany's heroic deeds is offset by harrowing tales of riots, exhaustion, demoralization and what not. London, for instance, assures us that Germany is down upon her knees. Gallieni, the French Minister of War, is credited with saying that Germany is caught in the relentless grip of an iron screw. To all these impotent assertions our American newspapers chant an unswerving chorus.

The actual conditions of Germany, of German arms, of German unity, and of German confidence present, however, a wholly different aspect. With the exception of some minor aliments, the Central Powers have and will have sufficient foodstuffs comfortably to feed not only their own population but also the hundreds of thousands of war prisoners within their borders. They have raised and harvested sufficient cereals to provide bread for all. The potato crop has been superabundant. The financial resources have been a revelation to the Allies, and still the financial strength of the Central Powers has not yet been taxed. The moral standard, instead of deteriorating, has been strengthened, if that were possible. The confidence in their Government is unshaken; militarism (nations in arms) and Hohenzollernism (efficient Government) bound to the Allies as much as ever. AUGUST STENDER.

New York, Jan. 3, 1916.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Said the Tenth Commandment unto the Eighth:
"I'm feeling extremely strained."
Said the Eighth Commandment unto the Tenth:
"I think I am somewhat sprained."
Said the Grocer's Bill to the Butcher's Bill:
"My whiskers are growing gray."
Said the Butcher's Bill to the Grocer's Bill:
"I'm aging the selfsame way."
Said the Cottage Roof to the Baby's Bank:
"A mortgage has caved me in."
Said the Baby's Bank to the Cottage Roof:
"I'm missing my rattling tin."
Then all of them started to look for Jones,
They hunted him high and low,
And found where the cause of their troubles lay—
He went to the Auto Show.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

FACIAL WOUNDS TREATED.

Special Hospitals Devoted to This Work for the Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter recently received from Paris has called my attention to an article published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Nov. 13, 1915, which is headed "To Restore Faces Ruined in the War." The surgeons of the American Ambulance Hospital and the French suffer a great injustice through misstatements and misrepresentations of the true conditions. I realize that the distinguished men and women whose names are given as supporters of this movement thought those statements were entirely correct. Under the circumstances I feel sure that you will gladly correct the false impression which this article has produced.

The article says that "they (men with facial wounds) are now crowded out because the room is all-imperatively necessary in the never-ending battle to save life. And there is no hospital for the treatment of these wounds." Also, "these horrible wounds are at present entirely neglected. There is no time, no place for them." These statements are absolutely false. There are at least ten hospitals especially equipped for the proper treatment of these facial wounds. There are at least two special hospitals devoted exclusively to these cases, and instead of these cases being crowded out they receive the most skilled attention, often being kept in the hospitals from four to six months.

In August, 1914, at the very beginning of the war, the American Ambulance Hospital established a department for the treatment of these wounds of the face and jaws with Dr. George B. Hayes as chief dental surgeon.

This was the first war hospital to have a special department for the treatment of these cases, and it soon made a reputation by the remarkable results obtained in restoring these dreadfully mutilated men to almost normal appearance.

The splendid results obtained at the American Ambulance Hospital soon led to the establishment of similar departments in the French and English hospitals, and special hospitals for the treatment of these wounds were established by the French at Lyons as early as September, 1914. Besides the American Ambulance Hospital, there are now eight or more French and English hospitals which are especially equipped for the proper treatment of these facial wounds.

During this last Summer I had the privilege of helping "to restore faces ruined by the war" while serving on the staff of the American Ambulance Hospital as dental surgeon, so that I know that the facts which I have given are correct. I also visited several French hospitals which specialize in the treatment of these cases, and I know that they are doing excellent work.

There is great need of money to carry on this work, but I feel that instead of establishing and equipping a new hospital, the money could be more efficiently used by the hospitals which are already established and equipped for this work, and whose surgeons have the valuable experience gained in treating these cases since the beginning of the war. DUDLEY GUILFORD, D.D.S.

Philadelphia, Jan. 2, 1916.

Canada's Free Choice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Lieutenant Ives, in his NEW YORK TIMES article of Dec. 12, propounded the theory that the United States must prepare for armed conflict with Great Britain; when, in support of that theory, he cited passages from Great Britain's naval and military history; when, as illustrations of Great Britain's practice of "obtaining her ends by her aggressive acts based on her power," he grouped the Fashoda incident, distinctly military in character, with Canadian reciprocity, his language admitted of but one interpretation, namely, that British physical force, its existence and the menace of its use, was the determining influence in the reciprocity issue. In other words, Great Britain played the bully, and with the menace of physical force coerced some person or persons unnamed into submission to her demand that there should be no reciprocity as planned between the United States and Canada.

Who was bullied? Who was coerced? Certainly not the United States. The victim must be conscious of intimidation. Otherwise there is no intimidation. And the United States, instead of being frightened into rejection of reciprocity, accepted it and ratified her share of the bargain. House, Senate, and President joined in the act, unconscious that they were incurring the dread displeasure of Britain, and the British Ambassador looked cheerfully on.

Neither was Canada coerced. Her people are free, and, like other free people, they blunder occasionally. I think they blundered then. But, whether they blundered or acted wisely, whatever the character of the economic and political doctrine which they accepted, their act was their own. In one way only could the acceptance of reciprocity have been assured, namely, by the existence in the Canadian mind of a conviction that the mother country was seeking to dictate to her daughter. All our knowledge of the past makes it certain that, with such a conviction firmly fixed, the Canadians would have voted to sacrifice every material interest which they possessed rather than permit outside interference in their domestic affairs. But there was no such conviction, and Canada, of her own accord, rejected reciprocity. W. P. DAVIES.

Grand Forks, N. D., Dec. 30.

The Demand for Action.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to congratulate you on your editorial today, "Of the Utmost Gravity." In my travels about the country I find everywhere the utmost disgust with the policy of "watchful waiting," and the strongest sentiment in favor of action of some kind. Almost invariably, too, the people who want "something done" have been former supporters of President Wilson.

Since the sinking of the Lusitania, an appalling crime, there have been no end of ships torpedoed, and to the wayfaring man it seems as if the Administration at Washington has been buncombed so often as to make it an object of the sharpest criticism.

Were an election to take place tomorrow, the present Administration would go down to overwhelming defeat. I am stating this from cross sections of public opinion gathered from careful observation, and not as a matter of personal opinion.

International law has given place to lawlessness, and perfidy in diplomacy among the Central Powers of Europe has been the policy almost from the beginning of the war.

Unless President Wilson does something very soon, he will be able to say with the Grand Monarch, "After me the deluge."

FRANCIS LEON CHRISMAN.

Verona, Jan. 3, 1916.

From the American Ambulance.

American Ambulance Hospital of Paris,
Hospital Benevole No. 2 Bis,
Neuilly-sur-Seine, Dec. 29, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Executive Committee of the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly has noted during the past year so many evidences of the touch of a friendly and sympathetic hand that it desires to thank THE TIMES for the support of this hospital and its ambulance service in the field.

In all that relates to the vast and vital issues involved by this war, THE TIMES has been such a valiant and intelligent leader of the best public opinion in America that its continued approval has been of priceless value in enlisting and maintaining the sympathetic and liberal support of the American people for the American Ambulance and the beneficent work that it has been thereby enabled to do.

FRANK S. S. MASON,
Chairman of the Ambulance Committee.

WHAT OF POLAND AFTER THE WAR?

Will the World Stand By and See the Old Injustices Repeated When the Peace Terms Are Being Drawn Up?

By HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.,
Jan. 1, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was during the last days of the Polish Revolution of 1906. Outside in the warm air of early Spring the newsboys cried their "Extras!" There had been many extra papers during the week that had gone before. "Perhaps," I said to an old Polish friend, "perhaps there is some good news for you tonight."

His answer was an epitome of Polish history. "News in Poland is always bad news."

On the 5th of August, 1915, there were other extras. Warsaw had been taken and the Russians had left Poland in the hands of Hindenburg and Mackensen. Immediately after the last attacks upon the outer fortifications of the former Polish capital the German officer commanding the advance retired and the first entry into the city was made by the King of Bavaria, the representative of the largest Catholic State in the German Empire.

For several days only Polish-speaking Austrian regiments marched into town. The old Polish colors were hoisted upon public and private buildings and Polish citizens were elected to act as guardians of the peace. Rumors appeared in the foreign and German press about the imminent reorganization of the ancient Polish Kingdom. It was to be under the rule of one of the Hapsburg Princes who through his marriage with a Pole was closely related to the Polish people. It was whispered about that the Teuton powers were to fulfill the promise made last year by the Czar of Russia. After a hundred years of suppression a new semi-independent Polish nation was to be established. This deception lasted only a few days. The Polish-speaking regiments left the city and marched on. The Imperial Chancellor made a statement which killed the hope of the Polish people. Poland remained what it had been before, a conquered province at the mercy of its master.

Once more "news in Poland was bad news."

It may not be out of place to say a good word on behalf of a nation which has suffered a punishment out of all proportion to its past mistakes. If other countries have escaped a similar fate, they owe their present liberty to their geographical situation.

For ten centuries Poland was the buffer State of Europe. It acted as guardian of the eastern frontier of the European Continent. The wild hordes that overran the Russian plain were brought to a standstill on the vast tracts of land between the Vistula and the Oder. When the final assault of the Osman power occurred, an army of 64,000 men under Sobieski defeated 300,000 Turks, and in September of the year 1683 the name of John, the King of Poland, was identified with that of John the Apostle, who had also come to save the world from the heathen.

But in this struggle, during a thousand years of wild frontier fighting, the Polish people did not have a chance to develop the characteristic tendencies of a well-organized European power. It became a one-sided nation, with all the glaring defects of a country which sacrifices all her interests for the benefit of a single class. Out of the fighting men of the Middle Ages, who had defended Europe against the barbarians, there grew a class of a useless and unconstructive nobility. Until their mismanagement called forth a general demand for reforms, there were dreams of a new Poland, and a number of faithful workers began the task of creating a new commonwealth upon the ruins of an impossible mediaeval State.

A country with natural boundaries might have been able to bring about the necessary reforms and defend itself against foreign aggression. A country exposed on all sides to the attack of powerful neighbors was bound to suffer defeat in a struggle against Russia, Austria, and Prussia. Surrounded by two clever scoundrels (Frederick of Prussia and Catherine of Russia) and one well-intentioned but futile reformer, there was no hope for Poland. A few years after the establishment of the American Republic, Poland was quietly divided among her three neighbors. The courage of the people in their last struggle for their independence was of no avail. Kosciusko, in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, could contemplate the days when he fought at Yorktown and Saratoga. The Polish nation ceased to exist.

An act more brutal in its coldblooded indifference to the rights of human beings has never been performed.

Then came the time of Napoleon. The same men who so cheerfully had crossed the ocean to fight for the liberty of the American colonies now took the side of the one nation which seemed to promise a redress of their abominable wrong. The devotion and the loyalty of the Polish armies, fighting for the French Emperor, were rewarded with callous indifference. Poland was used as a pawn upon the Napoleonic chessboard, to be sacrificed at will. When the Napoleonic power was overthrown Poland was once more treated as conquered territory by the victorious Allies. There followed a century of bloodshed. It is a well-established historical fact that no nation can be definitely conquered upon its own soil. It can be exterminated. But it cannot be subjugated.

The Polish people as an independent nation had ceased to exist. Polish national aspirations, however, were as vital as ever among the millions of men divided among three foreign nations like so much cattle.

Fifteen years after the Congress of Vienna the first revolution occurred. It was a failure, and on the 5th of October of the year 1831 the remains of the Polish army crossed into Prussia. There were the obligatory executions and confiscations, followed by the wholesale exile of the better elements of Polish society. A heartless reactionary system was introduced which tried to turn the country into a Russian province. The Polish language was forbidden. The few existing schools were closed. On the other side of the line the same thing happened by order of the Prussian Government. Whenever the situation became too unbearable, as it did in 1846 and 1848, there were small outbreaks. The gallows settled all such aspirations for a more human existence.

The union of Italy and the development of strong new nationalities out of the ill-assorted possessions of the Hapsburg and Bourbon families gave the Poles hope of a better future. In November of 1860 and February of 1861 popular demonstrations in Warsaw indicated the trend of this feeling. The particularly brutal system of recruiting of the Russian Government in January of 1863 caused a new revolt. It was even less successful than that of 1831. Cossack fury hacked Chopin's piano to pieces and used ancient libraries for heating purposes. The dealers in rope once more did a thriving business, and in endless procession the Polish people wandered along the dismal roads which in Russia all lead to Siberia. The Code Napoleon was abolished. Russian laws were instituted. Even the name of Poland must disappear and the new Vistula districts became an integral part of Russia.

It will not be necessary to say much of the last thirty years. With a semblance of autonomy in Austria, the fate of the Poles in Russia and Prussia was almost identical. On the one side of the line which divides their ancient country the Poles are treated with brutal stupidity. On the other side with brutal cleverness. Those who have lived under both forms of oppression know that there is little to choose between the two. And now we write the year 1916, and as unwilling recruits of all the armies the Poles are obliged to do murder upon their own brethren. The ancient Polish domains are destroyed. Nobody cares. What difference does it make? Burn down some villages and send the inhabitants to perdition. They are only Poles.

No longer is it necessary to send clothes for the small children of the Polish refugees. The small children have all died.

For over a century Europe and America have looked on with indifference at the destruction of a country to which it owed the protection of its own civilization against the attacks of Asiatic savages. As long as order was established in Warsaw, Europe did not intend to listen to the wail of small children flogged because they refused to say their prayers in a foreign tongue.

When the present war is over, can the world allow the continuation of the most unpardonable crime of our history?

This is not an academic question. The answer will decide the fate of many generations to come. For there never can be a lasting peace until each racial unit be given free scope to develop its own powers and its own particular genius after its own free will and to the best of its own ability.

HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON.

U-BOAT INSTRUCTIONS.

An Imaginary Conversation in a Teutonic Admiralty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sinking in quick succession of the Ancona, the Yasaka, the Persia, and the Glengyle created a situation which is, to say the least, interesting. How this situation came about and what it is likely to lead to will be made, I think, perfectly clear by the following suppositious conversation between the chief of either of the Teutonic Admiralties and a submarine commander:

CHIEF OF THE ADMIRALTY—I have sent for you, Sir, because under the present circumstances it has seemed to me better for your instructions to be oral than written. They are very simple. Do the enemy all the harm you can. That's all. Of course, you understand that we may have under certain contingencies to disavow you, and even if American lives are lost to promise payment of an indemnity, but that need not trouble you. You understand me?

U COMMANDER—Perfectly, Sir.

HEAD OF ADMIRALTY—Then you may go and God be with you.

ADOLPHE COHN.

Columbia University, Jan. 3, 1916.

Ability to Spell Correctly.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The much talked of "new" spelling has certainly received more attention from sane folks than it has deserved. Its advocates claim that English spelling is hard to learn. Spelling is a gift; one spells or does not spell naturally. Consequently those who need to learn to spell would have just as hard a time learning one way as another—so why not learn the right way?

This fad carried out to its logical conclusion means that every one would spell according to his own sweet will. This would result in a hodge-podge language. The words do not mean anything when they are clipped of their letters. MRS. ALLING.

Atlantic City, Dec. 31, 1915.

Guns on P. & O. Boats.

'BUNNY' A COMEDY OF GENTLE CHARM

Pleasant Play of Early Victorian England Skillfully Presented at the Hudson.

Lewis S. Stone Effective as the Abstracted Lover in a Pretty Successor to "Rosemary."

BUNNY, a comedy in three acts, by Austin Strong. At the Hudson Theatre.

Mr. McComas ..... Jock McGraw
Jennie ..... Eva Le Gallienne
Charles Nathaniel Disney, M. A. .....
..... Lewis S. Stone
Bishop of Headington ..... George Kay
Lieutenant Richard de Crespigney ..... Claude Beerbohm
Lord MacDonald Dicey ..... Henry Stephenson
The Bailiff ..... Harold Hubert
Nate Cavanaugh ..... Hilda Spong
Sylvia de Crespigney ..... Gypsy O'Brien
Polly ..... Olive Murray
Wilson ..... Kenneth Lee
Colonel Lord Fromer ..... William H. Same
Lady Stewart ..... Kate Wingfield
A Milkman ..... A. Shrubb
A Postman ..... F. Hall
A Policeman ..... H. Wilcox
A Woman ..... Jeanette Lewis
A Cabby ..... A. Kling
A Cat's Meat Man ..... Bouve Souther

It is as if Austin Strong, the playwright, had said to himself:

"I am sick of all these dull gray plays about life as we wish it were not. I am sick and tired of these pop-eyed melodramas, these queer dramas about still queerer women, and these naughty, naughty bedroom farces. I want to see a pretty play, pretty in costuming and pretty in sentiment, a sweet and gentle play like 'Rosemary,' perhaps, or the blessed 'Pomander Walk.' And I believe there must be thousands upon thousands of theatregoers who feel just the same as I do. Go to, I will write one myself."

So he wrote it and called it "Bunny." It turned out to be a three-act comedy of an assent-minded lover, and, with Lewis S. Stone in the title rôle, it was presented last evening at the Hudson Theatre, where a big audience found it very pleasant entertainment. An exceptionally able company has been assembled for "Bunny," and a good deal of skill and affection has been lavished on the staging. May the hypothetical thousands of Mr. Strong's imagination prove to be real and in funds. For "Bunny" is worth going to see.

If you had reached your seat at the Hudson last evening minus a program you would have enjoyed the play, as played at the proper intervals, and left under the fixed impression that you had just witnessed a new comedy from the pen of the prolific and willfully sentimental Louis Parker. But by now, if you had seen but one page of the program you would have vowed none other than the author of gentle "Pomander Walk" could have written this piece, with a June day of 1847 as its time and its place a musty second-hand bookshop not far from London where Cardinal Cap Lane crosses Grub Street. There is the Parker touch in the odd characters and the quaint phrases of the forties, the Parker quality in the conscious refreshment of the audience with the atmosphere of a more leisurely day gone by. "Bunny," like "Rosemary," is for remembrance.

Bunny is the child name that kept clinging to Charles Nathaniel Disney, [illegible] of Arts, even after he had gone to Oxford and even after he had settled down to run a book shop, write a novel, and dream hopelessly of the [illegible] Sylvia de Crespigney. Bunny is vague and abstracted, given to day-dreams and an impressive mystical unconsciousness of all that is going on about him. With some audacity, Mr. Strong has [illegible] to present an absent-minded hero, a little brother to all of us who sometimes madly "put on a right hand boot into a left hand shoe."

Bunny puts a sleeping baby in his desk and forgets all about it. He serves a swooning maiden with a potion of bay rum, vaguely sits on his own top hat, and carefully puts his boot away in the little cubbyhole closet. He is so oblivious of his surroundings that he lets a little whelp make off with all his money, and he lets a great and evil representative of the gentry lead the lovely Sylvia to the altar.

But at last he wakes up. A fond and gracious Irish lady prods him to life and in the pages of his own beloved Chaucer he finds the simple injunction, "Be bold." Well, Bunny becomes bold with a vengeance, putting his lady love behind locked doors, wooing her ardently through a keyhole, turning a pistol on the inconvenient bridegroom, facing a mob with a rare old blunderbuss and in the end driving off with the bride, while the postman, milkman, cat's meat man and all give howling chase and the cabby wildly lashes his horse under the inspiration of his first order to drive straight to Heaven.

All this is told with gentle humor and considerable charm. The story is often rather spare and ungainly, and the wedding is sometimes a trifle conspicuous, but the sum total is altogether pleasant.

Mr. Strong, who directed the play himself, owes much to a good cast. Lewis S. Stone has rather the best of it in the nice gradations of his capital letters. He manages so much inside the theatrical world, and he fairly earns whatever of honor the distinction implies. New York playgoers have been taught to think of him as a particularly vigorous, alert, prosecuting attorney-like actor, but he had his training in the stock companies of the Pacific Slope, and so can do many things, among them just such a gentle Tom Pinch as wanders about the old book shop in Cardinal Cap Lane. He has, as well, the needful romantic tone.

Henry Stephenson, that capital actor who has more dignity than Gaby Deslys has headgear, discards the advancing years that have been so useful to him in recent seasons and plays with great humor and gusto the large-hearted, slow-witted Dicey, who is Bunny's friend. As Sylvia, Gypsy O'Brien is exceedingly fair to behold, although her speaking voice is seldom music to the ear.

Hilda Spong plays with that beguiling charm which she can employ at will—and usually does—while Eva Le Gallienne, daughter of the poet, arrives on the stage with a flourish, acting an affectionate slavey with high spirits and no little skill. Harold Hubert is amusing as the implacable bailiff, and, indeed, every one in the company is either very good or good enough. They all help to make "Bunny" highly agreeable.

PRINCETON MEN GIVE PLAY.

The Triangle Club Amuses Waldorf Audience in "The Evil Eye."

"THE EVIL EYE"—An original musical comedy presented by the Princeton University Triangle Club, in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria.

The Watchman ..... C. H. Latrobe
A Lady ..... J. P. Bishop
An English Lady ..... H. F. Gibson
Count La Rochefoucauld Bolleau ..... D. Nelson
Margot ..... T. Boardman
Francois ..... A. L. Haskell
Dulcinea ..... W. McK. Bowman
Claude ..... J. B. Given
Jacques Louche ..... C. Lambert Heyniger
The Mayor ..... Ormond Gould
The Girl ..... A. J. Marsh
A Man Peasant ..... C. Hadden
A Woman Peasant ..... G. B. McCormick
Mr. Harris ..... F. W. Gullbert
Madame Mirlifiore ..... J. P. Bishop
A Smuggler ..... L. D. Seymour
A Highway Robber ..... H. W. Doyle

The Eternal Triangle Club of Princeton University made its annual descent upon Manhattan yesterday, and in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria gave two performances of a musical comedy written and acted by undergraduates. It was called "The Evil Eye," with no apologies to an old-time extravaganza of that title, and the cooks concerned were Edmund Wilson, Jr., who wrote the book; F. Scott Fitzgerald, author of the lyrics; Paul Dickey, F. Warburton Guilbert, and Richard L. Weaver, who composed and orchestrated the tunes.

If one is a Princeton undergrad, "The Evil Eye" is undoubtedly the finest "varsity show in the history of the institution; on the other hand, if one chances to be an oldster, it cannot begin to touch some of the plays of a decade ago.

But who cares about the merit of a "varsity show? Just so the authors have provided a few jokes, with no questions asked as to age or previous condition of servitude, have indicated some characters to fill the costumes available at the costumer's, and have arranged music on the subtle instrumentals, nothing else matters. Any humor that may be lacking from the book will be supplied by the masquerading athletes trying to act coy and appear graceful in skirts.

The Princeton lads in their current offering have shown that they know their Manhattan humor, and more than one joke or character may be traced to the men who make a living being funny in print.

The two acts of the piece transpire in a fishing village on the coast of Brittany, and if there had been a bit more sturdy "The Evil Eye" would have been born an operetta instead of a musical comedy. The songs are for the most part incidental to the story, and the chorus appear as villagers or fisher folk.

The club has been presenting the piece on tour during the hodidays, and as a result of the previous performances, and perhaps more careful rehearsing than usual, the performance went with much speed and smoothness. The chorus evolutions were performed with more unanimity, the singing was better than usual, and several young men did clever bits of acting. T. Boardman gave a consistently amusing characterization of a feminine innkeeper and C. H. Latrobe did some good character work as an old watchman. Both P. D. Nelson and A. J. Marsh, the latter in the rôle of the girl from the sea, did some clever dancing, while C. Lambert Heyniger, president of the club, again proved himself its best vocalist.

The young men in the chorus were W. Bower, W. H. Friesell, S. H. Compton, S. I. Cooper, S. D. Conant, R. F. Barnett, D. B. Hirschberg, J. H. Stevens, A. B. Carber, J. W. Stewart, B. B. McCormick, M. S. Quay, B. G. Dancy, C. F. Kock, L. D. Seymour, R. N. B. Fay, G. C. Demorest, J. E. Eddy, C. Hadden, 3d, P. R. Knowlton, G. McCormick, W. B. Moore, R. C. Schnuertz, R. Brashear, H. Gordon, L. Mallews, G. W. H. Smith, H. W. Doyle, E. M. McIlvain, F. W. Gullbert, and L. McCandles. O. Mandel led the orchestra, which was composed of these students: V. G. Link, L. P. McNichol, J. B. Wilson, H. H. Guild, W. F. Hayward, R. Clark, C. M. Smith, E. D. Alyea, S. L. Hypes, S. W. Landon, J. M. Speers, E. W. Kane, W. A. Hicks, R. N. Schullinger, L. W. Sellers, G. W. Stewart, H. R. Spencer, and R. H. McCague.

CECIL FANNING'S RECITAL.

A Young Baritone Makes a Successful Appearance in Aeolian Hall.

Cecil Fanning is a young baritone whose name is more familiar to New York than his deeds. He gave a song recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall that showed that his good repute has a proper foundation. His voice is excellent in quality. His technical methods are also generally excellent, though there are times when his production is such that a firm and unwavering tone is not wholly assured. Mr. Fanning's interpretations are musical; he seeks the spirit of what he sings, endeavors to give its mood and sentiment a definite and sympathetic expression. The intelligence and skill with which he did this yesterday made many of his interpretations interesting and delightful. It might be said that in songs of sentiment or tenderness the note is sometimes a little overemphasized. His diction is to be praised for its clearness and finish.

There was much dignity and compelling power in his singing of the air from Monteverde's "Orfeo," a remarkably fine declamatory passage. Three songs from Schubert's "Schöne Müllerin," including "Am Feierabend," which receives little attention from singers, showed appreciation of the German lied; perhaps the "Trock'ne Blumen" was a bit oversentimentalized. Loewe's setting of Goethe's "Erlkönig" he sang with an abundance of varied and dramatic expression. The setting is a good one, and it is interesting to compare Loewe's method with Schubert's. Mr. Fanning sang Grieg's "Springtide" with a well-judged sense of climax; and a clever song by Eugen Haile, "Teufelshell," two by Hubert Fataky and Debussy, and a group of songs in English, by American composers, the last by Francesca de Leone, written for Mr. Fanning by the composer of "L'Oracolo," heard at the Metropolitan last season.

Adele Krueger in Second Recital.

Adele Krueger, soprano, who has been heard here in recital once before, appeared in a program of songs at Aeolian Hall last night. Her numbers comprised a group of songs in German by Franz, Schubert, Brahms, and Schumann; five songs in French, including one by Isidore Luckstone, her accompanist; a like number in English, among which A. Carpenter's "When the Night Comes" had the most character, and five songs in German by Carl Loewe, Richard Strauss, Hugo Wolf, Hugo Kaun, and Anton Rubinstein. The singer's work did not represent a notably high level of vocal achievement. Her intonation was not always exact, her phrasing was often scant, and the quality of her tone was not good, especially in resonance and smoothness. The accompaniments of Mr. Luckstone, played from memory as usual, were extremely well done.

If it's trouble, consult a lawyer.

If it's ill-health, see a doctor.

But if it's anything about real estate buying, selling, exchanging or managing, talk to us.

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WELCOME TO MRS. WILSON.

New Mistress of the White House Prepares for Social Activities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, on taking her place as mistress of the White House today, when she arrived with the President from the mountains of Virginia, just twenty-four hours sooner than originally planned, was welcomed not only by Miss Margaret Wilson and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, but by President Wilson's only sister as well. The latter, Mrs. A. W. Howe, and her daughter, Mrs. Cothran, who came to attend the President's wedding, will remain for the opening reception of the season, which takes place on Friday evening.

In regard to the reception on Friday evening, at which there will be sixteen hundred visitors, it was learned today the invitations would not include any European diplomats, either of the warring nations or the neutrals. There will, however, be a full attendance of Latin-American diplomats and their families and the entire membership of the Pan-American Scientific Congress, which comes to an official close tomorrow. The Marine Band will furnish the music, and a buffet supper will be served in the state dining room.

MISS BLANCHE TYNG WEDS.

Becomes Bride of E. D. King in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

The wedding of Edward Dimock King, the son of the late J. Berre King and Mrs. King, and Miss Blanche Elliot Tyng, the daughter of James A. Tyng of 172 West Seventy-ninth Street, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, which was decorated with palms, smilax, and lillies, with a bank of pink azaleas. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Herbert Shipman, rector of the church.

The church ceremony was followed by a reception for the relatives and intimate friends at Sherry's. On their return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. King will live in this city. Mr. King was graduated from Harvard in 1906, is a member of the Harvard, New York Yacht, Seawanhaka Yacht, and other clubs.

Mrs. John Fitz Gibbon's Dance.

Mrs. John Fitz Gibbon gave a dance last night at her home, 371 West 123d Street, for her daughter, Miss Mary Fitz Gibbon. Among the guests were the Misses Edith Bourne, Edna Olendorff, Eleanor Moore, Marion Downey, Katherine Doubleday, Margaret O'Brien, Mary Smith, Miss Kilgore, Sabina Larkin, Laura McMannis, Elizabeth Kilgannon, Anna Blessing, Margaret Woodruff, Estelle Doubleday, Beatrice Kilgore, and Margaret Ryan.

WHISKERS CAUSE A MUTINY.

Lionel Braham Tells Why He Left Granville Barker's Players.

To wear a wig and whiskers or not to wear them was the difference in opinion that caused mutiny in Granville Barker's English company appearing in G. B. Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion" in the Adelphi Theatre, Philadelphia, last night, and brought Lionel Braham, the largest activity in captivity, bounding back to Broadway. Mr. Braham will be recalled by those who saw the Barker productions in Wallack's Theatre last Spring as the huge actor who played the rôle of Ferovious in the Shaw comedy.

When Mr. Braham first acted the part there was some discussion as to whether he should wear scraggly whiskers and a wig or appear without artificial hirsute adornment. It was finally decided in favor of the whiskers over the actor's veto, and he submitted to them through the New York engagement and on tour till the troupe reached Toronto last week. Then he rebelled, but the stage manager was implacable, and Braham must smear his chin with spirit gum and whiskers or leave the company. The distance from Manhattan was so great that Braham bided his time till the company reached Philadelphia Monday, when he surprised the stage manager by acting without whiskers. Mr. Braham said he never gave a better performance in his life than he did without the artificiality of the hair and glue to distract him.

Yesterday when Mr. Braham reported at the theatre he was informed that his services were no longer needed because he had broken his contract. Not only did Percy Burton, the company manager, back up Claude Rains, the stage manager, who made the first stand for the whiskers, but Mr. Barker cabled the actor a telegraphic censure in which he said he had behaved disgracefully. Whereupon Mr. Braham wired back that Mr. Barker's telegram was only exceeded by German Kultur and hurried back to this city, where describing Ferovious Mr. Shaw is silent on the subject of whiskers.

The Bohemians to Dine Elman.

Wagner, who has often been imitated by composers without credit given, is to be parodied with full acknowledgment by some of the leading professional musicians of the city when The Bohemians, the musicians' club, of which Franz Kneisel is President, gives a dinner at Delmonico's Saturday evening with Mischa Elman as the guest of honor. Part of the elaborate musical program to be offered will include a "Richard Wagner Humoresque," a musical parody arranged by members of the organization, costumes for which have been designed by Hy Mayer. Victor Herbert will conduct an orchestra which will play several of his compositions. Rubin Goldmark, the composer, will be the toastmaster, and the program will be in the hands of Sigmund Herzog.

Next Week at the Metropolitan.

The new Russian opera, "Prince Igor," will be sung for the second time at the Metropolitan Opera House when the ninth week of the season there begins next Monday evening. "Marta" will be given on Wednesday evening, and "Lohengrin" on Thursday, with "Un Ballo in Maschera" to follow on Friday. "Siegfried" will be sung for the first time during the season on the Saturday matinée, and "Aïda" will be given on Saturday evening for the benefit of the French Hospital. The soloists for this Sunday evening's concert will be Mischa Elman, violinist, and Giacomo Damacco, tenor.

Benefit for Wells College Fund.

A considerable sum was realized at the card party given yesterday by the Wells Club of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria, for the benefit of the Wells College Endowment Fund. The college is endeavoring to raise an endowment fund of $500,000 by June, 1916. The committee in charge yesterday were Mrs. O. B. Huntsman, Chairman; Mrs. F. H. Potter, Mrs. Grace Starr Tyson, Mrs. H. W. Powell, Mrs. Edward Mienel, and Miss Helen Gray.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Harry K. Knapp of 34 East Thirty-fifth Street will give a dance tomorrow night at the New Colony Club.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. West are to entertain with a theatre party on Friday evening for Miss Wealthy A. Lewis, to be followed by a supper and dance at Sherry's.

A reception and dance for St. Vincent's Hospital is to be held tonight at the Biltmore under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary.

Mrs. Percy Ingalls and Mrs. Orson D. Munn of West Orange and Mrs. William A. Barstow of South Orange are to give a large dinner dance on Friday night at the Essex County Country Club.

Mrs. John R. Drexel will entertain with a large dinner dance tonight at her town house, 1 East Sixty-second Street, for her daughter, Miss Alice Gordon Drexel.

Other entertainments set for today include Mrs. Alice Johnson's luncheon at Sherry's for Miss Margaret Phillips, Mrs. Lancaster Morgan's luncheon at the Colony Club for her daughter, Mrs. John H. Ballantine; Mr. and Mrs. George E. Turnure's dinner and theatre party for Miss Grace Bristed, and the dance and supper at the Colony Club in aid of the Loomis Sanitarium Guild.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Greenberg of 300 West 165th Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dora Greenberg, to Benjamin Barondess, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Barondess of Brooklyn. Mr. Barondess is a lawyer, and his father is a Brooklyn member of the Board of Education.

Mr. and Mrs. David Berg of 128 East Seventy-ninth Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Florence, to Carl H. Lehrburger. Miss Berg and Mr. Lehrburger will be at home on Sunday, afternoon, Jan. 16.

GEN. HENRY BURNETT, NOTED LAWYER, DIES

Distinguished as One of the Prosecutors of the Plotters Who Killed Lincoln.

SERVED THROUGH CIVIL WAR

Appointed United States District Attorney Here by McKinley and Roosevelt.

Brig. Gen. Henry Lawrence Burnett, who prosecuted the plotters who killed Abraham Lincoln and who served two terms as United States District Attorney for this district, died yesterday at his home, 7 East Twelfth Street, from hardening of the arteries. General Burnett had been removed to New York from his country home in Goshen, Orange County, the middle of November, following an attack bronchial pneumonia, and since that time had been sinking slowly.

General Burnett passed his seventy-seventh birthday on Dec. 26. He was born in Youngstown, Ohio, a descendant of William Burnett, Colonial Governor of New York and New Jersey. When he was 15 years old he ran away from home and walked to Chester Academy, where he received his early education. Later he attended Ohio State National Law School.

In 1859 General Burnett began the practice of law at Warren, Ohio. When the war broke out he made speeches to stimulate enlistment. During one of the speeches he was interrupted by the question: "Why don't you enlist?" "I will," he replied, and he volunteered as a member of Company C, Second Ohio Cavalry, and was chosen Captain. The regiment was sent to Missouri, and took part in actions at Carthage, Fort Wayne, and Fort Gibson. He was made a Major in 1863, a Colonel on March 8, 1865, "for meritorious services," and a Brigadier General five days later.

Prosecuted Sons of Liberty.

In 1863 General Burnett was made Judge Advocate of the Northern Department and the Department of Ohio. While so engaged he was sent by Secretary Stanton at the suggestion of Governor Morton to prosecute the Sons of Liberty in Indiana, in cases growing out of an attempt to liberate the force at Camp Douglas. Seven of the men were convicted and sentenced to death.

Following the assassination of President Lincoln in April, 1865, General Burnett was sent for by Secretary Stanton to prosecute the charges against the persons implicated in Lincoln's death. He prepared the evidence in the conspiracy cases, and shares with General Joseph Holt and John A. Bingham the credit of having obtained the convictions.

From 1865 to 1872 General Burnett was engaged in practice in Cincinnati in partnership with ex-Governor J. D. Cox. He became the partner of E. W. Stoughton in this city. Among his other partners were Benjamin H. Bristow, William Peet, W. S. Opdyke, and Edward B. Whitney. During his legal career here General Burnett was counsel for the Erie Railroad, and tried many noted cases, among them the Emma Mine cases, in which he was counsel for the English bondholders.

General Burnett was an organization Republican and a close personal friend of President McKinley, who paid a tribute to him as "Lightning Eyes" Burnett. In 1897 President McKinley appointed him to succeed Wallace MacFarlane as United States District Attorney for this district. He was reappointed by President Roosevelt and served two full terms.

General Burnett included among his close personal friends many men prominent in the last two generations. Admiral Dewey and General Horace Porter were two of his best friends.

During the last few years, since he had been less active in the legal profession, General Burnett spent much time at his country home, Hillside Farm, Goshen, N. Y., where he had a large herd of harness horses which he drove on the track of the Goshen Driving Club. While he was showing one of his horses at the horse show the animal became unmanageable and General Burnett suffered a broken wrist. He made light of the incident and insisted on driving the horse with the injured hand bandaged.

Brought Here on a Cot.

Fire in his stables a year ago destroyed many of the horses of which General Burnett was particularly proud. Another fire in April destroyed his country home. General Burnett supervised the building of a new house and moved into it last Fall. He was taken ill with pneumonia, and, although his wife tried to prevail upon him to stay at his country home, General Burnett insisted on having arrangements made for his removal to this city. He was driven to the railroad station in a limousine, carried onto a baggage car on a cot and with a nurse in attendance made the trip to this city.

General Burnett was married three times. His third wife was Miss Agnes Suffern Taller, a descendant of Governor Taller of Massachusetts colony, and a sister of T. Suffern Taller, Mrs. Robert R. Livingston, and Mrs. Taller Smith. Mrs. Burnett survives.

Four children, two daughters by his first wife and two sons by his third wife, also survive. A daughter, Baroness Victor von Oertzen, is the wife of Major Gen. von Oertzen of the German Army, who is in command of the German concentration camps. The other daughter is Miss Catherine Cleveland Burnett. The sons are Henry Lawrence and Edward N. T. Burnett.

General Burnett was a member of the Metropolitan, the Century, the Union, the Colonial, and the Goshen Driving Clubs. He was a former President of the Ohio Society and the Loyal Legion.

The funeral services will be held Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock at the Church of the Ascension. The burial will be in Goshen.

MAJOR H. B. SMITH DEAD.

As Secret Service Chief He Arrested the Lincoln Plotters.

Major Henry Bascom Smith, who as chief of the United States Secret Service in the East arrested the Lincoln conspirators, died yesterday of a cerebral hemmorhage at his home, 225 West 122d Street. He was 74 years old.

Major Smith was born in Greene County, N. Y. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted with the Fifth New York Heavy Artillery and served for one year, at the end of which he went into the Secret Service Department. He became chief of the Eastern department under General Wallace.

During the war Major Smith was assigned to many important duties, among them the investigation of ballot frauds in Baltimore. He was instrumental in getting several convictions which, checked the frauds. After Lincoln's death he worked on the supposed conspiracy which led to the assassination.

After the war Major Smith joined the New York State Militia and became Captain of Company D of the Twelfth Regiment. He was a member of Livingston Lodge, F. and A. M., and James C. Rice Post, G. A. R. For several years Major Smith had conducted a paper business at 314 West Fifty-third Street, which was known as the Jerome Paper Company. He is survived by several nephews and nieces.

Captain William P. Black.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Captain William Perkins Black, lawyer and civil war veteran, died at his home here yesterday at the age of 74. He was a brother of the late General John C. Black, formerly Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and later Chairman of the United States Civil Service Commission. Captain Black defended the anarchists charged with the responsibility for the Haymarket riots in 1886. For distinguished gallantry at the battle of Pea Ridge in the civil war Congress gave him a medal.

The Rev. Dr. B. P. Ripley.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The Rev. Dr. Benjamin P. Ripley, D. D., Secretary of the Wyoming Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and pastor of the Johnson City Church, died tonight, aged 63, after a shock of paralysis. He had held pastorates in Laurens, Garrattsville, Fly Creek, Windsor, Unadilla, Cooperstown, Marathon, and Mount Upton, N. Y., and Hawley, Penn.

An *Extraordinary Exhibit of*
WHITE MOTOR CARS
Now in progress at the Twelfth Annual AUTOMOBILE SALON in the *Ball Room* of HOTEL ASTOR
January 3rd. to 8th.
Models all Custom Designed

FUNERAL OF DR. O'CONNELL.

Health Officer of the Port Buried in Brooklyn.

The funeral of Dr. Joseph J. O'Connell, Health Officer of the Port of New York, who died on Saturday, was held yesterday in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Francis Xavier at Sixth Avenue and Carroll Street, Brooklyn. The body was conveyed on a municipal ferryboat from St. George, Staten Island, to Bay Ridge, whence it was taken to the church.

The honorary pallbearers were Supreme Court Justice Luke D. Stapleton, Assistant Corporation Counsel Thomas F. Magner, Surrogate Herbert T. Ketcham, William H. English, Arthur J. Keeffe, James P. Judge, Eugene F. Moran, and Henry F. Cochrane. The burial was in Holy Cross Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES F. DEMPSEY, a retired letter carrier, for thirty years in the postal service, died yesterday at his home, 139 West Ninth Street, Bayonne, N. J., from asthma. Mr. Dempsey was recently appointed a watchman in the County Clerk's office, but did not live to assume the position.

JAMES H. McKENNA, 70 years old, a veteran of the civil war, died from heart disease on Monday at his home, 679 Tenth Street, Brooklyn. Mr. McKenna had been a resident of Brooklyn for more than sixty years, where he was in business as a master plumber, and was at one time active in politics. He is survived by a son, Dr. William F. McKenna, and a daughter, Mrs. Jenny McKenna Hinch.

Mrs. MARY RICHARDSON HAWLEY, who was among the originators of the Brooklyn Home for Aged Men, and long connected with the management of that institution, died at her home in New Britain, Conn., on Monday, in her eighty-fourth year. She was the widow of Amos P. Hawley, and is survived by two sons, Benjamin A. and Amos P. Hawley.

Mrs. JANE VOORHEES, wife of William K. Voorhees, a retired grain merchant, died from pneumonia on Sunday at her home at the Hotel Mohawk, Brooklyn, in her seventieth year. Besides her husband, she left 1,119 Halsey St., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 6, 8 P. M. Interment private.

DANIEL DRAKE COMES, 72 years old, for twenty years employed as a clerk in the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, died at his home, 309 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Comes was formerly in the stationery business in Manhattan, being a member of the old firms of Comes & Jordan and Morgan, Comes & Lawrence. He was a veteran of the civil war and a member of the U. S. Grant Post 327, G. A. R., and the Crescent Lodge of Free Masons.

PETER HAGGERTY, a pioneer ice dealer in Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 42 Park Place, that borough, aged 76 years. Mr. Haggerty was born in the Columbia Heights section, where his father settled more than a century ago. He left a daughter, Anne L. Haggerty, a public school teacher, and two sons, Frank L. of the United States Steel Company and Joseph E. Haggerty, a lawyer.

HERMAN A. RUEBSAMEN, for forty years a practicing lawyer in this city, died on Monday at his home, 1 Eighty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, aged 61 years. Mr. Ruebsamen was for many years associated with Dr. Lorenzo Ullo in charge of the immigrants at Ellis Island. He left a widow and three children.

EDWARD SIDNEY RAWSON, a former District Attorney of Richmond County and widely known there as a lawyer, died yesterday at his home, 1,342 Forest Avenue, Tottenville, Staten Island, in his forty-fourth year. He was the only son of former County Judge Sidney F. Rawson, who survives him, and was elected to the District Attorneyship at the age of 26.

Dr. HENRY H. LOWRIE, a physician for many years in Plainfield, N. J., died on Monday at his home there, in his seventy-sixth year.

Mrs. ARTHUR C. MACLAY, formerly a resident of Brooklyn, died on Monday night at her home in Plainfield, N. J.

WILLIAM HENRY STODERT, an accountant with Tiffany & Co. for more than thirty years, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Francis De Gress, 79 Forest Avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J., in his seventy-fifth year.

Mrs. MARY McHUGH died yesterday at her home in Atlantic City, N. J., in her ninety-fourth year. She defied the entire police force of that city with a shotgun several years ago when the city attempted to move her from her home on Albany Avenue after the property had been condemned for park purposes.

CHARLES L. PHIPPS, Auditor of Nassau County, died yesterday at his home in East Rockaway, N. Y., in his sixty-third year. He was treasurer of Queens County at the time of the consolidation, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1894.

WILLIAM G. ROBB, for twenty-six years a salesman for Heimann & Lichten of 588 Broadway, died on Monday at his home, 95 Decatur Street Brooklyn, in his seventieth year.

AMBROSE BRUEN REEVE, a retired upholsterer, died on Monday at his home in Springfield, N. J., in his eighty-third year.

JOHN H. NUNN, former Postmaster of Glen Gardner, N. J., died on Sunday at his home there. He held office for twenty-eight years.

BENJAMIN F. LA VERE, a musical conductor of Plainfield, N. J., died on Sunday in the Muhlenberg Hospital there in his fifty-fifth year.

FRANCIS H. CALCOTT, a wholesale woolen merchant of this city, died yesterday at his home in Mount Vernon, N. Y., in his fifty-fifth year.

JOHN TURNER, in the draying business until ten years ago, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Hayes, 12 Oakwood Place, Elizabeth, N. J., in his seventy-fifth year.

Mrs. MARTHA AMANDA BATTERSBY died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Miss Emma J. Battersby, in Great Neck, L. I., in her seventy-eighth year.

Miss SARAH M. WEEKS died yesterday at her home, 132 Washington Street, Flushing, L. I., in her fifty-seventh year.

HENRY P. KERNOCHAN, a nephew of J. Frederic Kernochan and a cousin of Magistrate Frederic Kernochan, died on Monday at his home, 123 Second Avenue, Pelham, in his forty-sixth year. He was a son of the late Henry P. Kernochan of this city and New Orleans, and had been associated with the General Electric Company.

WILLIAM DURST, said to be the last of the crew of the Monitor which fought the battle of Hampton Roads with the Confederate Merrimac, died yesterday at his home in Philadelphia in his seventy-seventh year.

WALTER A. SHAW, 82 years old, formerly organist of the Judson Memorial Church and later of the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, died on Monday from injuries suffered in a fall at his music store, 2,193 Seventh Avenue. A son and three daughters survive him.

SAUL A. WHITE, a member of the Latin American Trading Company, died on Monday night at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Ralph White, 133 West 140th Street, in his thirty-fifth year. He was born here and was a graduate of Harvard University. His father and brother survive him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

GOEPEL.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Goepel of 800 Riverside Drive announce the birth of a daughter, Frances Elizabeth, Jan. 3.

GRAVENHORST.—Monday, Jan. 3, 1916, a son, George William, to Mr. and Mrs. Paul G. Gravenhorst, 162 8th Av., Brooklyn.

Engaged

COHEN—MARQUSEE.—Mr. and Mrs. Julius Marqusee of 1 West 92nd Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miriam, to Mr. Edward L. Cohen, at home, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 9th, from 3 to 6.

LEHRBURGER—BERG.—Mr. and Mrs. David Berg announce the engagement of their daughter, Florence, to Carl H. Lehrburger. At home Sunday afternoon, Jan. 16, at 128 East 76th St., city.

HALL—BAKEWELL.—Jennie G. Bakewell to Wilfred Hall.

RUBINSTEIN—TARASCH.—Pauline Tarasch to Ralph P. Rubinstein.

SCHAETZLE—McCORMICK.—Anna M. McCormick to Alfred A. Schaetzle.

TRAVER—JONES.—Dorothy F. Jones to Harold Traver.

Married.

THORNS—WILLARD.—On Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1916, at the Holland House, New York City, by the Rev. William B. Tower, Mrs. Edna Cleveland Willard to Frederick Richard Thorns.

Brooklyn.

BLACKWELL — McLAUGHLIN. — Jan. 3, Margaret G. McLaughlin to Clifford W. Blackwell.

COHEN—MODLIN.—Jan. 2, Esther Modlin to Michael Cohen.

Died

BANNING.—Monday, Jan. 3, of heart failure, Hubert A. Banning, in the 61st year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 17 East 128th St., Thursday, 10 A. M.

BARRETT.—On Jan. 4, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Barrett, at 2,410 Grand Av., New York City. Interment private.

BEAUMONT.—On Jan. 4, 1916, at Brighton, England, Jessie Lee, wife of Henry Cecil Beaumont and daughter of the late George A. Fellows.

BOOTH.—At her late residence, 127 York Av., New Brighton, S. I., on Monday, Jan. 3, 1916, Elizabeth Parker Booth, beloved mother of Violet Anderson and daughter of the late Judge Albert T. Ward, in her 70th year. Funeral services at Christ Church, Franklin Av., New Brighton, S. I., on Thursday, Jan. 6, at 2:30 P. M.

BURNETT.—Henry Lawrence, at his residence, 7 East 12th St., in the 78th year of his age, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 4. Funeral service at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., Friday, Jan. 7, at 10:30 o'clock.

BURNS.—On Jan. 4, 1916, Mary Burns, aged 39 years, daughter of the late Robert and Mary Simms Burns, at her residence, 207 West 79th St. Services Thursday, Jan. 6, 11 A. M. Interment private.

BUSSING.—On Jan. 3, Susannah, daughter of the late George and Phynetta Bussing, in her 69th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 761 East 233d St. and Barnes Av., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 5, at 8 o'clock. Interment private at Woodlawn.

CALCOTT.—At Bronxville, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 4, Francis H. Calcott, aged 54 years. Funeral services at his late residence, Pondfield Road, on Thursday at 8 P. M. Interment private.

CROWELL.—On January 2, 1916, at his residence, New Brighton, S. I., Edward Beach Crowell, in his eighty-sixth year. Burial services at Christ Church, Franklin Av., New Brighton, Wednesday, Jan. 5, at 11 A. M.

EARLE.—Fell asleep on Jan. 4, 1916, at East Orange, N. J., Henry Martyn Earle, son of the late Edward and Margaret Earle. Funeral services at his late home, 90 North Walnut St., Thursday, Jan. 6, at 4 P. M. Interment at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FALLON.—At her residence, Summit, N. J., on Jan. 4, 1916, after patient, long suffering, Louisa Tatem, beloved wife of Henry J. Fallon. Funeral service at Calvary Episcopal Church, Summit, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 7, at 3:15 P. M., on arrival of train leaving Hoboken at 2:15 P. M.

GRAY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1916, Phoebe D., beloved wife of Joseph Gray. Relatives and friends are invited to attend Funeral services at her late residence, 1,119 Halsey St., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 6, 8 P. M. Interment private.

HALL.—On Jan. 2, 1916, at 2,390 Creston Av., Fordham, Margaret Scofield Hall, widow of the late George E. Hall. Services on Wednesday at 12 P. M. Interment at Greenwood.

HAG

NEW YORK A. C. HAD UNUSUALLY PROSPEROUS YEAR, PRESIDENT PAGE SHOWS IN REPORT

$52,954 CLEARED BY ATHLETIC CLUB

President W. H. Page's Administration Shows Notably Successful Year.

BIG SEASON IN SPORTS

Best in Nearly Decade, Says Capt. McAleenan—No Friction Over Management.

The annual report of the New York Athletic Club, signed by William H. Page, who will retire this month as President, was issued yesterday to the members and attests to an unusually successful year through which the club has just passed.

All of the important departments showed profits much larger than in 1914, and the total profit for both the city clubhouse and the Travers Island home exceeded that of the previous year by more than $30,000.

As if to set at rest the disquieting reports that the club was about to be split by discordant factions, President Page reports that all within the club is harmonious. One of the reasons ascribed for the alleged break was the dissatisfaction of many members over the employment as manager of the city clubhouse of Alexander MacDonald, yet for the first time in many years Mr. MacDonald has succeeded in running the restaurant at a profit, clearing more than $8,000, whereas in the previous five years the losses had run as high as $21,000.

The conclusion of President Page's report was of special interest to the members of the club athletically inclined, for he says: "The function of our club in considering the comforts of its members and stimulation of its own athletic qualities is of primary consideration. Following this is the importance of maintaining the highest standard of absolutely pure athletics, both within itself and by example to others throughout the United States. Last is the thought, that following its success in the first Olympic games, this club has come to be regarded as an institution in athletics throughout the civilized world and is one whose membership comes from all parts, or some thirty-seven States of the United States and twenty-one different foreign countries. Such, at least, is our judgment, and we feel it is a sentiment upon which all our members agree and one in accordance with which the policies and interests of the club should be conducted and advanced."

Club Successful in Athletics.

Captain Arthur McAleenan's report indicates the best year in nearly a decade for Winged Foot representatives in all branches of sport. Herbert E. Vollmer, the young swimmer of Columbia University, heads the list of Mercury Foot point scorers for the year, having a total of 74 points to his credit, received from 12 firsts, 4 seconds, and 2 thirds. Willie Gordon, former national junior mile champion, proved the best of the track and field men, with 8 firsts, 5 seconds and 1 third; Eddie Kane tops the cyclists with 56 points, putting him on a level with Gordon for second place. R. L. Spotts retains the top rung among the trap shooters with 35 points.

In all 2,317 points were recorded by the New York Athletic Club athletic representatives, representing 306 firsts, 214 seconds, and 145 third places. Practically every one of the 173 athletic members scored one or more points.

"One of the feats of the past year," Captain McAleenan's report reads, "which stands out most prominently, was the championships won by the representatives of the club at the Amateur Athletic Union swimming meet held in San Francisco, in which events our team carried off the premier honors. We can also boast of winning a national rowing championship, Waldo Smith having won the senior single sculls in the annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen. The club again retains the amateur trap shooting championship of America at clay birds, the same having been won by George L. Lyons.

"In track and field athletics the club had its usual successful season, winning the metropolitan outdoor and national indoor junior championships; and winning both the junior metropolitan and national cross country championships."

Large Gain in Profits.

Treasurer Paine's report shows that the total profit for the year ended Nov. 30, 1915, was $52,954.37, against $20,000 for the same period in the previous year. Of this profit the biggest surplus came from the city clubhouse rooms, which netted $31,070.00. The bar and wine cellar of the West Fifty-ninth Street home stands next on the list with a profit of $11,708.29, while at Travers Island $10,696.78 was gained from the same source. The restaurant revenue added $8,556.42. The total profit for the city clubhouse was $68,088.90, and for Travers Island $19,001.02, the total being $87,089.98. From this sum is deducted various items which bring the surplus account to $34,920.15.

In developing its winning athletic teams, the club spent $22,947.98, practically the only sports which paid for themselves being boxing, wrestling, and trap shooting. The club netted $4,386.16 from its amateur boxing and wrestling exhibitions. Track and field activities were the costliest, nearly $5,000 being expended on this sport. Losses were incurred by the fencers, tennis players, yachtsmen, oarsmen, and swimmers.

Since the establishment of the sinking fund by the meeting of Dec. 22, 1913, into which are paid all initiation fees, there has been accumulated $268,007.93, from which is deducted $124,600 for debentures paid, leaving a balance of $78,497.93. With the accomplishment of this result the balance of the sinking fund was, by resolution passed at a meeting on May 6, 1914, made a permanent fund, to be designated as the "reserve fund," to be used for the betterments and extraordinary expenses or for general purposes of the club, if the Board of Governors may so determine. From the reserve fund there was drawn out $50,000 to pay a demand made on account of the first mortgage on the city house, leaving $28,497.93, of which $25,710.50 was transferred into the general fund on May 6, 1914, and to the balance was added $87,000 raised through transfer fees from at least forty-seven life membership applicants, authorized on Oct. 18, 1915. The total now on hand is $39,787.43. The club has a funded debt of $600,000 due on the city clubhouse mortgage.

Champions of the Club.

The 1915 club champions are: Bowling—Thomas Scannell; foils—Sherman Hall; dueling swords—W. L. Bowman; sabres—Sherman Hall; golf—Hamilton K. Kerr; veterans' golf—James D. Foote; tennis—H. L. Bowman; trap shooting—C. J. Stein; wrestling (125 pounds)—L. Ellsworth; wrestling (158 pounds)—Richard Page.

The point scoring athletes were:

Swimming.—H. E. Vollmer, 47; A. E. Downes, 39; J. A. Zunnoch, 26; W. Rammer, 23; R. W. Bennett, 19; H. C. O'Sullivan, 18; P. Palmer, 18; L. J. Goodwin, 16; F. A. Mullen, 15; J. Smith, 12; T. H. Cann, 11; A. McAleenan, Jr., 8; C. Ash, 6; H. McAleenan, 3.

Track and Field.—W. Gordon, 56; W. Bursch, 47; P. Adams, 44; J. C. Lincoln, 44; R. E. Dalsley, 41; W. Anderson, 39; H. Ackerman, 33; O. W. De Gruchy, 33; D. A. Kuhn, 32; W. J. Horton, 32; H. Hoban, 29; H. E. Baker, 25; F. Gordon, 23; L. Gordon, 21; V. Casey, 20; H. A. Hecking, 20; E. B. Sanger, 19; E. Loescher, 18; G. Strobino, 16; J. B. Pearman, 16; S. E. Graham, 16; H. White, 15; T. Lennon, 15; W. C. Maxfield, 14; J. J. Pecso, 14; W. Macfadden, 14; K. R. Curtis, 13; J. J. Flaherty, 13; W. W. Olen, Jr., 14; E. D. Maurer, 14; R. Mash, 14; E. Carroll, 11; K. G. Caan, 10; C. M. Wilkie, 10; F. E. Holloway, 10; F. A. French, 9; J. V. Baker, 9; F. Masterson, 9; J. F. O'Connor, 9; W. E. Storey, 9; F. P. McNally, 8; F. Lagay, 8; W. E. Trotter, 8; J. R. O'Neill, 7; E. J. Grumpelt, 7; S. M. Gibbs, 6; W. F. Brown, 6; T. V. Gargan, 6; A. B. Kelly, 6; F. H. Kaiser, 6; C. G. Dahl, Jr., 6; J. D. Bell, 5; A. G. Gennert, 5; J. B. Khoatzel, 5; H. S. Carlson, 5; O. Trenholm, 5; J. J. Mitchell, 3.

Cycling.—E. Kane, 56; F. Whitney, 52; W. Van den Dries, 42; A. O. Lake, 37.

Trap Shooting.—R. L. Spotts, 35; D. F. McMahon, 33; G. H. Martin, 30; A. L. Burris, 29; C. J. Stein, 21; G. L. Lyons, 20; G. J. Corbett, 20; B. M. Higginson, 18; J. H. Hendrickson, 15; W. H. Yule, 13; E. A. Ranney, 10; C. W. Billings, 9; D. L. Culver, 5; J. H. Vanderveer, 5; P. H. Stephenson, 5; G. J. Trickett, 5; G. M. Thompson, 5.

Fencing.—V. P. Curtl, 26; F. B. O'Connor, 20; W. L. Bowman, 11; C. P. McPherson, 10; W. L. Allison, 6; F. J. Byrne, 6; A. G. Anderson, 5.

Rowing.—C. Cattus, 17; J. Cattus, 17; C. Kusche, 17; S. A. Wilde, 17; W. Smith, 11; W. T. Hannigan, 8; L. C. Ketchum, 7; L. S. Woolley, 7.

Gymnastic and Diving.—Joseph F. Dunn, 40.

CLEAN SWEEP FOR YALE.

Princeton Falls in Squash Tennis—Columbia Beats Heights Casino.

Competition in the Class B Metropolitan League Squash Tennis Tournament was resumed yesterday with two matches. On the Yale Club courts Princeton failed to score a point against the home team, while Columbia outplayed Heights Casino on the former's courts, 4 to 1. Several interesting contests were witnessed in each series, and set aces were required to reach a decision.

G. Graham showed to advantage for the Tigers and carried his opponent, J. F. Johnson, along at a lively pace. He was in excellent form and executed a number of clever shots. Johnson met the attack with steadiness and aided his team in keeping on holding first place in the championship race.

R. Catlin was the only player on the Heights Casino team to score a victory against Columbia. He defeated A. C. Scott in a long drawn-out contest at 14—17, 15—11, 15—9, and made a splendid recovery after losing the first game. The match between A. M. Wolff, Columbia, and T. H. Beardsley, Heights Casino, was the most interesting of the series, the former winning after dropping the first game, at 15—12, 12—15, 15—13. The summary:

PRINCETON VS. YALE.

S. H. Johnson, Yale, defeated H. Tobey, Princeton, 15—6, 15—8; A. L. Corey, Yale, defeated Kenneth G. Stern, Princeton, 15—11, default; L. Platt, Yale, defeated Dr. H. Mitsell, Princeton, 15—8, 15—9; J. Forbes Johnson, Yale, defeated G. Graham, Princeton, 15—12, 17—14; J. T. Terry, Yale, defeated R. Ely, Princeton, 15—11, 15—3.

COLUMBIA VS. HEIGHTS CASINO.

I. H. Cornell, Columbia, defeated F. S. Page, Heights Casino, 15—3, 4—15, 15—10; A. M. Wolff, Columbia, defeated T. H. Beardsley, Heights Casino, 15—12, 12—15, 18—13; R. S. Strebeigh, Columbia, defeated S. Martin, Heights Casino, 17—11, 15—12; A. E. Thurber, Columbia, defeated M. S. Toerge, Heights Casino, 15—17, 8—15, 15—9; A. C. Scott, Columbia, defeated R. Catlin, Heights Casino, 14—17, 15—10, 15—9.

Announcement was made yesterday by M. S. Cornell, Secretary of the National Squash Tenn's Association, of the first annual Class B scratch championship, commencing Saturday, Jan. 15, on the courts of the Heights Casino. Entries close at 4 P. M. next Saturday. No player ranked by the National Association is eligible to Class B championship. This ruling bars fifty players ranked for the season of 1913-14 and eighteen additional players ranked 1914-15.

PROTEST CRESCENT PLAYER

Amateur Hockey League Gives Conditional Verdict.

A special meeting of the Amateur Hockey League was held last night at St. Nicholas Rink to pass on a protest made by one of the members against the playing by the Crescent A. C. of F. J. Hefferan. Last year he was a member of the Victorias of Toronto, and this team, which won the championship of the Ontario Hockey Association, played a post-season series without gaining a sanction for such games. The members of the team were then disciplined, and the men are still under the ban.

It was because of this that Hefferan was protested in the Amateur Hockey League. While there is no direct affiliation with the Canadian organization, there is a friendly understanding, and the league in this country conforms with the rulings of the Dominion Association.

At the meeting last night, however, the league did not vote to disqualify the Canadian player, but insisted that he apply for reinstatement to the Ontario Hockey Association. In the meantime he is not prohibited from playing with the Crescents, but if he plays, and his application for reinstatement does not receive favorable action in Canada, the Brooklyn seven will forfeit all games in which Hefferan competed.

MACK CANCELS GAMES.

Athletics Will Not Play Phillies in Spring Series.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—The number of games to be played by the Philadelphia American League baseball team during its Spring training trip in the South was reduced tonight by the cancellation of all contests with the Philadelphia Nationals. Connie Mack, manager of the Athletics, announced that the Phillies' management desired to call off certain of the games and that he had decided not to meet the National League champions at all if the entire schedule could not be carried out.

The athletics were to have opened their Spring series with the Phillies at St. Petersburg, Fla., on March 23 and were to have played seven games with them, the last at Raleigh, N. C., on April 7. The cancellation of these games, Mr. Mack said, would not interfere with the remainder of the Southern schedule as announced yesterday.

SINCLAIR TO BE PART OWNER OF THE CUBS

Newark Federal Club President and Charles H. Weeghman to Buy Chicago Team.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 4.—According to both parties in the transaction, there is no hitch that appears serious enough to prevent the sale of the Chicago National League Club by Charles Taft, owner of a majority of the stock, to Charles H. Weeghman, former President of the Chicago Federals, and Harry F. Sinclair of Oklahoma, who owned the Newark Federal League Club.

Sinclair and Taft were closeted for an hour today, and at the conclusion of the conference both announced that further negotiations would take place tomorrow upon the arrival of Mr. Weeghman from Chicago, and that, as far as either could now determine, there were no serious obstacles in the way of the completion of the sale.

While this conference was in progress the National Baseball Commission marked time, and finally decided to hold no formal meeting until tomorrow morning. The members of the commission met, however, and discussed various matters that will come up tomorrow at the meeting of the joint committee appointed to settle the dispute between the Federal and International Leagues relative to the peace agreement recently signed here.

This committee will meet at noon tomorrow, and besides the Federal and International League tangle, it is expected to take up every one of the loose ends that were found dangling after the peace agreement had been signed.

While this meeting is going on, Mr. Taft will hold a conference with Sinclair and Weeghman, and, according to baseball men who are in a position to know, it is not at all improbable that the future status of the Chicago Cubs will be known before nightfall. Mr. Sinclair was decidedly optimistic as to the outcome of the deal for the Cubs after his conference today with Mr. Taft. He intimated that the only reasons the deal was not completed today were that it required considerable time to swing a deal of this calibre, and that Mr. Weeghman was not present.

The joint committee meeting is scheduled to begin at noon tomorrow, but previous to this meeting the National Commission will go into session, according to an announcement tonight. The nature of the business to be transacted at the commission meeting was not disclosed, but it was semi-officially stated that nothing of much importance would be taken up.

In case the sale of the Chicago Cubs is completed tomorrow and the joint committee on the Federal and International Leagues makes reasonable headway, a meeting of the National League will be called for this city later in the week, according to President Tener of the league today. However, if the deal for the Cubs hangs fire longer than the meeting of the joint committee, no National League meeting will be called.

Word was received here tonight that President James A. Gilmore of the Federal League, who announced last night that it was not convenient for him to attend the meeting here tomorrow, had made arrangements to be present, and, following the announcement of this information, Chairman August Herrmann of the National Commission stated he expected a full attendance of the committee.

James A. Gilmore, President of the defunct Federal League, left here last night to attend the peace meeting at Cincinnati today, despite his assertion on Monday that he would not go.

Edward Barrow, President of the International League, also is on his way to Cincinnati, for his league is vitally interested in the proceedings. Disposition must be made of the Buffalo, Baltimore, and Newark Federal teams, and the International League's interests are involved in the settlement. Carroll W. Rasin, President of the Baltimore Feds, and William E. Robertson, head of the Buffalo Feds, will be in Cincinnati to protect their clubs' interests.

BROWNS SOLD FOR $525,000.

Philip Ball and Associates Take Over St. Louis Club.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 4.—The sale of the St. Louis Americans (Browns) to Philip Ball and other stockholders of the St. Louis Federal League Club was completed tonight, it was announced by attorneys for Mr. Ball.

The consummation of this deal was provided for in the peace agreement between representatives of organized baseball and of the Federal League, which was signed at Cincinnati about two weeks ago.

Fielder Jones, manager of the local Federals, becomes manager of the new Browns. Branch Rickey, former manager of the Browns, will be retained, probably as a scout.

The price for the Browns was $525,000. This sum was paid by Philip Ball, James W. Garneau, and Otto Stifel for 800 shares of stock in the ball club and the Dodier Realty Company, the owner of the local American League Park and grandstands.

Robert Lee Hedges, President of the old Browns, held a controlling interest in both the ball club and realty company. He received $500 a share for his 484 shares of stock, a total of $242,000. John E. Bruce, C. J. McDiarmid of Cincinnati, and Walter Orthwein of St. Louis were the other American League stockholders.

Ball will be President of the new Browns, Stifel and Garneau First and Second Vice Presidents, respectively; L. R. Van Welst, Secretary, and S. L. Swartz, counsel. These five men also comprise the new Board of Directors of the club. Ball and Stifel were known as the principal figures in the group buying the Browns. Garneau's name is new to local baseball followers.

WELLS GETS DECISION.

Defeats Charley White of Chicago in Twelve-Round Bout.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 4.—Matt Wells of England defeated Charley White of Chicago tonight in a twelve-round bout. Charley White of New York, the referee, awarded the decision to the Englishman after a battle which many thought should have been a draw.

The professionals were laying 100 to 30 that the Chicago boxer would knock out Wells and 100 to 20 that White would get the decision.

Wells was too clever for White. He ducked the left hook every time and slammed White hard in the face when the latter tried his famous punch. They were matched to fight again at the Armory A. A. on Jan. 18.

FOLWELL IS PENN'S COACH.

Captain of 1907 Eleven Chosen to Handle Football Team.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 4.—Robert C. Folwell, coach of the Washington and Jefferson football squad for several years, was today selected as head coach of the University of Pennsylvania eleven for next season. His selection was later ratified by the Board of Directors of the athletic association.

Folwell was captain of the Pennsylvania team in 1907, and after graduating he coached the Lafayete squad for two years, afterward going to Washington and Jefferson, where he has developed exceptionally strong teams. He is about 30 years old.

The board also ratified the football schedule as announced several weeks ago.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Jan. 4.—Announcement that Robert C. Folwell, coach of the Washington and Jefferson football team, had been selected to coach the University of Pennsylvania eleven caused regret among students here tonight. The news followed closely on an announcement made by Manager R. M. Murphy that he had offered Folwell an increase in salary from $4,000 to $4,500 to return to Washington and Jefferson next season. No announcement regarding a successor to Folwell has been made.

SCHOOLBOY DIVER STUNNED

Paul Garrigus of Stuyvesant Sinks in Pool and Mates Rescue Him.

Another easy victory was recorded yesterday by the swimming team of Stuyvesant High School, when they defeated the representatives of Manual Training School in a Public Schools Athletic League championship meet at the Fourth Avenue Baths, Brooklyn, by 40 to 13 points. Stuyvesant took first place in all of the five events contested. None of the events resulted in better than ordinary competition, and nearly every Stuyvesant victory was clean cut.

Paul Garrigus, Captain of the successful team, received a deep gash over the forehead while practicing for the form dive. While attempting a back jackknife Garrigus slipped, and his head crashed against the springboard. He was stunned, and dropped to the pool, where he remained for fifteen seconds under water before the accident was discovered by his teammates.

The plunge for distance was in progress at the time, but was hastily stopped while the boys went to the rescue of Garrigus. He was taken out of the water in a semi-conscious condition, but after receiving first-aid treatment from the bath attendants he was permitted to leave. The summary:

160-Yard Relay.—Won by Stuyvesant, with team composed of Garrigus, Sinclair, Ruddy, and Hamilton; Manual Training, with team composed of Cantor, Langsdorf, Demoult, and McManus, second. Time—1:31.

Dive for Form.—Won by Cagney, Stuyvesant, with 20 points; McManus, Manual Training, second, with 27 points; Gardener, Manual Training, third, with 28 points.

40-Yard Swim.—Won by Hamilton, Stuyvesant; Du Brul, Stuyvesant, second; McManus, Manual Training, third. Time—0:21.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Sinclair, Stuyvesant; De Fronzo, Manual Training, second; Tyrrel, Manual Training, third. Time—3:01.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Ruddy, Stuyvesant; Du Brul, Stuyvesant, second; Cantor, Manual Training, third. Time—1:04.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Stickel, Stuyvesant, with 53 feet; De Fronzo, Manual Training, second, with 52 feet; Linder, Stuyvesant, third, with 50 feet.

PRICE FOR CLEVELAND CLUB.

Bankers' Committee Demands $350,000 in Cash and $210,000 in Notes.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The price asked for the Cleveland Club of the American League is $560,000, according to conditions of the sale communicated to Robert McRoy, former Secretary of the American League, who, with Jake Stahl of Chicago, has been mentioned as possible purchaser of the club.

The price was fixed by the Cleveland Banking Committee, which controls the financial affairs of Charles W. Somers, President of the club. The committee demands $350,000 in cash and $210,000 in notes.

"We have done nothing in closing the deal for the club," McRoy said today. "We simply have talked the situation over among ourselves."

Stahl, a former manager of the Washington and Boston Clubs of the American League, is now Vice President of a Chicago national bank.

O'CONNOR TO GET $5,000.

Browns' Former Manager Brought Suit for Breach of Contract.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—A verdict of a jury in the State Circuit Court in May, 1912, which awarded John O'Connor damages of $5,000 against the St. Louis American League Club because O'Connor was discharged as manager while he was under contract for another year, was affirmed by the Court of Appeals today.

Evidence was brought by the ball club to substantiate the charge that O'Connor as manager conspired with his fellow-players in October, 1910, to allow Lajoie of the Cleveland team to get a larger number of hits and thus defeat Cobb of Detroit in a contest for an automobile, but the Court of Appeals held that this evidence failed to convince the trial jury that O'Connor was guilty of the conspiracy.

The court held also that the contract with O'Connor was not void because of ambiguity.

Moriarty to Play with White Sox.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—George Moriarty, formerly of the New York and Detroit American League baseball clubs, was signed today by the White Sox. He suffered an injury early last season and was unconditionally released by the Detroit team, with which he had played for several years. It is understood that he is to play third base.

To Hold Indoor Tennis Event.

The Metropolitan Indoor Tennis Club will hold a tournament at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, beginning Jan. 14. Among the players entered are Dr. William Rosenbaum, Wylie C. Grant, former Indoor champion; the Cragan brothers, G. A. L. Dionne, former Captain of the West Side Tennis Club; G. S. Groesbeck, Eli Behr, Carl Vinton, Campbell, and Roberts. The singles will start Jan. 14 and continue every week day thereafter until the event is completed, and the doubles will begin on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 21. A junior tournament will also be held, starting Feb. 12.

Athletics Get Wesleyan Captain.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 4.—Lester A. Lanning of Harvard, Ill., Captain of the Wesleyan University baseball team, has signed a contract with the Philadelphia Americans, it was learned today. He is a left-handed pitcher, and batted over .400 last season. Lanning is a senior, but will be ineligible for the college nine this Spring on account of scholarship troubles.

CARTER PLAYS BEST GOLF AT PINEHURST

Metropolitan Junior Champion Leads Field of Seventy-two in Test Round.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 4.—There were seventy-two starters today in the qualifying round of the Pinehurst midwinter golf tournament, and all except seven qualified for one of the four divisions, according to the Pinehurst system, which, for example, would not allow anybody in the top classification to drop lower than the second division if beaten.

Only a small part of the seventy-two returned cards of better than 100, although the course No. 2 was in excellent condition and the weather splendid.

The lowest card was made by Philip O. G. Carter of the Nassau Club, metropolitan junior champion, who was back on his game and made a 73. This is only 2 strokes above par for No. 2 course. W. E. Truesdell of Fox Hills and F. S. Danforth of North Fork were the others to get below 90, the former doing 86 and the latter 89.

Carter's card is interesting on account of having eight 4s going out and seven coming in. The profusion of 4s contained two on short par 3 holes, but also one on a 537-yard hole which is a par 5. Parker Whittemore, the Brookline expert, entered, but withdrew. Carter's card:

Out	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	—37
In	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	—36—73

Those who qualified for the match play beginning tomorrow and the divisions into which they qualified are as follows:

First Division—Philip Carter, Nassau, 73; W. E. Truesdell, Fox Hills, 86; F. S. Danforth, North Fork, 89; J. H. Clapp, Chevy Chase, 90; S. A. Henueacee, Cooperstown, 90; S. Y. Ranago, Wanango, 91; S. Macdonald, Lambton, 92; C. L. Becker, Woodland, 93; W. A. Wilson, Montreal, 95; T. A. Boyd, St. Louis, 95; E. T. Manson, Framingham, 95; R. S. Hawthorne, Wyantenuck, 96; C. Harmon, Wykagyl, 96; W. Lee Patterson, Siwanoy, 96; H. B. Kennedy, Racebrook, 97; J. L. Weller, St. Catharine's, 97.

Second Division—R. C. Shannon, 2d, Brookport, 97; the Rev. T. A. Cheatham, Pinehurst, 98; W. T. Barr, Shelter Island, 99; Dr. G. C. Fahy, Racebrook, 100; J. D. Barnhill, Fox Hills, 100; W. S. Van Clief, Richmond County, 100; R. H. Bacon, Oakland, 102; H. F. Lash, Brae Burn, 103; H. C. Small, North Fork, 103; T. A. Kelley, Southern Pines, 103; C. R. Gillette, Wykagyl, 104; H. A. Waldron, Agawam, 104; J. S. Hill, Hillandale, 104; C. F. Lancaster, Woodland, 106.

Third Division—C. B. Hudson, North Fork, 107; J. T. Newton, Tuxedo, 107; T. A. Ashley, Woodland, 108; Spencer Weaver, Apawamis, 106; E. C. Jones, Toronto, 108; G. W. Watts, Hillandale, 109; W. W. Clark, Racebrook, 109; E. G. Wheeler, Chevy Chase, 109; J. D. C. Rumsey, Brooklyn, 110; F. P. Lee, Framingham, 111; W. C. Jones, Toronto, 111; S. W. Hover, Southern Pines, 111; H. J. Frost, Glen Ridge, 112; R. R. Scott, Inverness, 112; James Barber, Englewood, 112; W. H. White, Norfolk, 113.

Fourth Division—A. C. Penn, Plainfield, 113; W. F. Smith, Brae Burn, 113; R. A. Swigert, Palmetto, 115; H. P. Rothchild, South Shore Field, 115; Matt Grau, New York, 114; R. F. Hosley, New York, 115; Max Hart, Dunwoodie, 115; H. W. Goodman, Southern Pines, 116; B. T. Whipple, Kansas City Country, 117; S. L. Allen, Moorestown, 117; Hiram Green, Park Buffalo, 117; S. G. Gibboney, Garden City, 118; W. A. Sandford, Montreal, 120; G. F. Handel, Glen Ridge, 159; Cameron Duncan, Fox Hills, 121; Dr. L. W. Batten, Baltusrol, 122.

Those who did not qualify and will play in a special consolation are: R. H. Jewett, Skaneateles, 123; F. C. Wilson, Montclair, 124; J. T. Small, Toronto, 125; D. N. Jewett, Skaneateles, 126; Dr. Loren Johnson, Chevy Chase, 127; A. S. Koenig, Glen Ridge, 132; R. C. Blancke, Montclair, 142.

REGATTA ON PASSAIC RIVER.

Newark Celebration to Include Renewal of Rowing.

After a period of about thirty years Newark is once more to hold a rowing regatta on the Passaic River. The regatta is scheduled for May 29, and will be part of the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the city. The committee in charge of the celebration voted the sum of $35,000 to be spent on an athletic carnival in connection with the week of festivities, and the Regatta Committee was informed that it could draw on this fund to the extent of $5,000. It is estimated that this will be more than sufficient to cover the expenses of the rowing program.

It is so long since Newark has managed a regatta that the New York Rowing Association was asked to take charge of the management of the details, and a committee was appointed from the local association to act with the Newark Regatta Committee. The date was set for May 29, as this is the day before the annual regatta of the New York Rowing Association on the Harlem, and it is hoped that out-of-town crews will stop off on their way to New York to enter the Newark races.

All entry fees will be returned to every starter in the Newark regatta and the minute the races are over it is planned to ship the shells on covered barges to the Harlem River during the night so that they will all be on hand to start in the races over the Speedway course.

The Passaic River was formerly one of the finest centres of rowing in the country. In 1883 the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen held its national regatta there, and in the opinion of President Pilkington it was one of the best regattas that the association ever held.

Along the Passaic River were such well-known rowing clubs as the Tritons, Eurekas, Institutes, Ariels, and Passaics. As the city grew the river became full of oil and sewage and unfit for rowing purposes, and at present there is nothing to show that sculling had ever been a popular sport along the Passaic River.

Jamaica Bay Yachtsmen at Traps.

Jamaica Bay Yacht Club opened its first trap-shooting season yesterday with an inauguration 100-target handicap shoot, in which twenty men contested for the prizes offered by the club. Dr. G. H. Martin of the New York Athletic Club, besides winning the high scratch prize with a score of 89, won the first event at 25 "birds" with a straight score of 25. O. Hillside was second high scratch man, only one behind Martin. F. A. Baker, shooting with a handicap of 8, broke 91 blue rocks in winning the first high handicap prize. The winners of the second, third, fourth, and fifth handicap prizes respectively were: B. M. Higginson, with 90; D. L. Culver, with 89; H. F. L. Funke, with 87, and C. P. Hamilton, with 87.

Indiana Assistant Football Coach.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Jan. 4.—R. B. Rutherford, Captain of the 1915 Nebraska football team, will be assistant football coach at Indiana in 1916. He was highly recommended by E. O. Stiehm, Director of Athletics at Nebraska, who comes to Indiana in a similar position next Autumn. The Athletic Board received Rutherford's acceptance tonight. He is expected to report Sept. 1.

Terse News of Sports in Town and Out

It is believed at the University of Wisconsin that when the Board of Regents makes its report on the investigation of athletics in the university it will mean the removal of G. W. Ehler, director of athletes, who seems to be unpopular with the undergraduates and alumni. The regents are expected to recommend some one for coach of the football team, who will be chosen sometime this month. Among those mentioned as candidates are Phil King, the old-time Princeton man; Eddie Mahan, Dobie, and Wilce.

Joe Tinker, who will succeed Roger Bresnahan as manager of the Cubs, expects to unload a lot of surplus players on the Cincinnati Reds in order to obtain Heine Groh, the hard-hitting second baseman.

Cleveland has a one-legged athlete in Russell Kriss, who is described as "one of the athletic wonders of the age," and promises to be a star basket ball player in the public schools' ranks. Kriss has won seven letters in grade school sports. He is a broad and high jumper, plays a line position in football, and an outfield in baseball. In basket ball he plays guard and sticks to his opponent closely.

Boston Athletic Association has started a golf school for its members with M. J. Brady, formerly professional at the Wellaston Golf Club, and George Bowden of the Tedesco Country Club as instructors. It is expected that a team will be developed to play other athletic clubs, particularly the New York A. C., which has several excellent golfers in its membership.

Hal Chase, the former Yankee first baseman, is ambitious to become manager of a Pacific Coast League club. Chase is now at San José.

Umpire Charles Rigler of the National League is recovering from an attack of typhoid fever in a Cleveland hospital.

A study of pitching records indicates that Pitcher Williams of the Minneapolis American Association team was the real iron man of 1915. Williams pitched sixty-four games, working 441 innings; he won twenty-nine starts, lost sixteen (a percentage of .644), and worked in part of nineteen games. Alexander pitched 376 innings this year, while Walter Johnson bent them over in 336.

It is reported in Boston that Mickey Roach, a former schoolboy hockey player, who is now a member of the Boston Arena seven, will enter Dartmouth College. He is reported to be skillful in football and baseball as well as in hockey.

It is probable that the Nesser brothers of the Panhandle football team of Columbus, Ohio, hold the record for a family group on one athletic team. There are six brothers on the team. Ted is half back, coach, and Captain; John, quarter back; Philip, tackle; Alfred, guard; Frank, full back, and Fred, end. The combined weight of these six brothers is 1,302 pounds, and Fred, the end, is 6 feet 5 inches tall.

Several colleges are striving to engage William "Lone Star" Dietz, the coach of the Washington State College eleven, which defeated Brown University team last Saturday at Pasadena, Cal., 14 to 0. Dietz has been very successful at Washington State, and now California and Nebraska are among those universities said to be after him.

Captain G. L. Huston of the Yankees has completed the purchase of the Dover Hall Club game preserve in Glynn County, Ga., and the transfer was made last Saturday. Captain Huston is President and George T. Stallings, manager of the Boston Braves, is Vice President.

Joseph Stone, representing this city in the interstate three-cushion billiard tournament, was defeated by Pierre Maupome of St. Paul at Thum's Academy last night by a score of 50 to 38. The game went eighty-one innings, and was remarkably free from safety play, as a result of which there were many spectacular shots. One in particular by Maupome aroused applause. This was a massé shot for three cushions around the table. Each player made a high run of 6.

Hans Ohrt, the amateur champion cyclist, who was dangerously ill in a hospital in San Francisco, has fully recovered. In a letter Ohrt states that after an operation for appendicitis he was operated on for an abscess which was dangerously close to his brain. He was discharged the day before Christmas.

The hockey team of Williams College will play Columbia this afternoon at the university rink in this city. It will be the first game of the season for the Purple players, who have had very little practice thus far. Friday afternoon the Williamstown seven plays Princeton at St. Nicholas Rink.

Felix Nicklas, Captain of the St. John's College basket ball team, has been dropped from the squad because he represented the Crescent Athletic Club in a recent contest. This action was taken by Father James Reilly, athletic director of the Brooklyn college. George Mathews, Chairman of the Metropolitan A. A. U. Registration Committee, is investigating the case.

Once more the Registration Committee of the local A. A. U. has found George Goulding evasive in his replies to letters sent to him by Chairman George Mathews, and a final decision on the charges made by William H. Parry against the Canadian walker is still as far from being rendered as ever. Mathews asked Goulding to send him a letter which the latter received from Eddie Renz, the American walker, and Goulding replied that the correspondence was at his Summer home and was not available at this time. Mathews then consulted with Norton H. Crow, Secretary of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union, and the latter promised he would do all he could to get the letter from Goulding. Crow also assured Mathews that his union would recognize any action taken by the American A. A. U.

Tom Boyd, professional at Fox Hills, has been engaged by the New York Athletic Club to take charge of the indoor golf course which will be installed in the West Fifty-ninth Street clubhouse next Monday. Boyd's duties will also include the instructing of members.

Chairman Fred L. Wenck of the State Athletic Commission, at the request of Manager James Johnston, yesterday appointed Bill Brown as referee of the ten-round bout between Frank Moran and Jim Coffey at Madison Square Garden on Friday night.

The wrestling season of the City Athletic Club will open on Friday night, when a team competition between the City A. C. and Columbia University will be held in the gymnasium of the first-named organization. The following will represent the City A. C.: L. Fishel, 115-pound class; H. Sobel, 125-pound class; Jerold Meyer, 135-pound class; Robert Levy, 145-pound class; Captain Harry Meyers or E. Fisher, 158-pound class; N. B. Stern, 175-pound class, and Bernard Gimbel, heavyweight class.

Some of the most prominent college sprinters have been lost to the various teams of this year by graduation. Harvard is without the services of Foley and Nelson and Yale will miss Wilkie and Cornell. Pennsylvania has lost Lippincott and Patterson, and Ingersoll, who was Cornell's mainstay in the sprints, has been graduated. Yale also loses Revelle. In the half-mile division Cornell loses Speiden, who was second to Ted Meredith, and Ralph Granger is not at Dartmouth. Harvard meets with another loss in Capper, while Princeton is the heaviest loser, being without the services of Hayes and Cooley, as well as Atha and McKenzie in the mile.

The former Princeton basket ball and baseball player, Jack Laird, who is now at Columbia, will not be affected by the new rule which bars men of other colleges from competing for the Blue and White. When the new edict was put in force Laird was already living out the one-year residence rule, and is eligible for Columbia teams.

CHICKENS AT $500 A PEN.

Mark W. Potter Buys Them at Garden Poultry Show.

There was another large attendance yesterday at the Poultry and Pigeon Show in Madison Square Garden. With the judging completed the spectators were enabled to pick out the winners without the aid of a program, as every bird's cage was decorated with the prizes won by the occupant. In many cases the ribbons were so numerous that at times it was hard to find the fowl.

The Pit Games are still the centre of attraction. The particular bird which receives the most attention is a duck wing cock, exhibited and bred by the Hon. James C. Reynolds of Wildwood Farms, Sayville, N. Y. According to James Glasgow, who judged the games, this bird on general excellence and beauty of conformation was easily the best of its breed in the show.

The marked improvement in the quality of the exhibits, in Judge Glasgow's opinion, is the result of a ruling of the American Poultry Association, which went into effect on Jan. 1, against the display at shows of birds with records as veteran fighters, but not conforming to the points required in plumage and conformation.

Breeders who regard the Pit Game as emblematic of the thoroughbred in poultry and for their value as an out-cross of the utility breeds, indorse the stand taken by the American Poultry Association. On such crosses the heavy, deep breasts of the Games are transmitted and make the halfbreeds ideal for the table, especially as broilers.

Balch & Brown, the breeders of Light Brahmas, a strain which they have followed consistently for the last twenty-seven years, virtually made a clean sweep with their entries in every class in which they were represented. They took first, second, and fourth prizes for cocks, first, third, and fifth for hens, first, third, and four

AERO CLUB OFFERS TROPHY OF $10,000

Santos-Dumont's Plans for Better Communication in America Indorsed.

WINNER TO GET $5,000 CASH

Pan-American Competition, the First to be Held at Rio de Janeiro, Is Proposed.

The Aero Club of America yesterday offered a $10,000 trophy to be competed for by representatives of North and South America, and to be known as the Pan-American Aviation Trophy. This offer is an indorsement of the plan of Alberto Santos-Dumont, who pointed out to the Second Pan-American Congress in Washington last Monday that thousands of aeroplanes could be used today on this continent to solve difficult problems of transportation, and would form a valuable reserve to be used in case of need for the defense of the nations of the Southern Hemisphere.

Alan R Hawley, President of the Aero Club wrote Ambassador De Gama of Brazil yesterday, announcing the offer of the trophy. In his letter, Mr. Hawley, in the name of the Aero Club and its twenty-seven affiliated organizations, approves the stand taken by Mr. Santos-Dumont, and says:

"We believe with Mr. Santos-Dumont that these aeroplanes of today, which already make it possible to carry a dozen passengers and a ton of useful load at a speed of eighty-five miles per hour, can solve most difficult problems of transportation, and that if applied for this purpose as well as for sport in and between the nations of the Western Hemisphere they will become one of the most effective factors in bringing these nations into closer and more friendly alliance.

"There are thousands of places not yet connected by railways, or roads right in the United States, and there must be tens of thousands in the Western Hemisphere, where aeroplanes could transport mail and 'express merchandise' at a fraction of the time required at the present time. Taking only two instances from a plan outlined by the United States Post Office, the aeroplane makes it possible to carry mail between Albany, N. Y., and Lake Placid, N. Y., in a district most closely connected by railway, in two hours and fifteen minutes, whereas it now takes eight hours and ten minutes; between Maricopa, Cal., and Santa Maria, Cal., the aeroplane can deliver the mail in one hour, where it now takes fifteen hours and ten minutes.

"Appreciating these truths and concurring heartily in the sentiment expressed by Mr. Santos-Dumont, the Aero Club of America wishes to assist in hastening the coming of the day when we may travel in the air from Rio de Janeiro to New York and vice versa, making the trip in a few days, and to bring the people of this continent into closer relation through sport. As the first step we take pleasure in announcing through you the offer of a $5,000 Pan-American Aviation Trophy to be competed for annually by the representatives of the nations of the Western Hemisphere, under the rules to be made by a committee of the representatives of these nations, the first competition to take place at Rio de Janeiro as soon as possible. The following competitions may take place in the countries represented by the successive winners of the trophy. A cash value of $5,000 is offered with the trophy to go to the winner of the first competition.

"The aviators who will fly in this race will be pioneers, who will, in the name of sport, open the aerial highways for the people of this continent to travel in. It is hoped, therefore, that each country will give hearty co-operation in the carrying out of this project.

"The coquest of the air through dynamic flight has been made possible by Amercians. The Wright brothers, who made the first flight; your illustrious inventor and sportsman, Alberto Santos-Dumont, who, after demonstrating to Europe that the air could be navigated with dirigibles, evolved an aeroplane and made the first public flight ever made in the world; Glenn H. Curtiss, the father of marine flying; Chavez and Bielovucci, who, by flying over the Alps, led the way to the conquest of the mountains—all these pioneers are Americans."

The Brazilian Ambassador and John Barrett, Director of the Pan-American Union, have accepted the invitation and will come to the tenth annual banquet of the Aero Club of America, which will be held at the Biltmore Hotel Jan. 12, at which important announcements will be made.

A committee composed of leading people, including representatives of all the countries of the Western Hemisphere, is being formed. This committee will outline a plan of action, which will then be carried out, and will make the rules for the Pan-American Trophy competition. If it is decided that the competitors must be representatives of the aero clubs of the different republics, then aero clubs will be formed in the republics, and they will appoint the representatives, following the method adopted in the case of the Gordon Bennett Trophy competition.

MISS DETROIT TO DEFEND.

Several Motor Boats to be Built in West to Race for Gold Trophy.

Motor boat men in Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland and Toledo are planning to build several speed craft to enter in the Gold Challenge Cup Races to be held at Detroit next summer. The cup, which was won by the boat Miss Detroit in Manhasset Bay, Long Island Sound, last year, is quite attractive to Western sportsmen, and they expect to keep the trophy in that section for some time to come.

The defending club, the Miss Detroit Motor Boat Association, is not likely to build a new boat as the Miss Detroit is still stanch and in good condition and Chris Smith, her builder, believes he can increase her speed at least five miles an hour before the races are held.

Detroit men who are considering the building of hydroplanes for the Gold Cup races are Harold Wills and H. P. Joy. Each has built a boat of the monoplane type adopted for both pleasure and racing, but these are not likely to compete in the cup event.

Plans are on foot in Toledo and Cleveland for the building of speed boats, enthusiasts of Toledo considering the feasibility of forming an association similar to the Miss Detroit body for the purpose of constructing a boat, as they are desirous of winning the cup, and holding the next contests in Toledo in 1917.

Chicago, it is expected, will send two or three fast craft to Detroit in an attempt to lift the cup.

It is unlikely that the East will get enthusiastic over an endeavor to bring back the trophy, as Count Mankowski seems to be the only one in [illegible]

DARTMOUTH FIVE WINS.

St. John's College Gives Hanoverians Hard Battle at Basket Ball.

Dartmouth College basket ball quintet added another victory to their list last night when they defeated the St. John's College of Brooklyn in a closely contested and interesting game on the latter's court in Brooklyn, by the score of 24 to 21. The Brooklyn collegians played a snappy game in the first half, and up to within five minutes of the end had the ball almost continually in their opponents' territory, and were leading by the score of 10 to 3. At this stage of the playing, however, the Hanover aggregation took a brace, and before the end of the half they had decreased their apponents' lead by five points.

Williams, the Dartmouth right forward, caged a field goal about five minutes after the whistle in the second half, and thereafter the Hanover players were easily the masters of the situation. Twice before the final whistle the Brooklyn players tied the score, but on each occasion the necessary tally was made by the Dartmouth players, the final two goals being made by Rau, a substitute guard. The line-up:

Dartmouth.	Position.	St. John's.
Alshton	Right forward	Nicklas
Eskeline	Left forward	Weiss
Rector	Centre	Collins
Steenrod	Right guard	Clark
Sisson	Left guard	Curren

Goals from field—Eskeline, 2; Rector, 1; Sisson, 1; Williams, 2; Rau, 3; Nicklas, 1; Collins, 1; Clark, 2; Curren, 3; Goette, 1. Goals from foul—Williams, 1; Sisson, 5; Nicklas, 5. Substitutions—For Dartmouth, Williams for Alshton, Rau for Steenrod; for St. John's, Goette for Weiss, Murphy for Curren. Referee—Tom Thorp of Columbia. Umpire—A. W. Koch, Yonkers. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

DEFINE JUNIOR ATHLETE.

Stricter Interpretation of Rules of Eligibility by A. A. U.

A stricter interpretation has been placed by the Amateur Athletic Union on the rule governing the eligibility of an athlete for its junior championships, and in future the junior title events will be open "to all registered amateur athletes who have not won a first place at any track and field or cross country championship meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union, of the International Olympic Committee, or of any intercollegiate association, or of Canada, Australia, or any foreign country. The winner of any event in the junior championship shall be ineligible for further competition in the junior class."

This new construction was placed on the regulation by a special committee appointed by Chairman Frederick W. Rubien of the National Championship Committee, to advise the National Board in its management of the indoor junior title meeting, which will be held in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, on Jan. 29. Fundamentally, it is the same as the old rule, but changes in the construction make it more comprehensive in the opinion of the Special Committee.

Herman Obertubessing has been selected as chief judge of the junior championship walk, and will have as his assistants George Bonhag and Thomas G. Sherman, an old time champion.

Efforts to have the hop, step and jump eliminated from the program were futile. Chairman Rubien has promised to take up with the National Championship Committee the advisability of reducing the entrance fee for junior events from $2 to $1 at the request of some of the smaller clubs.

SIX IN FIELD TRIALS.

Competition Narrows in Event for Dogs of All Ages.

GRAND JUNCTION, Tenn., Jan. 4.—Competition for dogs of all ages in the United States Field Trials Club, narrowed to six at the completion of the first series heats today. Four of the six ran second series races this afternoon and the event probably will be concluded tomorrow. Of the second series dogs which ran today, the work of the pointer Lewis C. Morris, owned by E. J. Rowe of Birmingham, Ala., probably was the most spectacular. The Alabama dog found several bevies, and on one held the point at least ten minutes. Joe Muncie, a setter, owned by J. K. Smith of Eminence, Ky., also ran a good race. The setters Babblebrook Buster, owned by Lewis McGrew of Pittsburgh, and Raps Ben, owned by V. C. Kobold of Winnipeg, started off well, but did not keep up the pace and were taken up.

The pointer Security, the entry of Pace & Rowe of Knoxville, Tenn., and Rowena, owned by C. N. Gilbert, Nashville, Tenn., will run second series races tomorrow. Thirty-five dogs are entered in the Derby, which also will be started tomorrow.

WANTS WOMEN'S GOLF.

Baltusrol Club Applies for Privilege of Holding National Tourney.

Although sixteen golf championships have been held at the Baltusrol Golf Club during the last fifteen years, the club has applied for the privilege of holding the 1916 women's national championship. This fact was announced yesterday by Howard F. Whitney, secretary of the United States Golf Association.

With the formal application of Baltusrol, four clubs are now in the field for the women's event. The other clubs announced as candidates by the Executive Committee are the New Haven Country Club, the Belmont Spring Country Club, and the Greenwich Country Club.

Walks 1,000 Miles a Year.

James H. Hocking of the Walkers' Club of America at 60 is one of the most enthusiastic walkers in the city. No matter what the weather may be, he is never denied his Sunday tramp, and during the last year has covered 1,350 miles. In four years he has never missed a Sunday, and the total mileage during that time approximates 4,000 miles. In September he walked to Boston, a distance of 252 miles, making the distance in sixty hours. Now, at 60, he is looking forward to taking a walk of 456 miles from this city to Buffalo.

626 NOMINATIONS FOR 1918 FUTURITY

Harry Payne Whitney Sends List of 47 to Saratoga Racing Association.

Nominations for the 1918 Futurity, which closed at midnight on Monday, still continue to pour in upon Secretary McL. Earlocker of the Saratoga Racing Association. Up until last night he had received 626, which is a record in recent years. Not since 1910 have the nominations been so numerous or of as high a class as they are for 1918. While the books are closed, the list is by no means complete, as there are a number of Western horsemen to be heard from who have notified Secretary Earlocker by wire that they have forwarded their nominations by mail. These will not arrive in New York before today or tomorrow, which will bring the list close to 700.

One of the latest nominators, whose list did not arrive until yesterday afternoon, was Harry Payne Whitney, who has sent in the names of forty-seven brood mares, all of which are of the highest breeding and many with long racing records. Among the sires are Peter Pan, Spearmint, said to be the greatest racing stallion and most successful sire in England for the last 100 years; Whisk Broom, Tracery, August Belmont's great English Sire, Polymelus; All Gold, and Rabelais.

Mrs. Payne Whitney, who races under the title of the Greentree Stables, has sent in one nomination. The dam is Alster Cress and the sire is the French stallion MacDonald. E. C. Cowdin, brother of J. T. Cowdin of the Rockaway Hunting Club, has sent in the name of the mare Spindrift, the stallion being Whisk Broom II. F. C. McDowell of Kentucky has nominated seven mares, the sires being The Manager, four; Ballot, two, and Sain.

G. D. Widener of Philadelphia has forwarded the names of five mares, including Golden Rose, Geamino, and Rice Bird. The futures were sired by the old horse Garry Herrmann.

H. P. Headley's list included only two. The dam of the first one is the imported Lady Savoy, with Uncle as the sire. The latter was an excellent racehorse and a stake winner, and comes from the famous Maggie B. B. family, whose latest star is the high-class stake winner, Whisk Broom. As a two-year-old Uncle started twelve times, winning seven races, was second twice, and once third.

Imported Star Shoot, sire of Uncle, was but once unplaced in eight starts as a two-year-old. He won the British Dominion Stakes at Sandown, won the Hurst Park Foal Plate, and ran a dead heat for the National Breeders' Produce Stakes with Ian.

Mr. Headley's other nomination is equally well bred, the dam being Club Purse and the stallion Ivan the Terrible. The former is a Meddler mare, and she carries all the fine racing traits of the famous sire, which was an unbeaten racehorse. Meddler was the first on the list of winning sires in 1904, with $290,000 to its credit; third in 1905, with $133,700, and first in 1906, with $151,243. August Belmont, Chairman of The Jockey Club, has made a high-class lot of nominations.

WANT NATIONAL STADIUM.

Bill Before Congress Provides for One in Washington.

This country may have a National Stadium at Washington, provided a bill which is now before Congress receives favorable action. It carries with it a large appropriation, so that a stadium can be erected on Government property which shall be adequate for all athletic purposes.

In the event that the bill is passed the Army and Navy game will probably be played in Washington, and if this country is again awarded the Olympic games, the proposed stadium would be the logical place to hold the event, according to those interested in having the bill passed. Colonel Harts, Superintendent of Parks and Buildings in Washington, was instrumental in having the bill presented to Congress, and, with many other prominent men, believes in the merit of the proposal.

The bill is still in committee, but it is believed will be reported out with a favorable recommendation and passed by the House. In the meantime there is to be a campaign of wide proportions waged to ensure success. The Amateur Athletic Union through its members in every part of the country will be asked to present the matter to the respective Congressmen.

P. S. A. L. INDOOR SEASON.

Track and Marksmanship to Keep Schoolboys Active.

The Public Schools Athletic League is preparing for one of the biggest indoor seasons in its history. The indoor high schools track and field championships, which are scheduled for the Twenty-third Regiment in Brooklyn on Jan. 29, will receive much attention from the P. S. A. L. and to be successful will need strong support, for they conflict with the junior title meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union, which will be held in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn.

The Public Schools A. L. has received word that there will be no Sportsmen's Show in Madison Square Garden this year, and will hold their annual rifle shooting championships elsewhere. A meeting of the championship committee will be held shortly to discuss this.

Four swimming meets are scheduled for this week, with Townsend Harris opposing Boys' High, De Witt Clinton swimming against Commercial, Stuyvesant opposing Bay Ridge, and Manual Training meeting Commerce. These dual contests will lead up to the annual individual championships, which will be decided on March 10.

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January 4th	One-Step
January 11th	Fox-Trot
January 18th	Waltz
January 25th	One-Step
February 1st	Fox-Trot
February 8th	Waltz
February 15th	One-Step
February 22nd	One-Step
February 29th	Fox-Trot
March 7th	One-Step

March 14th, Final Championship Cups on exhibition at the Hotel.

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WALL ST. SPANKS A BIG WAR BABY

Canadian Car & Foundry Stock Slumps to 55 After Having Sold Up to 114 on Curb.

HAS $83,000,000 SHELL JOB

Russian Government Advanced $20,000,000, but Loan of $10,000,000 Is Now Sought.

A sudden slump of Canadian Car and Foundry stock on the Curb yesterday, amounting to 25 points in the common and more than 15 points in the preferred, aroused afresh Wall Street's interest in the war order business. The common shares, which sold last September up to 114, dropped abruptly from 80 to 65 in the morning and later receded to 55. The preferred swung down from 101 on Monday night to 85. Both issues scored small recoveries before the end of the session, but the market continued disturbed.

At the local office of the company it was learned that negotiations were on for a bank loan of $10,000,000 which was expected to be closed today, the money to give working capital in the manufacture of munitions. Officers of the concern declined to name the banks before the transaction was completed, and inquiry at several banks and trust companies which have been active in financing the increased activities of concerns with war orders brought the reply that the Canadian Car and Foundry was not borrowing from them. It was supposed that the Russian Government would be largely instrumental in the loan, acting through banks that have been depositories of Russian funds since the war began.

The Canadian Car and Foundry Company entered into a contract last Spring to supply Russia with $83,000,000 of shells and substantial orders have been reported since. When the contract was closed the company received $20,000,000 as an advance payment, to be used in buying equipment and extending facilities for rush work. It was learned yesterday that practically none of this payment was retained by the Canadian company itself, as a great part of the order had to be sublet to other concerns and these in turn demanded advances which amounted in the aggregate to nearly $20,000,000. The Canadian organization was, because of this splitting up of the advance, left with only a moderate working capital and insufficient funds to tax its facilities of the organization. The $10,000,000 loan is to be made to supply the company's needs along this line.

It is understood that the company found itself carrying a weighty burden when deliveries on the sub-contracts began in November. The terms of the contract called for payment on completed shells when delivered at the seaboard. As the several parts of the shells were made by different companies and assembled under direction of Canadian Car and Foundry representatives, delays occurred which held back deliveries of finished material. The Russian Government pays for its purchases only when the shells are completed and passed by inspectors. Manufacturers of the shell parts, it is said, demand their pay from the chief contract holder immediately upon delivery and when parts are delivered in insufficient amounts to make up completed shells the Canadian company is forced to pay out heavy sums before it can demand payment from Russia. This factor has necessitated a far greater working capital than the company has heretofore possessed.

Rumors that friction had developed between the company and the holders of sub-contracts were denied at the Canadian Car and Foundry offices yesterday. It was said that deliveries were as satisfactory as had been anticipated when the huge order was taken. In December shipments amounted in value to $50,000, which will be increased to $850,000 this month and to $700,000 in February. The contract calls for the delivery at seaboard of the full complement of shells by the end of August, and officers of the company said they were confident of fully meeting the terms.

It has been known for some time that the company was being subjected to criticism in Canada as well as in this country, for taking so big an order. There has been no question, it is said, about the quality of the work done nor of the method of distributing sub-contracts, but bankers have had the opinion that the financial operations incident to the manufacture of munitions to a total in excess of $100,000,000 would prove burdensome.

Yesterday's selling of the stock was said to have started on orders from Montreal, where speculative operations in some cases have not been sufficiently margined. No support was given to the stock on the Curb, and a deep "hole" was uncovered as soon as the price began to melt. The company has outstanding $6,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred and about $4,000,000 common.

Three New Interborough Directors.

Three new Directors were elected yesterday to the Boards of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. They are Guy E. Tripp, Chairman of the board of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; A. B. Juilliard, the merchant, and A. J. Hemphill, Chairman of the board of the Guaranty Trust Company. There had been one vacancy on these boards for a long time, and the recent deaths of Edward R. Bacon and Andrew Freedman made the additional vacancies.

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ROOSEVELT, JR., A DIRECTOR.

Goes on New Board of the White Motor Company.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., of the banking firm of Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, was elected a Director of the White Motor Company at a meeting of stockholders in Cleveland on Monday, announcement of which was made yesterday. The other New York Directors are J. Horace Harding of C. D. Barney & Co., the firm which recently took an active part in financing the company; E. R. Tinker, Vice President of the Chase National Bank, and A. M. Hall, Vice President of the Liberty National Bank. Cleveland Directors are Warren Bicknell, E. W. Moore, Otto Miller, and J. R. Hutt.

Windsor T. White will shortly be added to the board and made President of the company. Other members to be included are Walter C. White and M. B. Johnson of Cleveland.

The White Motor Company, which took over the assets of the White Company, has $16,000,000 common stock and a small amount of preferred, which will be retired soon. Net earnings last year were about $8,000,000, equal to nearly 50 per cent. of the present capital.

New Gulf States Steel Issue.

Hallgarten & Co. have underwritten $740,000 first preferred, $887,980 second preferred, and $1,715,692 common stock of the Gulf States Steel Company, which are being offered to stockholders for subscription at par. Each holder of 100 shares on Jan. 5, irrespective of the class, will be entitled to buy for $1,967.50 9 shares of first preferred, 11 shares of second preferred, and 22 shares of common.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Forty-one companies were incorporated today with aggregate capitalization of $1,711,700. They included:

Commodities & Carrier Co., carrier system to transport packages, parcels, and other commodities, real and personal property, $500,000. J. N. Drake, R. J. Campbell, M. J. Dady, 2350 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Meyer London, Inc., Matzohs, crackers, other baked articles, $100,000. A. Baron, E. and E. London, 309 East Broadway.

Clinical Film Co., Inc., moving picture, films, photographs, phonographs, records, supplies, $500,000. H. A. Palmer, D. L. Heithaus, G. C. Reid, 36 Marblehill Avenue.

Andre Chemical Co., Inc., chemicals, chemical products, $100,000. B. Solomon, R. B. Hill, L. Andres, 213 Okim Building, Newark, N. J.

Santen Co., Inc., Utica, household goods, $75,000; A. Gumbie, B. Santen, A. I. Ableson, Utica.

Fuld and Hatch Realty Co., Inc., Albany, realty, construction, $50,000; Franklin B. Fuld, J. S. Friedman, N. Hatch, 940 Madison Avenue, Albany.

S. & M. Weber, leather goods, 50,000. Milton and M. Weber, A. N. Leventhal, Central Avenue, Woodmere.

Harmon Color Works, Inc., chemicals, colors, dyes, dyestuffs, paint, fire-proofing, $25,000; G. E. Byford, E. M. and W. E. Harmon, Hotel Woodstock.

Asphalia Supply Co., Inc., hotels, restaurants, cafes, clubs, confectioners, stores, $25,000; Christ Casino, Takis Carabatear, G. J. Counes, 186 Claremont Av.

Hobe Button Co., Inc., import, export, buttons, $12,000; W. Hebe, B. S. and B. H. Schnur, 1,800 Seventh Av.

Standard Rule Mfg. Co., Inc., Brooklyn, rules, levels, woodware, tools, $5,000; H. and S. Chester, J. M. Gotton, 12 Remington Av., Jamaica.

Stuyvesant Producing Co., Inc., theatrical, $40,000; W. Vetter, F. J. Bone, G. F. Walter, 93 Cleveland Av., Rockville Centre.

Fine-Hirsch-Wolff Co., Inc., clothing, haberdashery, footwear, $30,500; H. L. Wolff, P. Hirsch, J. Fine, 739 Broadway.

Kempner, Lambert Co., Inc., clothiers, linings, materials, $30,000; M. Goldstein, H. H. W. Lambert, I. Kempner, 254 Fourth Av.

A. Cooper Metal Co., Inc., Syracuse, iron, steel, rags, paper, stone, ores, rubber, $25,000; A. Rubenstein, J. J. Hughes, A. Cooper, 8 S South Salina, Syracuse.

The H. J. Sturdevant Co., Inc., Rochester, autos, motor trucks, accessories, hauling, contracting, $20,000. J. S., H. R. and H. J. Sturdevant, 245 East Avenue, Rochester.

Innis, Speiden & Co., Inc., Hornell, drugs, commission, $20,000. E. K. and C. C. Speiden, G. V. Sherfield, Pompton Lakes, N. J.

Tire Service Corpn., Inc., autos, sundries, supplies, pneumatic tires, $10,000. R. Greenwald, J. E. Hut, R. C. Northwood, 1,779 Broadway.

McClurg Tire Sales Co., Inc., rubber tires, automobile accessories, $10,000. T. F. MacMahon, W. Miller, J. J. Fero, 792 Seventh Avenue.

Embossograph Process Co., Inc., embossing machines, heaters, inks, and compounds for printing, $10,000. W., L. and S. Libelus, 551 West 171st Street.

Bessemer Motor Truck Corpn., auto trucks, trucks, accessories, supplies, $10,000. N. C. Marsh, T. D. and F. T. Nesbit, 405 Lexington Avenue.

Release Tire Valve Co., Inc., Syracuse, tires, valves for autos; $10,000. A. Edelstein, E. G. Nichols, N. A. Crumb, 622 Gumsey Bldg., Syracuse.

National Drug Exchange, Inc., Binghamton; $5,000. H. J. C. Reilly, F. H. Freeman, E. B. Goding, 50 Leroy St., Binghamton.

Cyclone Mfg. Co., Inc., Rochester, chemicals, fire extinguishers, machines; $5,000. S. J. Sayers, W. J. Jones, J. A. Hilsted, Rochester.

The A. D. M. Co., Inc., Brooklyn, department store; $5,000. J. Suchoff, M. L. Rosenstein, C. S. Rich, 150 Lenox Av., Manhattan.

J. & S. Button Works, Inc., buttons, trimmings for tailors; $10,000. M., S., and J. Slutsky, 101 West 26th St.

Levison & Nevins, Inc., ladies' wearing apparel; $5,000. P. H. Goldbaum, S. Nevins, H. D. Levison, 550 West 180th St.

Hamilton Realty Co., Inc., realty, construction, particularly steel construction, bridges, railroads, tunnels; capital, no par value, to do business with $5,000. E. S. Levis, W. Beers, J. W. Hamilton, 29 Broadway.

Authorizations: State Film Corp'n, Dover, Del., motion pictures, scenes, acts, plays, manufacturing apparatus, $350,000. Representative, D. J. Sullivan, 71 West 23d St., New York.

Central Oil Co., Inc., Detroit, Mich., refining petroleum, products, $200,000. Representative, C. B. Fish, 158 South Division St., Buffalo.

Natural Oil Co., Inc., Wayne County, North Carolina, luminating, lubricating oils, products, $25,000. Representative, H. L. Finlayson, 17 Battery Place, New York.

Erie Lithograph Co., Inc., Erie, Penn., printing, publishing, $50,000. Representative, F. J. Walker, Jr., 1,482 B'way, Manhattan.

Capital Insurance Commissioner Co., Inc., New York, $750,000 to $4,000,000; Pasbach Voice Lithographing Co., Inc., New York, $150,000 to $200,00; Richardson Corporation, Rochester, $325,000 to $375,000; 1,175 De Kalb Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $25,000 to $30,000.

Capital Reduction: Casualty Co. of America, New York, $750,000 to $562,500.

Voluntary Dissolutions: Innis, Speiden & Co., Manhattan; Bellward Mfg. Co., Brooklyn; Industrial Cotton Oil Co., Manhattan; Charles A. Weber Co., New York.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 4.—Charter filed here: Commonwealth Utility Company, to carry on a general utility business in all branches; incorporators, Herbert E. Latter, F. L. Rimlinger, and Clement Megner, Wilmington (Del.) parties.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 4.—Charters filed: J. B. Crocket & Company, East Orange, to deal in automobiles, $140,000; Harry S. Picking, Charles O. Geyer, and Gordon G. Yand, East Orange.

National Shippers' Association, Freehold, printing and publishing, $125,000; Clayton J. Woodworth, Maplewood; Andrew N. Pierson, Cromwell, Conn.; Alfred I. Richie, Brooklyn.

Concrete Resinol Company, Bayonne, drugs and chemicals, $25,000; Jasper Cadgus, Bayonne; Homer A. Stebbins, Yonkers; B. L. Maxfier, Brooklyn.

Frank Stevens, Inc., Jersey City, real estate, $35,000. Frank Stevens, Harry Carroll, Morton Brown, Jersey City.

Dye Products and Chemical Company, Inc., Newark, dyes and chemicals, $20,000; Morris Simon, Sidney Simon, Clarence Simon, New York.

New York Color and Chemical Company, Stone Harbor, manufacture dyes, $20,000; K. M. Wysong, Philadelphia; D. E. Newton, Stone Harbor; W. Stewart Dilks, Pitman.

Pleasantville Ice and Coal Company, Pleasantville, deal in ice and coal, $50,000; Charles E. Risley, Warren C. Marshall, John E. Blake, Pleasantville.

Beaver Trading Corporation, Newark, imports and exports, $50,000; Manuel S. Ramos, Newark; J. B. Matienzo, Westwood; August Drunert, New York.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Directors of the Bankers Trust Company yesterday made these appointments: J. F. Schmid and N. Beach Polk, Assistant Treasurers; R. Gregory Page, Assistant Trust Officer, and W. A. Anderson, Auditor.

George H. Gardiner has been admitted to the law firm of Stetson, Jennings & Russell.

Emanuel Parker & Co., Stock Exchange members, have distributed to their employes in employment four years or more 100 per cent. of their salaries, and 35 per cent. to all other employes.

A syndicate is being formed to underwrite the preferred and common stocks of the Baltimore Tube Company. The stock will be offered soon for subscription.

Charles H. Jones & Co. are issuing to their clients a manual of sugar stocks.

Louis C. Gerry, formerly a member of the accounting firm of Niles & Niles, has been admitted to partnership in the investment firm of Rodell & Co. of Providence.

The offices of John Nickerson, Jr., have been removed to 61 Broadway.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit.—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 438 P. O. Bldg.

Re N Y Com Co.
Grandison<Robertson.
Edwards<Keith.
Nord Deutsche Ins Co<Hart.
Lovell-McConnell Co<Oriental Rubber & Supply Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Olson<Quackenback.
Fiskett<same.
N Y C R R<Ferryb't Lakewood.
L V Transp Co<Tug Madison.
Phila & R C & I Co<Barge R E Van Wickle.
F Star Cont Co<Guidone.
Pendleton<Tug C Gallagher.
Furniss, Wittig & Co<SS Camino.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 357, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar. Case on—McLaughlin<Nat Fire Ins Co. No day calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Building. Equity calendar at 10 A. M. Van Zile<Norub.

At 10:30 A. M.
Messick<Miami Cycle & Mfg Co et al.
Mer.enthaler Lin Co<International Typesetting Mach Co.
Meurer Steel Bbl Co<Nat Enam & Stpg.
Kyburg et al<London.
Butterick Pub Co<Peerless Pattern Co.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR—At 10:30 A. M.
U S<Peck, (No. 1.)
Same<same, (No. 2.)
Same<Wunsch.
Same<Goldstein.
Same<Koch.
Same<Huntley.
Same<Wolf.
Same<Atl Macaroni.
Same<Chedin.
Same<Heusler.
Same<Zralk.
Same<Rosa, Wagner & Broder, (8.)
Same<Pakas & Broder.
Same<N Am Brew Co et al, (5.)
Same<Mathan.
Same<Sidey, (2.)
Same<Zimmerman.
Same<Tucker.
Same<Ferrero.
Same<Gung Duck.
Same<Phillips.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 312, P. O. Building. Motion calendar.

Shewan<Olympia et al.
Nat Lighterage<Cleary.
Miller<Bern.
Reilly<McDonnell.
Schouer<Katzoff, (2.)
Yonalitis<Jamison.
Marconi Wireless Am Hawaiian SS Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Common law calendar for Jan. 12 at 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Building.

Vaccarrelli<Penn R R.
Surewica<Singer Mfg
Fawcett, as trustee<Fritz.
Scott<Penn R R.
Atlantic Rty Co<Maxwell.
Vanity Fair Pub Co<Kelly.
Vogue Co<Kelly.
Pasiick<Cent R R of N J.
Relly<McDonnell.
Am Ammonia<Columbia Chem Co.
Akaltis<Phila & hdg C & I.
Yankauer<Feltenstein.
B'klyn Ash Removal<O'Connell.
Bankruptcy:
Re George L. Tarshis.

Note.—Other cases will be added as reached.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Sprague v. Kanesfalls Electric Co., aplt.; Dininny v. Brown, ind. &c., aplt.; Booth et al. v. Slee, aplt.; Holsapple v. International Paper Co., aplt.; Anguish v. Blair, aplt.; Keller, aplt., v. Crombie; Woodstock-on-Hudson v. The City of Yonkers, aplt.; Guidone & Galiardi Co. v. Caggiano et al., aplts.; Hoffman, aplt., v. Murray; Scorpiech v. Bohack, aplt.; Bodette, aplt., v. Foster-Armstrong Co.; Louisville Lumber Co. v. Smith et al., aplts.; Rochester Hotel Corp'n v. Provost, ex'x, &c., et al., aplts.; N. Y. Central H. R. R. Co. v. Mulderry et al., aplts.; Mattas, aplt., v. Feigenhauer et al.; Gass, as trustee, &c., v. Winter, aplt.; Virginia State Insurance Co. v. American Fidelity Co., aplt.; Siegel v. American Seating Co., aplt.; Wessel v. Schwarzler, aplt.; Town of Easton v. Canal Board et al., aplts., Town of Saratoga, deft.; Schoellkopf Holding Co., aplt., v. Kavinsky. — Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Orgujenovich v. Troy Laundry Machinery Co., Ltd., aplt.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against appellant on the stipulation, with costs in all courts.

Demuth, aplt., v. Kemp et al, (2 actions.)—Judgment in each case affirmed, with costs, on the sole ground that the plaintiff has failed to comply with Sections 1871 and 1872 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Strong v. Hart et al., assessors, &c., aplts.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Hufbert, aplt., v. Hulbert et al.—Order modified, by directing that the fund now deposited in court shall be distributed pro rata between the three judgments, and, as modified, affirmed, without costs to either party.

Lawton, aplt., v. Snell, Sheriff Rens. Co. —Orders of the App. Div. and County Court reversed and relator discharged.

Re Farley, Excise Com'r, v. Miller, aplt. —Order of App. Div. and Special Term reversed and proceedings dismissed, with costs in all courts.

Re City of N. Y. to acquire title and site for new Court House; Green, aplt.—Order dismissing appeal reversed, with costs to aplt., and case remitted to App. Div. to be heard upon the merits.

Altschul v. Ludwig, Supt. Buildings, Borough, Manhattan, et al., aplts.—Order affirmed, with costs; first question certified answered in affirmative, second question in the negative.

Manhattan Com'l Co. v. Paul, aplt.—Judgment reversed, with costs and complaint dismissed.

Martin, aplt., v. Crumb.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and case remitted to App. Div. to pass upon the weight of evidence.

Smith, plff., v. Smith, respt., and Smith, aplts.—Order App. Div. reversed, with costs to aplt., and case remitted to that court to pass upon appeal from judgment.

Hegen, aplt., v. Pettus et al., &c., respt. —Motion to dismiss appeal denied, $10 costs.

Smith v. Hedges, aplt., (Actions 1 and 2.) —Motions to dismiss appeals denied, with costs.

Hutchinson, aplt., v. McCadden et al., ind., &c.—Motion to add to present calendar and set down for argument on Jan. 17 denied without costs.

Fisher, aplt., v. Fisher.—Motion for preference. Inasmuch as an attempt was made to procure the order provided for by Section 793 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the motion for preference is granted.

Bitoldi v. Bradley Contracting Co., aplt.—Motion for preference denied without costs.

Continental Securities Co. et al., aplts., v. Michigan Central R. R. Co. et al.—Motion to advance appeal set down for argument on Jan. 10 granted.

Miles, Jr., ancillary admr., v. Stallo, Met. Trust Co., &c., aplts.—Motion to disallow preference denied; $10 costs.

People, respt., v. Kalhoefer, impl'd, &c., aplt.; People, respt., v. Swersky et al., aplts. —Judgment of conviction of defendant Kalhoefer reversed, and new trial granted. Judgment of conviction of Swersky affirmed.

DAY CALENDAR—

Holmes<Saint Joseph Lead Co-Smith.
Holmes<Saint Joseph Lead Co-Smith & Camp.
Millbrook Co<Weldorf.
Woollcott<Shubert.
Gilbert<Matthews.
Re Brown.
Somerville<Williams.
Re will of Horton.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Scott, and Page, JJ.—Enumerated motions.—At 2 P. M.

McNaboe<Reeves.
McGrath<Carnegie Trust Co.
People<Keitel.
Abramowitz<Odell.
Lynch<Bd of Educat'n
Monjo<Block.
Taishoff<Elkenna.
Zucker<Woolridge.
Peirano<Barsotti.
Gilson<Silverstein.
Lord<CNY.
Ukers<Ukers.
Gross<Mendel.
De Rochemont<B & M RR.
Schoonmaker<Hackacher.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Newburger, J. —At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Arachni Mills Co<Am Redemption Co.
Evans<Wooldridge.
Mayer, Aldermen, &c<Walton Av.
Sasse<Order of United Com Trav of Am.
Re Walker, &c.
Heifershauer<Mark.
Matter of Wick<Bd of Education.
Leslie<Bagrott.
Broadway Trust Co<Ginsburg.
Feinsilber<Fowler.
Dougherty<Form Film Corp.
Barnwell Pecan Orchards Co<Shaw.
English Lumber Co<Parshelsky Bros, Inc.
Rudolph Wallach Co<Imperator.
Liberman<Liberman.
Lynch<Mott.
CNY<John Burke Importing Co.
Martin, Dieken & Son, Inc<Disken.
Montemarono<F L Rty Co, (2.)
Abodroom<Kaplan.
Weinreb<Piller.
Crawford<Hays.
Re Gesswein, (Wood.)
Seligman<Seligman.
Troy Sav Bk<43d St Assoc.
Gelbstein<Waring.
Gillies<Giuliani.
Gent<Duffy.
Hudson NavCo<Dalley
Duckett<Troy.
Wm Gray & Co<Baer.
Re Uvalde Con Co, (Mathewson.)
CNY<Corcoran, Fitzgerald & Co.
Jaffe<Tuteur.
Blackwell<Peller, Davies & Co.
Chas N Crittenton Co<CNY.
CNY<Smith.
Elson<Rosenthal.
Petry<Matz.
Francis Bros & J, Inc<Onward Con Co.
McNulty<Mayor, Aldermen, &c, (2.)
Tyrell<CNY, (6.)

PART II.—Ford, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

SPECIAL RULE—Practice to be followed by counsel trying equity causes before Mr. Justice Hotchkiss at Special Term, Part III.:

Unless otherwise ordered, at the conclusion of the testimony the attorneys for the respective parties will submit their proposed findings of fact and law. The proposed findings of fact shall include only such ultimate and material facts (excluding all items of evidence) as counsel may deem to be established. The findings so submitted will be passed upon and filed when decision is announced, and thereupon the successful party will incorporate into one set of findings all the facts and conclusions of law found at the request of either party, and present the same for signature with a proper form of decision.

By observing this practice counsel will facilitate my work as trial Judge, and if an appeal is taken will relieve the Appellate Division of the annoyance of being compelled to resort to the respective requests to discover the findings actually made.

Motions:
Quartwitch<Goldstein.
Dalrymple<Rutan.
Schenker<Doscher (2.)
Farmers L & T Co<Wagner.
Lake<Keller.
Maple Rty Co<Shubert Theat Co.
Scotia Rty Co<Owners Standard Rty Co.
Zographos<Zographos.
Fowles<McKennell.
Schwartz<Gens.
Demurrer:
Benedict<Robertson.
Preferred cause:
Schlisselberg<Caesar.
General calendar:
Whiting<Whiting.
May<Hetterick Bros.
Robinson<Dahm.
Matusoff<Ginsberg.
Grist<Stocke.
Frank<Frank.
Eskesen<Mathiasen.
McGuire & Co<Y W C A.
Brown<Brown.
Friedel<Great Eastern Casualty Co.
Norton<Russe.
Van Everen Co<Brodle.
Seiden<Roma-Am Film Co.
Bianchini<Cicerale.

PART IV.—(December term continued.)—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Empire Carting Co<Auerbach.

PART IV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—(December term continued.)—Davis, J.—Held in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:30 A. M. Case on—Vulcan Detinning Co.<Assman.

PART V.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. —Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS — Part II.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Thompson<Ill Surety.
Davies<M, K & T Ry.
Byrne<Stephens.
Reeder<Smith.
Cheakalis<Evrotas.
Kerin & Dunn<Plaisantin.
Fenning<Muller.
Stevens<Hanford.
Adler<Klimler.
Broder<Holmes.
Banco Aleman Trans, &c<Salomon.
Case on.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Blomquist<Fulis.
Mitchell<CNY.
Friedman<CNY.
O'Brien<McIsaacs.
Comodari<Int R T.
G Guttman<CNY.
G Guttman<same.
Merrione<Fabre Line.
Dominitz<Green.
Chaitezsky<Bradley Con Co.
Navarenia<Hoffmiegel.
Ladno<Theodore.
Acampora<T J Mc-Laughlin's Sons.
Westphal<Anthony Auto Repair Co.
Lerman<Ice Mfg Co.
Same<Knick Ice Co.
Sohn<Forger.
Aldrich<Herreshoff.
Hopter<same.
Settimo<Con Tel & El Sub Co.
Freedman<Hammer.
Ardizmone<CNY (2.)
Bradley<Int R T. Case on.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inquest: Fromholz<Renault Tr. Serv.
Marseca<Potter.
Ludvigh<Thurnauer.
Seidemann<Erdenbrecher.
Seehe<Klingman.
Brescia<Union Rwy.
Leni<Belt L Ry Corp.
Carrigan<3d Av RR.
Prellberg<Goodman.
Cohen<Engel.
Zimmerman<Owens.
Same<Sweeney.
Langan<Lehmaier.
Splitzink<CNY.
Case on.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Farrell<Foley.
Klubnik<Cutting.
Same<Parr.
Place Creek Co<Rich Lgt & RR.
Dunn<Ruppert.
Heckler<Karsch.
Hill<N Y & Q Co RR.
Kettle<same.
Leipziger<N Y Rwys.
Crawford<Thomashefsky.
Blessington<N Y & Q Co RR.
Taschmacher<NY Rys.
Doan<Sonntag.
Hanrahan<Uftheil.
Payne<Wick.
Vesey<N Y Rwys.
Hahn<Marg.
Fay<N Y Times Co.
Osmond<Keevan, Jr.
Same<Keevan.
Finkelstein<Grouch, Schwarzwald<same.
Boyle<Lippman.
Fogerty<Pitts Con. Clear.

PART VI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Adjourned until Thursday, Jan. 6.

PART VII.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Dorler<Kaufman.
Canfield<Rafel.
Wiener<Oliver.
Palmieri<B H R R.
Covell<Kaye.
Gerschenheusen<Stone.
Walsh<N Y, N H & H RR.
Murphy<NY, NH & H RR.
Nickerson<Electro Co.
Allen<Downing.
Emenhaak<Langdon.
Smith<Osterhout.
Re N Y, W & B RR.
Dixon<Hanford.
McAuliffe<N Y C & H R RR.
Wood Harmon Co<Piano Home Co.
McNamara<Kranich & Bach.
Roland<Wooten.
S Noah<S. E. & M. E. Bernheimer Co.
H. Noah<same.
Wein<Fed Iron, &c.
Dougherty<Wildhart Realty Co.
Adjourned cases:
Crescent<Ward.
Philip<Edelstein.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Mack<Dock Court Co.
Samarsky<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Co.
Johnson<Hedden Const Co.
Zouridin<C RR N J.
Hodgins<N Y Rys.
Nolan<Schnecker.
Phelps<Hayden.
R. De Gregorio<Mandelman.
D. De Gregorio<same.
Case on.

PART IX.—Adjourned until Monday, Jan. 10.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. (To be held in Trial Term, Part XIII. room.)

Inq—Bilsky<Denuiston
Davis<Union R'ys of N Y City.
De Polito<Mason-Seaman Transp Co.
Lovinsky<Viane.
Jones<Altenbrand.
Royal Dry Goods Co<Gerstein.
Kronish<Schulman.
Gretzula<Kovacs.
Arcuri<Miller-Reed Baumann<Powers.
Rodin<Weinstein.

PART XII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

S. Schulz<CNY.
Schulz<same.
Aretakis<N Y Rys.
Smulowitz<CNY.
Stief<5th Av Coach.
Lindahl<Spier.
Hegeman<Nas El RR.
Gerstein<Hirschenson.
Mohr<CNY & Belt L Ry.
Ormando<Market Auto Garage Co.
Dayton<N Y Rys.
Gormley<same.
L Ackerman<5th Av Coach Co.
R Ackerman<same.
Chazinsky<Belford.
Case on.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Roth<Rosen.
Nola<Salvarese.
Mulrel Holden Paper.
Farquharson<Rowland.
Case on.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Mueling<Maffiodo.
Lee<Maguire.
Frynier & Hanna Co<Wetmore.
Silberman-Schampain Co<Shongood.
Zak<Simpson.
Klein<Von Raltz.
Rosenberg<Bronston Bros Co.
Yorkshire Ice Co<Flanagan.
Shongood<Verderber.
G I Wilson & Sons<Bartlo.
Hoisting Machinery Co<Federal Terra Cotta Co.
Church<Commercial Trust Co.
Renault<Same.
Ludvigh<Thurnauer.
Seidemann<Erdenbrecher.
Seehe<Klingman.
Brescia<Union Rwy.
Leni<Belt L Ry Corp.
Rennolds<G W Rogers Co.
Berbeck Cont Co<Shwitzer.
Levy<Hohenstein.
Fishel<Whitman.
Bonsole<Winter Garden Co.
Colton's<Agnew.
Schubert Theatrical Co<Cherry.
Caffrey<O'Brien.
Whitmore<Carnegie Trust Co.
Helen Realty Co<Falk
Peakl<Kissel Motor Car Co.
Holmes<Marine Ins Co.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Burton<W Burton & Co.
No day calendar.

PART XVII.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Morningstar<Spiegel.
No day calendar.

PART XVIII.—No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate of:
Ignatz Kraus.
Wills for probate:
Emma Hendricks.
Edward C Wallace.
Clara M Wray.
John J Moloney.
Vincenzo Recchia.
Katie Wren.
Margaretha Hunger.
Mary Brennan.
Bell B Purdy.
Joseph H Selg.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM (December Term continued)—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Emma F Sweeny.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Finelite, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Masterson<McIntyre.
Musella<Seaboard Trading Co.
Klein<Carbolite Chem.
Frank<Scopas.
Gordon<Zaccanick.
Camp<Sire.
Chimbaluk<Garcia.
Link<Dietz Co.
Antler<Schwartz.
Scherick<M & L Hess.
Grecco<C H Gillespie & Sons.
Blichfeld<Shubert.
Hallock<Halls Ry.
Bleha<B W R R<Ries, Inc.
Oliva<Barbieri.
Alcock<Hydraulic Turbine Corp.
Levine<Werner.
Bank for Sav<Hudson Rty Co.
United German Investment Co<Pearson.
Re Kronethal, (Petition)

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Kantor<Wagner.
Wagner<Kantor.
Inland Co<Transatlantic Import Co.
Wile<Liveright.
Tavella<Mahoney.
Avenett<Degnon Con.
Nicholas<Sterling Mfg
Price<I R T.
Werner<Lammle.
Jandorf<I R T.
Wiggins<N Y Rwys.
Vail<Collegiate Rty.
Wiggins<N Y Rwys.
Regal D G Co<Gersten
Held<Weberman.
Gartner<NY Rwys.
Cooper<N Y Rwys.
Janota<Adler.
Garman Bros<Minsker Rty Co.
Friedman<CNY.
O'Brien<Mclsaacs.
Comodari<Int R T.
G Guttman<CNY.
G Guttman<same.
Merrione<Fabre Line.
Dominitz<Green.
Chaitezsky<Bradley Con Co.
Navarenia<Hoffmiegel.
Ladno<Theodore.
Acampora<T J Mc-Laughlin's Sons.
Sharff<Int R T.
Feldstein<N Y Rys.
Blitzer<Jolland.
De Polito<Mason-Seaman Transp Co.
Biaowitz<Periman.
Smith<Schnur.
Goldstein<Leavitt.
Kamenowitz<Simon.
Gold<Katz.
Same<Friedman.
Bernstein<Cooper.
Willis<Imperial Underwear Co.
Weisst<Clark Rty Co.
Myers<Warendorf.
Kozak<Yoremchuk.
Sartorius<Kluyskens.
Lamonte<Wagner.
Jacobs<Schulte.
Darfler<N Y Rys.
Wilson<Dressner.
Goldenstuk<N B Sales.
Seidenberg<N Y Rys.
Hirtler Bros & Co<Old.
Mernige<Bulgur Mfg.
O'Brien<Christos.
Fricker<Herman.
Koch<Mormon.
Barnes<I R T.
Battisto<Fusco.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Hough<Hurwitz.
Rounds<Clark.
Mindlin<Altman.
Harris<Bergmann.
Fischer<Lysnasky.
Hilchfeldt<Haines, L Middleditch Co<Davis.
Case on.

PART III.—

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

80 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BROADCLOTHS.—Will buy for cash, Forstmann & Huffmann or botany broadcloth; colors, plum, brown, and green; price, $1.25, less 6%. Telephone Madison Square 1034.

COATS.—Jobber looking from 9 to 12 at high-class ladies', misses' coats. Eighth floor, 47 West 24th St.

COATS.—Jobbers looking and placing orders on snappy models. 3d floor, 146 W. 25th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples all week. 18 West 27th St., 3d floor.

COATS AND DRESSES.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Aarons, buyer, open for jobs, children's coats and children's dresses. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av., phone 7197 Madison Square.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at Spring lines all week. 8th floor, 148 West 24th.

DRESSES, suits, coats, waists, skirts, petticoats, high-grade jobs desired; cash. National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St. Frank. 4248.

DRESSES.—Ready to place orders for wash dresses. Call with samples, morning only, 5d floor, 51 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and Summer dresses; jobber looking at samples. 137 West 35th St., 7th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at samples; popular prices. L. & R., 129 West 27th St., 11th floor.

HOUSE DRESSES. — Jobber looking at samples; others placed; reliable merchandise only. 50 West 17th St., 10th floor.

JOBS, WOOLENS, Dress Goods, Silks, Laces, Embroideries; also plants bought for cash. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Tel. Franklin 2950.

SKIRTS AND COATS.—Looking at latest Spring suits and coats all week. 131 West 25th St., 4th floor.

SUITS, DRESSES, AND FURS.—Julius Gutman & Co., Baltimore, Md., will buy jobs for cash. Write your offering to Edwin J. Gutman, Hotel McAlpin.

WAISTS.—The Ames Co., Miss Cohen, buyer, open for jobs of waists and silk petticoats. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av. Phone 7197 Madison Square.

WEARING APPAREL.—Cash paid for jobs of ladies' and children's wearing apparel, general merchandise. Gruber, 456 B'way. Tel Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS of the latest styles to close out for January sales. Modern Cloak and Suit House, 15 West 26th St.

COATS.—Plush and mixture, 1,000 for January sales. Slater Brothers, 47 West 24th.

COATS.—Jobs in plush and corduroys; cheap. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS AND SUITS for January sales; closing out at very low prices. Wadler, 54 East 8th St., City.

COATS AND SUITS to close out for January sales. Bargain Garment Exchange, 40 West 33d St.

COATS, Suits, Plushes to close out. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th St.

MESSALINE, colors, American Beauty, lavender, for sale cheap. Novelty, 116 West 29th.

SILKS.—Will dispose of good quantities silks, duchesse, charmeuse, crepes, failles for cash; latest shades; prices reasonable. Phone Farragut 3576.

SKIRTS.—Manufacturer making snappy line of ladies' wash skirts, low as $3.75 dozen, would like to communicate with buyers interested in same. 27 Thomas, corner Church.

SKIRTS.—Made of American poplin in advance Spring styles; $2.25. A. G. Bahn, 34 West 17th St.

SUITS.—Fur-trimmed broadcloth suits for immediate delivery, $6.75 and $7.75 net. Rothstein & Nelson, 146 West 25th. Farragut 9464.

SUITS AND COATS.—Closing out at very low prices for January sale. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 29th.

TAFFETAS.—To close out as follows: Four pieces nigger brown, 5 pieces black and white shot stripe, 5 pieces black and white checked, with satin stripe. All fresh goods. Swan Waist Co., 49-53 East 21st St.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine, shadow laces, and cottons to close out for January sales before our inventory. La Rose Waist Co., 31 West 21st.

WAISTS.—Taffeta, navy, black; special price; all sizes. Vogue, 131 West 28th.

Help and Situations Wanted.

ASSISTANT wanted to resident buyer Ladies' wearing apparel; will give half interest to man who can secure accounts. N 81 Times.

HUSTLING SALESMAN, good following office and city trade open for popular price coat and suit line. S 113 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3⅜@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Monday...3⅜@3¾

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Garment Makers' Viewpoint.

Despite the wide publicity given to the dye scarcity and the statements made by mill agents, some garment manufacturers still remain unconvinced of the situation or believe that speculators have gathered in all the dyes and are holding them for high prices. The story of the silk manufacturers who made arrangements to get some dyes for China was twisted into a conspiracy to corner the market. The color stuffs secured by the silk men are by no means adequate to their needs for any length of time, and some of the material that was bought is not available for their purposes at all.

Early Buying Continues.

Skirt manufacturers are being asked by the retail buyers for the big stores to furnish samples of Summer merchandise by the 15th of this month. The prospects for a good skirt business during the coming Spring and Summer look very bright to the manufacturers. The agitation directed toward selling merchandise only in season and not before the proper period arrives, does not appear to have gained very much ground. The manufacturers, however, are satisfied that, under the present circumstances, their interests will be helped by having preparations for the future made at as early a date as possible.

Cocoa Prices Are Steady.

The market for raw cocoa survived the holiday quiet without suffering from a price slump, and indications are now said to point to a more active and higher market. A nice increase in the domestic demand is expected within the next week and, while the export business is being hampered by the scarcity of tonnage and the preference for some other kinds of freight, no weakening of prices is looked for from this source. These were the prices quoted yesterday on several leading grades: Bahia, 17@18½c; Caracas, 17@17½c; Arriba, 18¼@19c; Grenada, 17¼@17½c; Sanchez, 16¾@17c; Haytl, 15½@16¼c, and Maracaibo, 20@22c. Receipts have been liberal.

Gray Goods More Active.

Trading was a little more active yesterday in the local gray goods market than on Monday, quite a good volume of printcloths being disposed of. Among the sales reported were 39-inch 56-44s at 4 1-16 cents, 39-inch 68-72s at 5¼ cents, and 39-inch 80-80s at 6½ cents, all for delivery during this month. Other printcloth business was more or less scattered. In the sheeting end of the market a nice spot business was done on 4-yard, 48 squares at 5½ cents. Closing quotations on printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s...6⅝c; 38½-inch, 64-60s...4¾c
39-inch, 72-76s...6c 38½-inch, 64-56s...4¾c
39-inch, 68-72s...5¼c 38½-inch, 80-52s...4¼c
39-inch, 56-44s...4¼c 38½-inch, 60-48s...4¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s...4¾c 27-inch, 64-60s...3⅝c
*Asked.

Are They Inspired?

The question is being raised locally as to whether the recent stories that have been put out here regarding the cornering of dyestuffs in this country, the huge profits made thereby, &c., are not being inspired by persons interested in the conservation of the German dyestuff trade with this country. Men in various businesses have been approached, it is said, with the idea of organizing a movement to demand an investigation of the reported state of affairs, the real object of which is thought to be to divert the attention of the manufacturers and others who are back of the movement for higher duties on imported dyestuffs from their object until it is too late to get a measure through.

Getting In Their Orders Early.

The clothing retailers are putting in their orders for Spring merchandise in larger amounts and earlier than usual. The more representative houses have indicated by their bookings that the bulk of their business is to be placed before the "over the counter" trade begins. This is somewhat in contrast to the custom, formerly practiced, of waiting until the season actually began before the largest part of their merchandise was ordered. Indications continue to be given that the middle and late season offerings in the way of novelties and styles by the manufacturers will not be so many as in past years. The cause for this is, of course, that the mills making woolens are constantly restricting rather than elaborating their lines.

Dollar Rubber Is Here.

Dollar rubber is no longer a fancy in the local crude market, both first latex crêpe and smoked sheets being quoted here yesterday at $1.05 a pound for delivery through March. Up-river fine was quoted at 98 cents to $1 for shipment during this month and next. There was evidence during the day that the manufacturing trades were beginning to get anxious, and, while this buying was not large, it was said to presage good trading before many days have passed. Trading among dealers was better. The English market was very strong, according to reports received from the other side, which fact gave backbone to prices in this city. Much of the increased price strength of the plantation grades is attributed to the higher cost of ocean freights, war risk insurance, delayed shipments, and other things attendant on the war. The talk has now turned to $1.50 rubber.

Hard Coal Slightly Easier.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the anthracite situation, as far as domestic sizes are concerned, has eased off slightly in the interval since Christmas, due to the relatively mild weather and the fact that the railroads have been able to make some headway in getting through to destination tonnage that was shipped weeks ago and subsequently delayed by the general congestion. It is not to be understood that dealers at all points are getting coal as freely as they could desire, but the developments of the last week or ten days have tended to prevent the shortage from becoming more acute. The steam sizes are extremely short, and the situation on pea is particularly acute. Both rice and buckwheat coal are bringing premiums of 50 to 75 cents. The holiday brought no relaxation in the bituminous situation, the market being firmer, if anything.

Raising Dutiable Silk Values.

Importers here of habutai silks are experiencing considerable difficulty in getting Appraiser of the Port Sague to accept entered values as representing Japanese market prices. The worldwide rise in the cost of materials has affected the Japanese silk manufacturing industry. Advances in the home market appear to have been of frequent occurrence, as reappraisements being made by the Board of General Appraisers show. Importers, it was said yesterday, no longer rely on the accuracy of the invoiced prices, but in making entry add to make what they believe represents correct Japanese values at date of shipment. Even the advanced entered values of late have failed to satisfy the local customs officials, who have taken duty on higher levels. One of these cases was decided yesterday by Judge Howell, who held that habutais from K. Oyama of Yokohama, entered by the New York importers as having a value of 23.70 yen per piece, were properly advanced by the local Appraiser to 24.90 yen per piece.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Oscar Hammerstein by American Seating Co., $3,007; Charles A. Hauck, $430, and James J. Hall, $220. Attorneys for Mr. Hammerstein said yesterday that liabilities are supposed to be more than $100,000. His assets are principally stock in the Hammerstein Opera Co., which owns the Manhattan Opera House and the Lexington Avenue Opera House, the equities in which, under normal conditions, would be $500,000 and $400,000.

AUTOSALES GUM AND CHOCOLATE CO. Judge Mayer yesterday appointed William H. Coverdale and George W. Morgan receivers for the Autosales Gum and Chocolate Co., 96 Spring Street, with a bond of $30,000 in an equity suit to preserve the assets, brought by George W. Hallock of Beverly, N. J., a stockholder, and the Mutual Candy Co. of Boston, a creditor for $185, on behalf of themselves and other stockholders and creditors. Liabilities are: Accounts payable, $38,780; notes payable, $140,000; gold bonds, $1,21,000, on which the interest now due is $93,630. Judge Mayer authorized the receivers to operate the property until further order of the court.

SPERO BROTHERS, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Spero Brothers, Inc., tailors, 132 Nassau Street, by Weinhouse Company, $350; Max Boshkin, $1,000, and Abraham & Schwarz. The corporation assigned to Archibald Palmer. Liabilities are reported to be $11,000 and assets $5,500.

JACOB GOLDMAN, furnishings, 2,230 Fifth Avenue, assigned to Abraham Schwartz. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed by Fannie Schoenblum, $353, Henry Machby, $132, and Jacob Levine, $106. Liabilities are $4,000 and assets $1,000.

SCHEMEL & LOEB.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Schemel & Loeb, sporting goods, 1,350 St. Nicholas Avenue and 15½ Palisade Avenue, Yonkers, by Berner & Freidman, Inc., $146; Louis Braverman, $273, and Joseph L. Schwartz, $200. Liabilities are $15,000 and assets $6,000.

AGNES SCHANO, deal estate, 1,810 Amethyst Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $24,451 and assets of $8 cash in bank. She filed the petition because of an examination in supplementary proceedings, and Judge Mayer restrained the examination for one year.

SCHOBER & SAUER, 380 East 169th Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,441 and no assets.

COWEN & TONY, INC.—Judge Mayer has appointed Mark G. Holstein receiver for Cowen & Tony, Inc., dressmakers, 684 Fifth Avenue. Assets are $4,000.

L. ROSENZWEIG & Son, dry goods, 318 Church Street, have filed schedules, showing liabilities $54,085 and assets $36,256.

NATIONAL SALES AND SUPPLY COMPANY, hospital supplies, 9 West Twentieth Street, has filed schedules, showing liabilities $17,111 and assets $15,108.

KAUFMAN & BAYER, clothing, 2,342 Third Avenue, have filed schedules, showing liabilities $9,190 and assets $3,760.

MAYER KAPLAN, installment goods, 52 East Broadway, has filed schedules, showing liabilities $4,126 and assets $5,752.

NATHAN TARAKINSKY, grocer, 1,402 Clay Avenue, has filed schedules, showing liabilities $1,719 and assets $103.

ROSETELLE COMPANY, INCORPORATED, women's apparel, 2,573 Broadway, has assigned to Louis Karasik.

BASS COMPANY, INCORPORATED, light fixtures, 210 Canal Street, has assigned to Isaac Loewenthal.

COOPER & LIPCHANSKY, children's cloaks, 50 West Twenty-first Street, have assigned to Israel Brinkman.

LOUIS DANIN, shoes, 243 West 125th Street, has assigned to Clifford G. Ludvigh.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Jan. 4.—The T. W. O'Connor Company, men's clothing, today filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,727 and assets of $5,795. There are several New York creditors for small amounts.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 4.—Octave Corriveau, men's furnishings and clothing, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,841 and assets of $4,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Alfred Marks Realty Co.—Hotel Hermitage Co. $138.55
Aaunstein, Harry—Empire Dye Works, Inc. 122.19
Bondy, Aaron H.—J. Dedea. 840.42
Brandreth, John B.—W. B. Dills. 217.97
Ballerini, Ernest—E. Jones. 115.52
Bachman Hildegarde—M. L. Blank, costs 109.84
City of N. Y.—H. E. Fox. 1,184.81
Define Raincoat Co.—I. Schofler. 481.41
Dana, Dwight—E. Corrigan. 112.41
Dutcher, Harvey F.—O. H. Fraser. 445.41
Ellis, Melville—J. M. Schenck. 803.31
Edward C. Moore Co.—American Credit Indemnity Co. of N. Y. 468.73
Ellis, Chas. H., Sr., and Chas. H., Jr.—Scholl Mfg. Co. 180.70
Fairchild, Geo. L.—Wm. J. O'Mara Co. 492.81
Fogg, Merle N.—Browning, King & Co. 2,034.59
Fillmore Iron Works—C. H. Southard & Co. 277.24
Finger, Rossman G.—Friedman Bros. 148.54
Griffin, Joseph T.—Chambers Printing Co. 392.81
Goldstein, Alfred D.—P. Hauke. 117.66
Greenberg, Henry, Simon Sibelash, Max Handel, Samuel Klein, Samuel Rothman, Philip H. Rothman, Samuel Green, Rudolph L. Blumenthal, Alexander Green, Benjamin Schneider, Umbrella Handle and Stick Mfg. Ass'n, Nathan Perlman, Morris Berger, Solomon Tendler, Alexander Sachs, and S. K. L. Umbrella Handle Co.—A. Ackerson 447.56
General Erecting and Improvement Co. —Tower Mfg. and Novelty Co. 544.44
H. M. Weill Co.—H. N. Stein. 114.12
Heyman, Julius C.—A. Jacobus. 1,228.88
Hannan, Frank E.—W. J. Manning. 232.29
Hayes, Gustave S., and Alexander E. Kalish—B. R. Fox. 2,744.04
Hayes, Geo. B.—A. Peschmanns, costs. 104.85
H. Goldwater & Co., Inc.—H. Rosenbaum 642.04
Imperatori, Reginald J.—Globe-Wernicke Co. 244.82
Johns, E. M.—Manhattan Leasing Co. 1,221.30
Jacoby, Louis—Weiss & Klau Co. 145.65
Kaplan, Max—S. Margolis. 2,1.65
Kerasotis, Geo. T.—Wm. J. O'Mara Co. 526.41
Kuna, Albert A.—F. P. Pels et al. 1,250.87
Kramer, Philip—A. L. Kase. 955.97
Kaminski, William—J. E. Ellery. 106.36
Lagen, Marc—Musical Leader Pub. Co. 855.08
Lombardo, Guiseppe—May Roller Mills. 321.71
Lobello, Antonio—A. Giambrone. 126.91
L'Hulllier, Wm. D.—C. Medler. 188.95
Lawrence, Gustave L.—L. F. Harris et al. 10.10
Miller, Theodore—D. P. Boehm. 812.01
Manahan, Thomas, Jr. and Joseph A. Lerz—Citizens' Savings Bank. 1,981.43
McCall, John J., Jr., and Helen—J. Forsman 840.00
Marston, Cathryne S., ex'x—City of N. Y., costs 166.70
National Nassau Bank—Ingersoll-Rand Co. 2,278.37
Olson, Alice J.—Martin-Evans Co. 182.03
Pomp, Harry—S. Greenspan. 584.41
Parker, John A. and Edith M.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. 229.06
Paragon Theatres Corp.—T. Holden, Jr. 121.62
Purdy, John A.—G. Albers. 241.48
Pacific Motor Car Exchange Co.—T. McKegney 389.00
Rappaport, Regina—M. A. Lesser, costs. 117.30
Robert M. McBride & Co., Inc.—Book Publishers Press, Inc. 1,191.64
Romanelli, Frank—Winfield H. Mapes Co 303.30
Rost, Richard M.—Aeolian Co. 189.90
Schneiderman, Louis—F. F. Pels et al. 289.85
Stretcher, David—O. Alterson. 105.30
Schiumchog, Isidor—J. Schiumchog. 1,156.12
Silverberg, Nathan—Judia. 165.45
Woodin, Wm. H., and John Sherman Hoyt—F. A. Jones, costs. 120.87
Thomas, Geo. H.—S. W. Childs & Co., Inc. 118.18
Wilson, Chas. H., and Samuel J. Kent—R. C. Turnbull et al. 442.10
Winters, Edward—C. A. Moodie. 124.67
Will, Henry J.—Eising & Co. 118.93
Ziegler, Henry M.—A. E. Steinthal et al. 1,519.14
Yorkville Bank—J. Bischoff. 108.27
Walsh, John T.—C. R. Wallace et al. 1,577.38
Zu Lynar, Rochus M.—Frevert Machinery Co. 195.91
Zibelli, Giuseppe, and Christina—W. L. Molinari 460.91

In Bronx County.

Blanco, Jose L.—N. Y. Telephone Co. $88.28
Brumberger, Julius—Same 33.66
Clairmont Concrete Co.—Chesboro-Whitman Co. 89.59
Cohen, Louis—S. Wiener. 210.42
Central Union Gas Co.—J. Moran. 1,137.67
Feinman, Joseph L. and Benjamin Harrison—N. Y. Telephone Co. 18.68
Lynch, James J.—J. Morrison. 170.34
Leveque, Mary—N. Y. Telephone Co. 32.56
Lent, James E.—W. T. A. Townsend. 148.32
Leavey, Frank—M. A. Dempsey. 373.42
Lissauer, Nathan—Burns Bros. 141.37
McCall, John J., Jr., and Helen—J. Forsman 840.00
Powers, Joseph A., and Adelaide L. Elder, as ex.—E. T. Fairchild et al. 2,655.26
Same—Same 1,421.96
Same—Same 1,150.76
Reynolds, Charles J.—Marist Bros. 74.91
Reinert, August—Harlem River Truckmen and Riggers, Inc. 29.72
South 3d St. Bldg. Corp.—A. Miller. 146.90
Scrigan, Paul—Simmons Automobile Co. 61.20
Signal, Albert—A. Goldman. 104.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Boyce, Joseph A., and Luciano Guiliani —D. Levine, Aug. 30, 1915. ..... $2,093.67
Davis, Edward, Edward B. McNally, Daniel J. Dowling, and Clarence S. Ashley—M. Healy, Sept. 9, 1915. ..... 114.29
Sane, Abraham L.—Sixth Avenue 23d St. Corp., March 30, 1915. ..... 510.96
Ackerson, Simon, Benjamin Pinkowitz, Alexander Schneider, William Scholz, and Julius Scholz—Ackerson, Dec. 17, 1915, released. 447.56
Honig, Aaron, David, Abraham, and Samuel—M. Berkenfeld, Dec. 21, 1915. ..... 437.75
Jensen, Anton—P. Caze, April 9, 1913. ..... 452.25
Mandel, Henry—W. R. H. Martin, Feb. 14, 1910. ..... 219.94
Koch, Louis, and Abraham Posner—M. Ost, Nov. 18, 1914, reversed. 2,634.10
Lord & Taylor—J. Fitzsimmons, Nov. 22, 1915. ..... 1,382.44
Liberty Storage and Warehouse Co.—I. Meroz, possession of property and. 252.87
Mizner, Wilson—Bucock & Jones Co., April 18, 1906. ..... 465.43
Mutual Transportation Co.—Weaver Ebling Automobile Co., Nov. 18, 1915. ..... 244.55
Mandel, Henry—Realty Records Co., April 10, 1911. ..... 103.23
Peck & Mack Co.—Keuffel & Esser Co., Dec. 4, 1915. ..... 951.72
Russell, Thomas B.—N. F. Kerr, Feb. 8, 1906. ..... 336.86
Soarago, Yetta—A. Klein, March 26, 1913 ..... 119.31
Very, Edward D.—W. H. Hodge, May 9, 1910. ..... 190.21
Wortzman, Michael—City of N. Y., Dec. 8, 1915, vacated. 262.00

In Bronx County.

Douras, Bernard J.—Title Guarantee & Trust Co., July 8, 1915. ..... 156.87
Howala Realty Co.—Bronx Artificial Stone Works, Inc., Dec. 30, 1915. ..... 116.00
Ritz Realty Corp.—Northern Cornice & Roofing Co., Inc., Dec. 24, 1915, vacated 830.73

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Two very pronounced movements occurred in wheat yesterday, the first being a break of 1⅝c per bushel and the second an advance of 4c from the low point, which carried prices 2⅜@2¾c above the previous night's close, with last prices showing 2⅛@2¼c net advance. The cash market here was firm, with No. 1 durum quoted at $1.37½, free on board, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.30½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.31¾, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.34½	1.32¾	..
July	..	..	1.27¾	..	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.20	1.21¾	1.23¾	1.23¼	1.37¼
July	1.18½	1.19¾	1.18¾	1.16¼	1.23¾

CORN.

This market followed wheat closely, showing early weakness and a later advance, which left the market finally ⅝c net higher. The weather has been favorable in the West lately, but the present outlook is for snow or rain in the next day or two. No. 2 yellow corn here was quoted at 85½c prompt.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	76	74¾	75¼	75¼	75¾
July	76¾	75¼	76¾	76	70⅝

OATS.

After opening a shade lower with other markets, oats rallied on covering and commission house buying and closed quite firm at ⅝c net advance. Offerings were light and there was no pressure from the movement. Cash oats here closed steady, without change, as follows: No. 3 white, 48¼@49½c; No. 4 white, 47½@48½c; fancy clipped white, 51¼@52½c; ordinary clipped white, 48½@49½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	47¾	46¾	47¼	47¼	55⅝
July	46¼	45⅝	46¼	..	53¾

PROVISIONS.

Continued liberal receipts of hogs caused an easier feeling in provisions again yesterday and induced moderate commission-house selling. Although the decline was checked by the late rally in grain, there was no important covering movement, and final prices were not much above the lowest of the day. Chicago receipts were 50,000 hogs. Kansas City had 24,000 and Omaha 19,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	9.87	9.85	9.85	9.92	10.75
May	10.15	10.07	10.10	10.20	11.05
Ribs—					
January	10.15	10.12	10.12	10.25	10.25
May	10.55	10.45	10.47	10.60	10.60
Pork—					
January	18.75	18.65	18.65	18.85	19.55
May	18.97	18.80	18.85	19.02	19.60

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was firm all day, except for a moderate setback near the close, final prices being 6@10 points net higher.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	8.80@	8.65
January	8.85	8.71	8.81@8.85	8.70
February	8.89	8.78	8.71@8.78	8.68
March	8.78	8.64	8.70@8.72	8.64
April	8.75	8.74	8.74@8.75	8.67
May	8.87	8.78	8.80@8.82	8.74
June	8.82	8.77	8.82@8.84	8.70
July	8.83	8.82	8.86@8.90	8.82
August	9.00	8.94	8.97@8.98	8.91

COFFEE.

It seemed that the buying responsible for the moderate advance of Monday had left the coffee market comparatively bare of suport, and the opening yesterday was unchanged to 2 points lower under some scattered selling of May, July, and September. At any rate, July contracts rallied from 6.85 to 6.88, while September sold up from 6.95 to 6.97, and the general list closed steady, net unchanged to 1 point higher. The total business, however, amounted to only 6,500 bags.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	..	..	6.48@6.50	6.48
February	..	..	6.57@6.58	6.56
March	6.56	6.65	6.66@6.68	6.65
April	..	..	6.71@6.73	6.70
May	6.74	6.74	6.76@6.78	6.75
June	..	..	6.81@6.83	6.81
July	6.88	6.85	6.87@6.89	6.86
August	..	..	6.91@6.93	6.91
September	6.97	6.95	6.96@6.98	6.96
October	..	..	6.99@7.01	6.99
November	..	..	7.02@7.04	7.02
December	7.06	7.06	7.05@7.06	7.05

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was quieter today, with traders waiting developments in the spot market. There was some scattered liquidation of near months, and as the demand was not very aggressive prices eased off slightly, closing unchanged to 2 points lower. Total sales for the day were 1,350 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	3.67	3.63	3.63@3.65	3.65
February	3.40	3.38	3.39@3.41	3.39
March	3.40	3.37	3.39@3.41	3.39
April	..	..	3.44@3.45	3.45
May	3.50	3.50	3.49@3.50	3.51
June	..	..	3.52@3.54	3.54
July	..	..	3.56@3.58	3.58
August	..	..	3.59@3.61	3.61
September	..	..	3.62@3.64	3.64
October	..	..	3.65@3.67	3.67
November	..	..	3.68@3.70	3.70
December	..	..	3.71@3.73	3.73

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 80,900 packages; last week, 32,681 packages. Exports for week to tropical countries, 107 packages; to Copenhagen, 400 packages. The market softened a little on most grades of creamery following the last weekly report, but recovered a little on Friday under somewhat freer buying. Since then there has been only moderate trade, and the general tone is only barely steady. Very high grades are relatively scarce and command leading position, but there are ample supplies of all grades of fresh from extras down. Prices for the second grade are quite irregular, a range existing, a very wide range of quotations. Receipts are beginning to increase a little, and holders at interior points are commencing to inquire as to the possible outlet for some of their storage stock. Quite a free movement in freezer butter, but holdings are large, and there has been some urgency to sell, which has given buyers some advantage. Renovated steady. Ladles and packing stock have declined ½c; the market was dull until near the close, when trade had improved slightly. Creamery, extras, (92 score.) 33@33½c; higher scoring, 34@34½c; firsts, 28@32c; seconds, 27@27½c; thirds, 24@24½c; creamery held, extras, (92 score.) 29@30c; higher scoring, 30½@31c; firsts, 27@28½c; seconds, 24½@26½c; thirds, 22½@24c. State dairy, finest, 30@31c; good to prime, 27@29c; common to fair, 21@26½c; renovated, 24½@27½c; firsts, 27@28c; lower grades, 26@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 19½@20c; lower grades, 18@19c; packing stock, June make, fine, 19½@20c; current make, fine 19¼c; No. 2, 18½@19c; lower grades, 16@18c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 33,391 cases. Exports for week, 12,350 cases. Arrivals have continued on a rather small scale; part of the stock arriving has been placed on limits by interior shippers, and with a pretty good demand for desirable qualities, prices have made some recovery from the recent decline. Quality are still somewhat irregular. The bulk of the Western and Southern stock is ungraded, and sold at the close in a general range of from 30@34c, some more seriously mixed goods offering lower. There are very few of the graded and selected fresh gathered which command the higher quotation. Storage eggs have been in fair demand and held with considerable confidence; bulk of the trading is in fair to average prime qualities, in range of 22@24c, some inferior lots ranging down and occasional lots of higher quality selling up to 24½c, in rare instances as high as 25c; there has been a continued liberal movement, and a very good deal of stock is under engagement for shipment during the month. Near-by white eggs in fair supply, and average qualities seemingly ample; trade dull at very low irregular prices. Most of the receipts are more or less mixed with small eggs, and the bulk of the trading ranges from about 40c downward, some all small selling as low as 35c. Fancy selected large sizes are comparatively scarce and only such reach top quotation. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 37@38c, extra firsts, 35@36c; firsts, 33@34c; seconds, 31@32½c; thirds and poorer, 27@30c; dirties, No. 1, 22@25c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@21½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20c; culls and inferior, 18@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 25c; firsts, 14@24½c; seconds, 23@23½c; thirds or poorer, 18@22½c; dirties, 18@20c. State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 45@48c; ordinary to good, 35@44c; ordinary to fine, 43@46c; small whites, 35@40c. Western, gathered whites, 33@40c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 39@40c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 34@38c; nearby refrigerator whites, 26@27c.

Want Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Telegraph office.—Advt.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—J. Wagner Co.; J. Wagner, furniture, carpets, housefurn. goods; Park Avenue.
ATLANTA—American Hat Mfg. Co.; J. T. Clark, hats; Broadway Central.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; H. L. McLanahan, hats; 710 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Cann-Coblens Co.; Miss Lieberman, jobs coats, suits, dresses; 1,199 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; J. J. Estabrook, books; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits; Mrs. M. Steet, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.
BATON ROUGE—S. I. Reymond Co., &c.; Mrs. J. M. Giddens, jobs coats, suits, waists, dresses; 40 East 22d.
BOSTON—R. H Stearns Co.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks, suits, skirts, costumes, waists, furs; 206 5th Av.
BOSTON—Filleibrown & Co.; C. B. Filleibrown, dry goods; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—White Star Mfg. Co.; W. A. Johnson, waists; Park Avenue.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; C. W. Downes, colored dress goods, black dress goods, silks; 116 West 32d; Holland House.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; L. F. Hill, gingt coats and dresses; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; J. A. Keogh, men's clothing, (basement;) 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Gilchrist & Co.; H. A. Cook, corsets, muslin underwear, petticoats, house dresses, kimonos; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Mrs. E. Males, jobs furs; 1,135 B'way.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; T. Stewart, notions, leather goods; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. J. Hilliard, laces, ladies' neckwear, veilings; E. W. Dempsey, gloves, ribbons; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; S. Campbell, hdkfs.; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON.—Shepard, Norwell Co.; Miss M. Crawford, gloves; Miss Barnes, ribbons; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—Gorfinkle & Co.; A. Wolper, dry goods, cloaks, and suits; Holland House.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; R. Rosenthal, men's hats; J. Shepard, men's wear, women's and children's hosiery, knit underwear, laces, embroidery; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; C. J. Brady, carpets, rugs; W. N. London, leather goods, trunks, bags; R. J. Trumble, underwear, basement; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.
BOSTON—M. Axelrod, woolens, tailors' trimmings; Broadway Central.
BOSTON—Emmons Bros. Co.; H. W. Emmons, men's, women's hats; Broadway Central.
BOSTON—D. A. Mariner & Co.; J. E. Cotter, furs, hats; Imperial.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns Co.; J. H. Wood, china, glassware; 200 5th Av.; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; C. G. Sheffield, misses' coats, skirts, children's coats; Mr. King, Mrs. Barrett, machine made dresses; Miss Horan, petticoats, aprons, kimonos, negligees; Miss Murphy, infants' rompers, dresses; Miss McCreesen, ladies' coats, dresses; Miss Nelson, misses' dresses; Mr. Michaels, jewelry; O'Callahan, misses' suits; Miss Jensen, toilet goods; Miss Lyons, handkerchiefs; Miss Buckley, leather goods; (Basement) Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, kimonos, dressing sacques, house dresses, sweaters; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Levinson, dresses, furs; Mr. Smith, children's, girls', junior coats, dresses; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. O'Brien, ladies' suits; 116 W. 32d.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Another Active Session Leaves the List Irregular, with Losses Predominating.

Until the atmosphere is cleared of the depressing thoughts engendered by the latest submarine outrages the stock market may go up or down, but as illustrated yesterday, it cannot expect much help from the investing public. There is a very important element in the financial district which is determined to have a good market unless the international situation develops new dangers to this country's continued rise toward record prosperity, and such buying as at times brought about sharp recoveries yesterday, seemed to emanate from this source. On the whole, the session was not a satisfactory one, for while a half dozen or more issues closed with gains, the standard stocks, and most of the war industrials lost ground, and closed with little genuine support in evidence. If the Persia controversy should result in an early disavowal and satsifactory explanation by the Teutonic powers, it will be an easy matter for the traders to pick up the advance where it left off Monday morning. But if, on the other hand, the Administration determines on a new course of action to fit what appears at this time to be a peculiarly aggravated situation, the market will be in a better position to meet the shock by reason of the readjustment that took place yesterday.

Considering the uncertainties of the time, yesterday's session brought out a large volume of business, the total running over 888,000 shares. The opening was active and strong, but the gains were not held long, and a second spurt later in the day gave way to another reaction toward the end. Most stocks closed well under their best figures for the day, and fractionally lower, at least, than on Monday. Smelters, Bethlehem Steel, Chesapeake & Ohio, International Agricultural Corporation, and Tennessee Copper closed higher; but many other issues, and notably Crucible, General Motors, Mexican Petroleum, New York Air Brake, and Studebaker lost considerable ground.

Interest was aroused in the behavior of foreign exchange yesterday by contrary moves in sterling and marks. Demand sold up to $4.74¾ for the pound, the highest price reached since the record low was made at $4.50 last September, while exchange on Berlin made a new low record at 75½. The strength of sterling was explained by the receipt of a fresh lot of American securities as a part of the selling from London.

The outside market was more unsettled than the Stock Exchange list, and declines were the rule. Standard Oil issues reacted in sympathy with the weakness in Mexican and California Petroleum, and the various war issues were weak sympathetically with Canadian Car & Foundry, which, according to report, has not found the war orders so glibly talked of by traders a few months ago easy of acquisition.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	4	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	4	4	4	4½
Atlanta	5	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis	5	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	5	4	4	4
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4½
Dallas	5	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3	3	
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	
Chicago	5	3	3½	3
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5		3½	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	4	3
San Francisco	6	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	3	2	2½	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@2¾
90 days	2¾@3
4 months	2¾@3
5 months	2¾@3
6 months	2¾@3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 months	2¾@3
60 to 90 days	2¾@3

Other Names.

4 months	3@3½
6 months	3@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.74¾	$4.74¼	$4.74¾	+.01
Cables	4.75½	4.75¼	4.75½	+.01⅛

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German at so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.74⅞	4.75⅛
5.1826	Paris	5.83⅝	5.84⅛
95.28	Berlin	75.37½	75.50
20.26	Austria	12.90	12.95
19.20	Greece	19.10	19.15
26.79	Scandinavia	27.50	27.60
19.29	Spain	18.85	19.00
5.1826	Switzerland	5.25½	5.24½
40.19	Holland	43.81¼	44.12½
5.1826	Italy	6.60½	6.59½
51.43	Russia	..	29.75
	China—		
	Hongkong	46.75	46.85
	Shanghai	61.50	61.75
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	..
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	..
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manilla	49.75	49.87½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	41.875	42.00
32.44	Rio	23.625	23.75
	Japan—		
49.34	Kobe	50.50	50.62½
49.84	Yokohama	50.50	50.62½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.70½	$4.68½	$4.69⅝	$4.67⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $800,846,742; balance, $57,385,652; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $657,819.

The local banks have gained $1,702,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco 30c premium; Montreal, 46⅞c premium.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 26¾d, up 1-16d; New York, 56¼c, up ¼c; Mexican dollars, 43⅛c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$410,398	$97,481,257
Ord. int. rev. rects	284,246	191,135,471
Income tax	56,298	15,062,511
Miscellaneous	180,690	21,634,528
Total receipts	$1,631,634	$325,343,870
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	772,204	48,773,247
Exc. of total rects. over total disburse.	557,360	.....
Exc. of total disburse. over total rects.	.....	46,902,446
Expenditures	2,405,839	374,117,118

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Business Insurance.

Not many men who die young leave their business affairs in as good shape as those of the late Thomas L. Shevlin of Minneapolis. With the filing of his will yesterday it was said that a nominal value of $3,500,000 had been put upon the estate. This is exclusive of $1,525,000 of life insurance, of which $1,000,000 was payable to the Shevlin Company and the Shevlin-Hixon Company. Mr. Shevlin had taken out $1,000,000 of this insurance only last Fall, and had consequently paid only one premium on it. It was divided as follows: New York Life, $200,000; Travelers, $200,000; Home of New York, $150,000; Aetna Life, $150,000; Mutual Life of New York, $100,000; New England Mutual, $50,000; Equitable Life of New York, $50,000; Prudential, $50,000; Massachusetts Mutual, $50,000. Of the other $525,000 of insurance, $500,000 was in ten-year policies which had run about seven years; $10,000 was in a fifteen-payment life policy, and $15,000 was in a twenty-year endowment.

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Other Big Losses.

Mr. Shevlin was the most heavily insured young man in this country, and there are only seven other men with policies as large. The biggest death claim paid in recent years was $1,000,000 to the heirs of George W. Vanderbilt, the first man to take out $1,000,000 of insurance through a single company. The total life and accident insurance paid as a result of the sinking of the Titanic was less than the Shevlin loss. Insurance companies expect to reap an indirect benefit through the payment of the Shevlin insurance through the assistance it will be in getting other business men to take policies for the protection of their companies. Banks favor borrowers who guard against the risk of financial embarrassment through their untimely death by taking out policies, the premiums on which are paid as a business expense.

***

St. Paul Bonds.

An announcement is expected shortly about the refunding of the St. Paul's franc bonds which have found their way into the vaults of J. P. Morgan & Co. as collateral for a loan to the Rothschilds of Paris. The amount of the bonds deposited here has not been told, but it is understood that it is a large proportion of the $48,176,000 outstanding. Additional bonds, it is said, have come over on private account, and still more are being purchased. The St. Paul will probably issue new 4 per cent. bonds in exchange for all bonds brought here. Such a procedure, it is said, would not affect the status of any franc bonds remaining outstanding. These franc bonds do not mature until June 1, 1925, and the new dollar bonds could be issued for the same period.

***

International Mercantile Marine.

Renewed activity in the preferred and common stocks of the International Mercantile Marine Company on the last two days were accompanied by reports that a reorganization plan had been agreed upon by the various factions. The speculation was deprecated yesterday in official circles. It was said that the status of the reorganization had not changed in the least in the last two weeks. Only one plan has been submitted to the Common Stockholders' Protective Committee by the Preferred Stockholders' Committee, and this plan was very bluntly rejected on the ground that it was unfair to the common stock. Since then there have been no conferences. Though there have been no clashes between the two committees, there appears to be no compromising sentiment on either side.

***

A Short Seller's Risk.

If short selling of the Anglo-French bonds, on the "seller thirty day" basis, took place last week, persons with commitments outstanding yesterday could take small comfort from the market. The price advanced to 95⅝, closing at 94¾, as compared with a quotation a full point under this a week ago. The man who sold the bonds at 94, expecting to buy them back cheaper, now sees a point against himself, and if the sale was made for delivery at the end of thirty days without interest he has an added loss of interest. The interest on a 5 per cent. $1,000 bond is approximately 14 cents a day, $4.20 for thirty days. The short seller of $100,000 Anglo-French 5s who covers his sale at the end of thirty days has about $420 in lost interest to offset by a profit in the market transaction before anything is left for his bank account. And if there is no profit in the sale and purchase, the interest adds to his loss in the market.

***

Big Year for Municipal Financing.

The last year brought out the greatest total of long-term municipal financing that the country ever saw in a twelve-month. The output, according to returns to The Bond Buyer, was $482,220,724, against $446,405,500 in 1914, and $452,113,716 in 1911, the next largest year. Temporary loans declined nearly $142,000,000 from the record of 1914, and more than $333,000,000 from the greatest previous year, 1913. The figures indicate that States and cities found a distinct betterment in conditions governing permanent financing. The bonds sold brought substantially higher prices on the average than securities of the class have commanded for several years.

***

Welcome for New State Bonds.

Bond dealers welcomed yesterday the State's announcement of a sale of $25,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds toward the end of the month. It was predicted that there would be active competition for the issue with several syndicates in action. The demand for municipal bonds continues heavy, and dealers said they would be glad of the opportunity to secure fresh supplies, as much for the satisfaction of filling the orders of insistent customers as for the profit to be made in purchases and sales. On the Curb the new State 4s were quoted on a "when issued" basis at 101½ bid, offered at 102.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

Railroads	82.63	81.61	81.87	−.31
Industrials	100.86	99.43	99.64	−1.08

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Dec. 23	90.98	90.06	90.79	+.81
Dec. 24	91.28	90.56	90.85	+.06
Dec. 25—Holiday.				
Dec. 27	91.90	90.97	91.57	+.72
Dec. 28	91.81	90.64	90.73	−.84
Dec. 29	90.88	90.05	90.57	−.16
Dec. 30	91.06	90.30	90.68	+.11
Dec. 31	91.83	90.92	91.50	+.82
Jan. 1.—Holiday.				
Jan. 3	91.87	90.57	91.45	−.05
Jan. 4	91.77	90.52	90.75	−.70

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.	
Jan., 1915	84.68	Jan. 22	80.07	Jan. 7	82.27	
Jan., 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3	72.97	
Jan., 1913	77.10	Jan. 9	75.00	Jan. 17	77.22	
Jan., 1912	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20	
Jan., 1911	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.08	
Year, 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50	
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20	
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.08	
Year, 1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22	
Year, 1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.00	

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JAN. 4, 1916.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	888,594
Same day last year	148,867
Year to date	1,988,393
Same period last year	301,589
Average price and change 50 stocks	90.75 − .70
Same day last year	80.94 + .18

	High.		Low.	
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
151	154	500	Adams Express	153	154½	152¼	153⅝	+1⅝
24½	24⅝	1,800	Alaska Gold Mines	25	25½	24½	24½	− ⅛
9⅞	10	500	Alaska Juneau	10¼	10¼	10	10	...
30⅝	30½	1,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	31⅛	31⅝	30½	30⅝	− ⅜
81	81¾	600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	82	82	81	81	−1
71½	72	1,400	Am. Agricul. Chem	71¼	71⅞	71	71½	+ ⅜
68	69	300	Am. Beet Sugar	69	69	68⅝	68⅝	−1⅛
93	95	200	Am. Beet Sugar pf	94	94	94	94	+1
60½	60¾	5,900	Am. Can	61½	61½	60	60¼	−1¼
112	112½	140	Am. Can pf	112	112	112	112	...
75½	76½	2,220	Am. Car & Fdry	76½	77⅛	75½	75½	−2
168¼	169	3,000	Am. Coal Products	157½	160⅝	157¼	159	+ ¼
113⅝	114	100	A.C.P.sub.cfs.pt.pd	113⅞	113⅞	113⅝	113⅞	+ ⅛
53½	55⅝	500	Am. Cotton Oil	56	56	54⅝	55½	+ ¾
138	140	1,200	Am. Express	134⅜	140⅝	134⅜	140	+5
11	11⅜	200	Am. H. & Leather	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
56	56⅝	1,900	Am. H. & Leath.pf	56	56⅝	55½	56	− ⅝
25½	25¾	400	Am. Ice Securities	26	26⅜	26	26	− ⅛
25	25¼	500	Am. Linseed	23½	23½	22⅞	23	− ⅝
40¼	42	400	Am. Linseed pf	41½	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	−1⅛
66¼	66¾	6,200	Am. Locomotive	68½	68½	66	66½	−1⅝
8	8½	100	Am. Malt	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	...
32	34	100	Am. Malt pf	34	34	34	34	−3½
111½	111¾	62,625	Am. Smelt. & Ref	111¼	113⅜	110⅝	111⅜	+1⅝
112¼	112⅝	600	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112¾	112¾	112½	112⅝	+ ¼
92¾	93	900	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93½	93½	93	93	...
60	60¼	1,200	Am. Steel F'dries	61¼	61¼	60	60	−1
114	115	700	Am. Sugar Ref	114⅝	15	114⅝	114⅝	...
117½	119	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	118½	118⅝	118½	118⅝	+ ⅛
63⅝	68	10	Am. Tel. & Cable	64⅝	64⅞	64⅛	64½	...
127¼	127½	1,000	Am. Teleph. & Tel	127⅝	127½	127⅜	127½	...
205½	208	100	Am. Tobacco	208¼	208¼	208¼	208¼	+ ⅛
107	107½	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅛
47½	49	100	Am. Woolen t. r	49	49	49	49	+ ½
94	98	250	Am. Woolen pf	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	+ ½
60	69⅜	3,300	Am. Zinc L. & S	69	70½	69	69¼	+ ¼
89½	89⅞	23,350	Anaconda Cop. Co	90¼	91	89½	89½	− ⅞
12	14¼	100	Am. Writing P. pf	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
8½	10	100	Assets Realization	8	8	8	8	...
70	71	1,600	Associated Oil	74½	74½	70½	70½	−3½
107½	107⅞	3,800	Atch., Top. & S. F	107¾	108½	107½	107⅝	− ⅛
98⅜	99¼	1,500	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	99	99	98⅞	98⅞	− ⅛
114½	115	400	Atlantic Coast Line	114⅜	115	114⅜	115	...
115⅛	115½	11,700	Baldwin Loco	117⅜	118	114½	115⅛	−2⅜
95⅜	95⅝	6,875	Baltimore & Ohio	95¼	96	95⅛	95¼	− ⅛
78	78½	1,250	Baltimore & O. pf	78	78½	78	78½	+ ⅛
3¼	3½	600	Batopilas Mining	3½	3½	3¼	3¼	− ⅛
455	460	300	Bethlehem Steel	460	460	460	460	+2
455	460	55	Do., odd lots	463	463	461	461	...
87¼	87¾	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	87½	87½	87½	87½	...
47	50	82	Brown Shoe	48	48	47¼	47¼	...
12	13	300	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	13	13	13	13	− ¼
100⅛	103	400	Bush Terminal	100	100	100	100	+5
86	87	100	Burns Brothers	87	87	87	87	...
73¼	73½	4,000	Butte & Superior	72⅞	74½	72⅝	73½	+1¼
39	39½	23,775	California Petrol	41½	41⅝	38½	39¼	−1⅝
74¼	75	8,500	California Pet. pf	76½	77	74½	74⅝	−3⅜
181½	181¾	2,900	Canadian Pacific	182¾	183⅝	181¼	181¼	−1
53½	53⅝	1,200	Central Leather Co	53½	53⅞	53⅛	53⅜	− ⅛
109¼	110	100	Central Leather pf	109¼	109¾	109¼	109¼	+ ⅜
65¼	65½	30,210	Chesapeake & Ohio	64	66	63⅝	65⅜	+ ⅜
15⅜	15½	50	Chi. Great Western	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜	− ⅛
38⅝	39⅝	725	Chi. Gt. West. pf	39¼	39¾	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
101	101	8,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	102⅜	102½	100⅞	101	+ ⅛
135⅜	135⅝	300	Chi., M. & St. P.pf	135¼	135½	133½	133½	−1⅝
133½	134	300	Chi. & Northwest	134⅜	134¾	133½	134	...
...	...	290	Do., s. 20 f	134	134	134	134	...
173	175	100	Chi. & Northw. pf	174¼	174¼	174¼	174¼	+1½
173	175	40	Do., odd lot	173	173	173	173	...
17½	17¾	1,200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
24½	24⅝	3,700	Chile Copper	24⅝	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	...
55⅜	55⅝	4,910	Chino Copper	55⅝	55⅝	54½	55	− ⅜
53	53⅛	4,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	53⅛	53	51¼	51½	− ⅝
47	47	300	Comp. Tab. Rec	47	47	46	47	−1½
115	115	100	C'n.Gas El.L.& P.B.	115	115	115	115	...
143¼	143½	100	Consolidated Gas	143¾	143¾	143¼	143¾	− ¼
85½	85⅝	200	Continental Can	85½	85½	85½	85½	− ¼
108	108	3,000	Continental Can pf	108	108	108	108	+1
19⅝	19⅞	500	Corn Products Ref	20¼	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	− ¾
92¼	93	6,100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	94	94	93⅜	93⅜	− ¾
70	70¼	200	Crucible Steel	72½	72½	69¼	69¼	−2
103⅜	110¼	600	Crucible Steel pf	110	110	110	110	...
132	136	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	154	155	154	155	−2
153½	154	100	Delaware & Hud	153⅞	153⅞	153⅞	153⅞	+ ½
132	133½	30	Detroit Edison Co	133	133	133	133	...
107	108	200	Diamond Match	106¼	106¼	107	107	+ ¾
107	108	25	Do., odd lot	106	106	106	106	...
47⅛	47½	4,200	Distillers' Secur	48⅝	48⅝	47	47⅛	− ½
28⅝	29	700	Dome Mines	28½	28½	28⅝	28⅝	− ⅛
42⅜	43	18,020	Elec. Storage Bat	66	66	66	66	+1½
58¼	58⅝	2,900	Erie	43½	43½	42⅝	42⅝	− ⅞
53⅜	53⅝	500	Erie 1st pf	58⅝	58⅝	58	58½	− ⅞
26	33	100	Erie 2d pf	54	54	53	53	−1
53	53⅜	400	Federal Min. & S	32½	32½	32½	32½	...
173½	174	600	Federal M. & S. pf	53½	53½	53	53	−1
480	495	100	General Electric	174⅝	174⅝	174	174	+ ½
114½	116	800	General Motors	482	482	482	482	−13
74⅛	74¼	5,600	General Motors pf	114½	115	114	114	+ ¼
113	113⅛	100	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	75¼	75¾	74¼	74¼	− ⅝
120⅝	123⅞	3,725	Goodrich pf	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	+ ⅛
50½	50¾	5,900	Great Northern pf	126½	127½	126½	126½	+ ⅝
50½	51	1,100	G. N. certs.ore prop	50⅞	50⅞	49⅝	50	− ⅛
23¼	23½	5,000	Greene Cananea	51	51	50½	50½	− ½
124	...	3	Guggenheim Explor	23⅝	23⅞	23½	23½	− ½
108½	100	800	Homestake Mining	126	126	126	126	...
...	...	500	Illinois Central	108⅞	109½	108⅝	108⅝	− ⅞
45⅜	45½	6,900	Do., s. 20 f	108	108	108	108	...
45⅝	45⅞	80	Inspiration Copper	45¾	45⅝	45¼	45¼	− ⅛
45⅝	45⅞	1,600	Do., odd lots	45⅝	45⅝	45⅜	45⅜	− ⅛
64½	64¾	1,100	Interboro Consol	21	21	20¾	20¾	− ¼
17½	17⅝	7,400	Interboro Con. pf	17½	17½	17	17½	...
27½	28	7,300	Int. Agricultural	27½	29½	27½	29½	+2½
70½	73½	1,300	Int. Agricultural pf	70½	73½	70	73	+4
110	120	20,400	Int. Harvester N.J	110	110¾	109¼	109¼	− ¾
21	21¼	60,200	Int. Harv., N.J., pf	119½	119½	119½	119½	...
78½	78½	2,294	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	21¾	21⅞	20¾	21	...
200½	201½	2,900	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	79½	80¼	77⅞	78⅛	− ½
11½	12	900	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs	201	203	200¼	201	− ½
49	50	1,500	Int. Paper	12	12¾	11½	11½	− ½
31¼	31⅝	300	Int. Paper pf	50¼	50½	49¾	49¾	− ¾
64	65	5	Kan. City Southern	32½	32½	31½	31½	− ½
128⅛	129½	2,900	Kan. City South. pf	64½	64½	64¼	64¼	− ¾
76⅜	77¾	17,500	Kings Co. El.L.& P	129½	129½	129½	129½	...
104½	105½	200	Lackawanna Steel	79½	79¾	77	77	−2½
15	16	200	Laclede Gas	105	105	105	105	...
39	42	300	Lake Erie & West	16	16	16	16	− ⅛
81½	82	6,000	Lake Erie & W. pf	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	− ¾
200	270	100	Lehigh Valley	81¾	82	81¾	81¾	+ ⅝
20	20¼	200	Liggett & Myers	265	265	265	265	+5
180	181	200	Lorillard (P.) Co	20¼	20¼	20	20	+ ⅛
...	...	50	Loulis. & Nash	180	180¼	180	180¼	+ ¼
...	...	120	do. s. 20 f	129	129	129	129	− ¼
91½	92	2,300	Maxwell Motors	128	128	128	128	...
53½	53¾	700	Max. Motors 1st pf	75⅜	75⅜	74½	74½	− ¾
60	63	1,000	Max. Motors 2d pf	92½	92½	91¼	92	−1
103½	106	200	May Dept. Stores	56	56¼	55¾	56⅛	− ⅜
122¼	122½	65,900	May Dept. St. pf	62	62	62	62	−3½
38	38¼	31,200	Mexican Petroleum	104	104	104	104	−2½
14½	15½	400	Miami Copper	127½	128⅜	121½	122¼	−4⅜
123½	124	300	Minn. & St. Louis	38	39	38	38⅜	+ ⅞
6½	7	300	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	15⅛	15⅝	15	15	− ⅛
16	17	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	124	124	123½	123½	− ⅛
5	5¼	1,900	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	− ¼
5	5¼	1,200	Missouri Pacific	16½	16½	16½	16½	− ¼
75	75	100	Mo. Pacific t r	4¾	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	+ ⅛
76	79	200	Montana Power	5	5½	5	5½	+ ½
78	78	900	Nat. Cloak & Suit	75	75	75	75	−1½
29½	29¼	200	Nat. En. & St. Co	78	78	78	78	− ¼

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COTTON IRREGULAR; NET CHANGE SMALL

Rally in Last Hour of Market Restores Mid-Session Loss, After High Opening.

BIG LIVERPOOL PREMIUM

Europe Refuses to Pay Price for Linters for Explosives and Turns to Wood Pulp.

Cotton showed characteristic irregularity yesterday, and although fluctuations covered a range of about 18 points, the net change for the day was trifling. Opening prices were higher in response to further gains in Liverpool, but they proved to be the best of the day. A slump along in mid-session carried March down to 12.37 and May to 12.59, but a rally of 10 points took place in the last three-quarters of an hour.

Liverpool increased its premium still further yesterday, and the differences on the near months now amount to 365 points, with indications of further widening. This unprecedented premium is due to the high freight rates. The rate of $2.25 per bale is being paid from New York to Manchester, and it is reported that freight room has recently been engaged for shipments of about 10,000 bales from New York. The rate from Southern points is still higher, and is said to amount to $15 per bale in some instances.

Cotton is very high all over Europe, and yesterday's spot price in Liverpool amounts to 16.24c. per pound. Even linters are so high that European countries are refusing to pay current prices for their use for explosives. Italy, for instance, is paying $52 per ton for wood pulp, free on board, New York, rather than buy linters in this country. The wood pulp is used for explosives almost entirely, but not for propulsive ammunition. It is said that none of the allied countries has yet perfected wood pulp for use as propulsive ammunition, as the rifling of guns is too quickly destroyed. Germany, however, is said to have overcome this objection.

It would not be surprising if more ships were soon available for the transportation of cotton as a result of the closing of Archangel. This will release a great deal of tonnage, which probably will be diverted to this country for the carrying of cotton and other supplies.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 6 to 13 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged, 12.40 for middling. Sales, 50 bales. Futures closed steady.

	Hign.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Jan.	12.33	12.20	12.22@12.24	12.23@12.24
Mar.	12.55	12.37	12.46@12.48	12.46@12.47
May	12.75	12.59	12.68@12.69	12.69@12.70
July	12.90	12.78	12.80@12.81	12.82@12.83
Oct.	12.55	12.43	12.52@12.53	12.49@12.50
Dec.	12.60	12.60	12.63@12.66	....@....

Total port receipts, 45,000 bales; last week, 46,156 bales; last year, 74,046 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	9,580	12,208	14,706
Galveston	16,523	10,454	37,929
Mobile	.....	370	896	1,203
Charleston	508	5,597	1,748
Savannah	5,042	1,327	9,424
Wilmington	103	90	376
Norfolk	1,960	457	3,089

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	573	1,586	1,542
Memphis	1,322	5,253	3,029
St. Louis	50	933	4,124
Houston	10,597	4,147	25,345

Exports, 8,417; total thus far this season, 2,343,681; total last season, 2,625,722.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
400 Galveston	12.30	400,677	509,448
3,655 New Orleans	11.94	434,027	347,468
150 Mobile	11.75	34,105	57,403
123 Savannah	12½	208,404	323,179
— Charleston	11¾	105,385	182,620
— Wilmington	11¾	34,988	46,001
409 Norfolk	11.88	70,580	70,580
1,507 Augusta	12c	209,475	155,580
3,700 Memphis	12.12	296,122	33,842
4 St. Louis	12¾	15,742	33,842
2,937 Houston	12.30	230,059	185,765

The Liverpool market opened firm. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling 11 points advance at 8.12d. Sales, 10,000; receipts, 4,000; American, 2,400. Market closed irregular.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Nervousness regarding the international situation again influenced the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Prices receded sharply in the afternoon all through the list. The immediate basis for the selling movement appeared to be the announcement from Washington of a conference between the President and the Chairman of the Senate and House Committees on Foreign Relations. The petroleum stocks, recent bullish features of the market, were among the worst sufferers.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
110	Alaska Gold	25½	25½	24½	24½
270	Allis-Chal.	31¼	31¼	30½	30½
50	Am. Sugar	69	69	69	69
1,890	Am. Can	61¾	61¾	60¼	60¼
320	Am. C. & Fy.	76½	77	76½	76½
50	Am. H. & L.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
40	Am. Linseed	23½	23½	23½	23½
10	Am. Smelt.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
960	Am. Loco.	68¼	68¼	66	66¾
15,190	Am. Smelt.	110¾	113	110¾	111¾
30	Am. T. & T.	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾
4,120	Anaconda Cop.	90¾	91¾	89¾	89¾
50	At., T. & S. F.	108	108½	108	108½
690	Baldwin Loco.	117½	117¾	114½	115½
140	Balt. & Ohio.	95¾	96¼	95	95¼
120	Batopilas	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
50	Butte & Sup.	74½	74½	74½	74½
2,720	Cal. Petroleum	41¾	41¾	38¾	39¾
60	Cent. Leather	53¾	54	53½	53½
2,270	Ches. & Ohio	64¼	66¼	64¼	65¾
970	C., M. & St. P.	102¾	102¾	101¼	101½
150	C. R. I. & P.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
170	Chino Copper	55¾	55¾	54¾	54¾
790	Col. Fuel & I.	52¾	53	51¾	51¾
10	Consol. Gas	143½	143½	143½	143½
30	Continent. Can.	84¼	85	84¼	85¼
960	Crucible Steel	72	72¼	69½	70
370	Dist. Securities	48¼	48¼	46¾	47¼
1,510	Erie	43	43¼	42¾	42¾
160	Erie 1st pf.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
140	Goodrich	73¾	73¾	74¼	74¼
250	Gt. Nor. Ore	50¾	50¾	50	50
320	Inspirat'n Cop.	45½	45¾	45¼	45¾
90	Interboro Con.	20¾	21	20¾	20¾
220	Int. Mer. Mar.	21¾	22	21	21
20	Int. M. M. pf.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
80	Inter. Paper.	12¾	12¾	11¾	11¾
20	Int. Paper pf.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
10	Kan. City So.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
110	Lack. Steel	79¾	79¾	78¾	78¾
360	Lehigh Valley	81¾	82¼	81½	81¾
20	Max. Motor	75¾	75¾	75¼	75¼
11,350	Mexican Pet.	127¾	128¼	121¾	122½
2,060	Miami Cop.	38¾	39	38	38¾
160	Mo. Pacific	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	Nat. Enam.	29½	29½	29½	29½
220	Nat. Lead	70¾	70¾	69¼	69½
30	Nevada Cons.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
20	N. Y. Air Br.	150	150	150	150
400	N. Y. Central	110¼	110¼	109½	109¾
110	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	77¾	77¾	76½	76½
80	N.Y., O. & W.	30¼	30½	30¼	30½
90	No. Pac.	118¾	118¾	118¼	118¼
70	Ont. Mining	10¼	10¼	9¾	9¾
120	Pacific Mail	12	12¼	12	12¼
140	Penn.	53¾	53¾	53¼	53¼
70	Pitts. Coal	35¼	35¼	35¾	36¼
50	Pr. Stl. Car	65	65	65	65
170	Ray Copper	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼
2,890	Reading	83¾	84¼	82½	82¼
370	Rep. I. & S.	55¼	55¼	54	54½
740	So. Pac.	103¾	104	103	103¼
140	Studebaker	166¼	166¼	163¼	163¼
1,410	Tenn. Copper	62	64	61¾	63¾
20	Third Av.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
3,870	Union Pac.	138¾	140¾	138¾	138¾
1,080	U. S. Rubber	58½	58½	56¾	56¾
17,760	U. S. Steel	88¾	88¾	87¼	87¼
220	Utah Copper	81¼	81¼	80½	80¾
30	Va.-Car. Chm.	49½	49¼	49	49
80	Wabash	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
50	Wabash pf. A	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
140	Wabash pf. B	31¾	31¾	31	31
40	Western Md.	31½	31½	31½	31½
780	Westing. Elec.	69½	69½	67¾	68½
82,190					

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.23	.23	.23	.23
500	Comstock	.11	.11	.11	.11
400	Elkton	.31	.31	.31	.31
200	Goldfield Con.	1.12½	1.12½	1.12½	1.12½
800	Goldfield Mer.	.21	.21	.21	.21
500	Isabella	.19	.19	.19	.19
300	Jim Butler	1.07¼	1.07½	1.07½	1.07½
300	Jumbo Ext.	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
300	Kewanas	.21½	.21½	.21½	.21½
300	Montana	.32	.32	.32	.32
500	Nevada Hills	.20	.20	.20	.20
300	Sierra Nev.	.42	.42	.42	.42
600	Union Con.	.71	.72	.71	.72
5,500					

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
555	Alabama Co.	19½	19¾	19½	19¾
100	do 2d pf	38	38	38	38
50	Chalmers Oil	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
176	Com'l Credit	46	46	46	46
170	do pf	30	30	30	30
6	Con. Coal	106	106	102	102
165	Con. Power	115¼	115¼	115	115
2,888	Coaden	15¾	15¾	15	15
230	do pf	15	15	15	15
50	Elkhorn Fuel	18	18	18	18
225	Houston Oil	23½	23½	22¾	22¾
15	Mt. V. Cot. M.	16	16	16	16
18	Mon. Val. Tot	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
700	Sapulpa	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾
600	do pf	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾
10	United R. & E.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
315	Wayland Oil	6	6	5¾	6

BONDS.

$10,000	Anglo Fr. 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
5,000	A.C.L. Con 5s 28		93	93	93
2,500	Balt. Med. College 5s	95	95	95	95
5,000	B. Sp. Pt. 4½s	96	96	96	96
5,000	Balt. El. 5s	100¾	100¾	99¾	99¾
1,000	City of Balt. 4s, 1958	98	98	98	98
2,000	Con. Gas 4½s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
1,000	Con. P. 4½s	90½	90½	90½	90½
	Real 6s	104	104	103½	104
8,000	Elk. Cp. 6s	97½	97½	97½	97½
14,000	Elk. Fuel 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	F'me. Clarks Trac. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
5,000	G. So. Fla. 5s	102¾	103	102¾	103
1,000	Houst. Oil Div. ctf.	82	82	82	82
7,000	Md. Elec. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
2,000	N. O., Mob. & Ch. 5s	52	52	52	52
8,000	U. Ry & El 4s	83	85	83	85
7,000	do. Incomes	61	61	61	61
1,000	Virginia 6s	89	89	89	89

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
7	Adventure	2½	2½	2½	2½
185	Ahmeek	98¼	98½	98	98
490	Alaska Gold	24⅞	24⅞	24½	24½
270	Algomah	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,315	Allouez	68	68½	67½	67½
13,350	Am. Zinc	68	70¼	68	69¼
2,540	Ariz. Com.	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
350	Butte & Bal.	3½	3½	3½	3½
6,655	Butte & Sup.	72⅝	74⅞	72½	73½
540	Cal. & Ariz.	71⅜	72	71½	71¾
15	Cal. & Hecla	565	566	563	565
90	Chino	55¼	55⅝	54¼	54½
225	Cliff Copper	1⅝	1⅝	1¼	1½
2,080	Cop. Range	64½	64⅝	63¼	63½
1,080	East Butte	16	16	15½	15¾
53	Franklin	10	10	9⅞	9⅞
560	Granby	86¼	86¾	85½	86
85	Greene Can.	51	51	50¼	50¼
202	Hancock	19¼	19¼	19	19
565	Island Creek	48¼	49¼	48¼	49¼
170	Isle Royale	30	30½	30	30
50	Kerr Lake	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
110	Keweenaw	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
770	Lake	19	19¼	18½	18½
10	La Salle	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
335	Mason Valley	4	4¼	3⅞	3⅞
50	Mass. Con.	12¾	12⅝	12¾	12¾
160	Mayflower	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
675	Miami	38	39	38	38
195	Mohawk	97½	97½	96	96
970	New Arc	10	10¾	9⅝	9¾
10	Nipissing	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
950	North Butte	31⅜	31⅜	31	31
55	North Lake	2	2¼	2	2¼
100	North Star	11	11	11	11
10	Old Colony	4	4	4	4
1,195	Old Dom.	64¼	64⅝	63½	64
215	Pond Creek	15½	15½	15	15
25	Quincy	89¼	89½	89	89
100	Ray Con.	25¼	25¾	25¼	25¼
325	Santa Fe	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
150	Shannon	8⅜	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛
1,025	Shattuck	34⅛	34½	33⅝	33⅝
850	South Lake	8½	8½	8	8½
100	South Utah	33c	33c	33c	33c
110	St. Mary's	63	65	64	64
970	Sup. & Bos.	3	3¼	3	3
820	Tamarack	50	52¾	50	51
495	Trinity	12¼	12½	11¼	11⅜
19,015	U. S. Smelters	56	57	55¾	56
457	U. S. Sm. pf.	50½	50½	50	50⅝
690	Utah Apex	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3⅜
190	Utah Con.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜
85	Utah Copper	81	81	80⅝	80⅝
50	Victoria	3	3	3	3
130	Winona	4¼	4½	4	4⅜
70	Wolverine	60	61	60	61

RAILROADS.

180	Boston Elev.	84½	85	84½	85
12	Bos. & Lowell	129	130	129	130
585	Boston & Maine	36½	37¼	36½	36½
106	Fitchburg pf.	76	76	76	76
22	Maine Central	101¼	101¼	101¼	101½
26	Mass. Elec. pf.	37	37	37	37
345	New Haven	77½	77½	76½	76¾
16	Old Colony R.R.	152	152	152	152
10	West End St. pf.	85	85	85	85
	West End St. R. R. pf.	82¼	82	81¾	82

MISCELLANEOUS.

17	Am. Ag. C. pf.	98¼	98¾	98½	98¾
5	Amoskeag	66	66	66	66
150	Am. Sugar	115	115	114¾	114¾
45	Am. Sugar pf.	118	118	118	118
467	Am. T. & T.	127½	127¾	127¼	127¾
23	A. Wool pf.	96¼	96	95	95
35	A. G. & W. I.	30½	30½	30	30
175	A.G. & W.I. pf.	46	46	45¾	45¾
50	E. Boston Land	10	10	10	10
53	Edison	246½	246½	246	246
10	Ga. Ry. & Elec.	122½	122½	122¼	122¼
10	General Elec.	174½	174½	174½	174¾
18	Mass. Gas.	86	86¼	86	86
85	McElwain pf.	100	100½	100	100½
143	N. E. Tel.	131¼	132	131½	131½
11	Pullman	164½	165	164½	165
150	Swift	127	127	126½	126½
12	Torrington pf.	30	30	30	30
106	United Fruit	147	147	146½	146½
745	Un. Shoe M.	52¾	53	52¾	52¾
16	Un. Shoe M. pf.	29	29	28¾	28¾
1,230	U. S. Steel	88¼	88¾	87¼	87¼
15	U. S. Steel pf.	117½	117½	117½	117½
10,006	Ventura Oil	12½	12⅝	12	12

BONDS.

$5,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	91	91¼	91	91
12,000	A. A. Chem. 5s	97¾	97¾	97⅝	97⅝
2,000	Anglo-Fre'h 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
8,000	A.G. & W.I. 5s	77¾	77¾	77½	77½
2,000	C.B. & Q. Jt. 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
4,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
8,000	New River 5s	75	75	75	75
1,000	Un. Fruit 4½s	97¾	97¾	97⅝	97⅝
6,000	West. Tel. 5s	99¼	99¼	99	99

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Radiator	390	390	390	390
35	Am. Shipbldg.	36½	36½	36½	36½
50	Booth Fish	28	28	28	28
10	Booth Fish. pf.	70	70	70	70
100	Chi. Pneu. Tool	76¼	76½	76¼	76½
20	Chi. Rys., Ser. 2	18½	18½	18¼	18½
25	Chi. Title & T.	230	230	230	230
115	Dia. Match	107	107¼	107	107
5	H. S. & M. pf.	114½	114½	114½	114½
44	Ill. Brick	79	79½	79	79½
37	Mon.-Ward pf.	113	113	112¾	113
185	Nat. Carbon	180	183	180	183
181	Pacific Gas	60½	60½	60½	60½
180	People's Gas	112	112	112	112
48	Public Serv.	101¾	102	101¾	102
1	Quaker Oats pf.	107	107	107	107
165	Sears-Roebuck	187¾	187¾	186½	187
611	Stew.-Warner	86½	87¾	85½	85¾
248	Swift & Co.	127¾	127½	127	127¼
189	Union Carbide	179	179	175	176

BONDS.

$6,000	Armour 4½s	93¼	93½	93¼	93½
1,000	Peo. G. ref. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½
26,000	Chi. City Ry. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
14,000	So. Side L. 4s	89	89	89	89
1,000	Chi. Gas 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
1,000	Swift 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½
1,000	Chi. Rys. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
10,000	Chi. Ry. I. 5s	91	91	91	91
5,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	102	102	102	102
8,000	Edison 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
6,000	Met. Gold 4s	73¾	73	73	73
2,000	Morris 4½s	89¼	90	89¾	90

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Brill	48½	48½	48½	48½
9,515	Cambria Steel	74½	76	74¾	74¾
100	Con. Trac. N.J.	71	71	71	71
85	Elec. Stor.	85	85	85	85
610	Gen. Asphalt	34¼	34¼	34	34
37	do. pf	72	72	71¾	71¾
107	Ins. Co., N. A.	25¼	25½	25¼	25½
10	Keystone T. pf	69	69	69	69
20	K'stone Watch pf	86	86	86	86
1,125	Lake Su. Corp.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
174	Leh. Navi.	79¼	79¼	79	79
142	Leh. Valley	82	82¾	82	82¼
120	L. V. Tr. pf.	88½	89½	88¾	88½
574	Penn. R. R.	59¼	59⅝	59¼	59⅝
2	Penn. Salt Mfg	99½	100	99½	100
105	Phil. Com. pf.	36	36	36	36
182	Ph. Co. Com. pf	43	43½	43	43½
460	Phil. Elec.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
840	Ph. R. T. t.c.	20¾	20⅞	20¾	20⅞
510	Reading	84	84	82⅝	82⅝
385	Union Trac.	45	45¼	45	45
188	United G. Imp.	87½	87¾	87½	87½
5	W. Jer. & S. S.	51	51	51	51
100	West'land Coal	67½	67½	67½	67½
10	York Rys.	9	9	9	9
10	do pf.	85	85	85	85

BONDS.

$5,000	Am. G. & E. 6s	90	90	89½	90
1,000	E. & P. Trac. rs	81¼	81½	81½	81¼
1,000	Harwood E. 6s	101	101	101	101
2,000	In'state Rys. 4s	58	58	58	58
2,000	K'st'e Rys. 4s	96	96	96	96
10,000	Le. N. cn 4½s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101
5,000	Le.-V. Gen. 4½s	102	102	102	102
12,000	Penn. Com. Gen. 4½s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1,000	Penn. Com. Con. 4½s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
2,000	Peoples Pas. 4s	83	83	82	82
8,100	Phil. El. 4s	83¾	83¾	82½	82½
200	do 5s	103	103	103	103
9,000	Read. Gen. 4s	95	95	95	95
1,000	Stand. Gas 6s	99	99	99	99
7,000	Span.-A. I. 6s	101	101	101	101
2,000	Welbach Co. 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½
5,000	W.N.Y. & P. 4s	37	37	37	37
6,000	York Rys 1st 5s	93	93	92¾	93

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,700	Am. W. El. M.	36	40½	36	39½
35	A. W. G. M. pf.	133	134	133	134
170	Am. Sewer Pipe	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾
70	Caney Riv. Gas	41¼	41¼	41⅜	41⅜
130	Con. Ice	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
265	Columbia Gas	15½	15½	15½	15½
10	Harb. & W. pf.	100	100	100	100
20	Ind. Brewing	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Ind. Brew. pf.	18¾	18¾	18½	18¾
60	La Belle I. & S.	52	52	51½	51½
10	Lone Star	93	93	92	93
95	Mfrs. L. & H.	51¾	51¾	51½	51½
60	Nat. Firep'fg.	12	12	12	12
60	Nat. Fp'fg pf.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
55	Ohio Fuel	40	40	40	40
605	Ohio. Fuel Sup.	19	19	18¾	18¾
10	Pitts. Brewing.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
15	Pitts. Brew. pf.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
55	Pitts. Coal	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¼
1,270	Pure Oil	19¾	19⅞	19¾	19¾
8,800	San Toy	25	25	25	25
505	U. S. Glass	30½	32	30½	32
152	Westing. A. B.	138½	140¼	138½	140½
185	Westing. Elec.	69¼	69¾	68¼	68¾

BONDS.

$500	Pitt. Coal deb. 5s	97	97	97	97

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1¼	1½	Houghton	.2	2½
Bay St. G.	.30	.31	Iron Blos.	2.95	1¼
Bingham	7½	8	La Rose	.70	.75
Bohemia	2¾	2¾	Majestic	1¼	1⅜
Bonzo	.75	.90	M. of Am

American Brass
American Typefounders
Babcock & Wilcox
Buffalo & Susq. R. R. Corp.
Bush Terminal
Hudson Companies Pfd.
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
New York Shipbuilding
Niles-Bement-Pond
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100	Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd. Stock
50	Lord & Taylor 2nd Pfd. Stock
100	New York Shipbuilding Stock
25	Thompson-Starrett Com. Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

500	Aeolian Weber P. & P. Com. Stk.
100	Bucyrus Pfd. Stock
50	Empire S. & I. Com. & Pfd. Stk.
100	Foundation Co. Com. & Pfd. Stk.
100	Hale & Kilburn Com. Stock
50	Jas. Butler Com. & Pfd. Stock
100	Pacific Coast Com. Stock
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Changes Wide and Irregular in a More Active Session of Curb Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 349,340 shares of stock and $720,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 105,245; oils, 26,295, and milling, 217,800. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,500	Ajax Rubber, Inc., w. i....	71⅞	72	71¼	71¼
500	Am. Int. Corp., w. i., 10% pd.	15	15	15	15
600	At., G. & W. I. S. S.	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
150	At., G. & W. I. S. S. pf. ..	45¾	45¾	45	45¾
2,380	‡Can. Car & F.	80	80	55	68
1,200	‡Can.C. & F.pf.100	100	100	87	90
2,700	Can. Nat. Gas Corp.	2⅜	2½	2¼	2⅜
900	‡Car, Lt. & P.	6½	6½	6¼	6¼
100	‡Chandler Mot.	82	82	82	82
550	‡Chev. Mot.Car Co. 130		*132	129	130
300	Corp.of R.& H.	5¼	5⅝	5½	5½
200	Driggs-Seab'y..140		142	140	141
500	Driggs-Sea.rts.	27	27	26	26
440	Emerson Phon.	13⅞	14	13½	13¾
200	Fed. Dye. & Chem., w. i..	46¼	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝
700	Hartman Corp., w. i.....	75⅝	76½	75¾	76½
980	Haskell & B. Car Co., w. i.	54	54	53	53¾
900	‡Int.Arms Fuse	25½	25½	25¼	25¼
9,700	‡Int. Mer. M..	21¼	21⅞	20⅞	21¼
3,000	‡Int. M. M.pf.	78	80	78	78½
6,165	‡Int. Nickel, n.	51	51½	50¾	51
900	Inter. Rubber..	16	16¼	15⅞	16
200	‡K. S. T.,w. i.	74	74	74	74
5	K. Sprin. T...200		200	200	200
5,000	Kath. B. pf....	25½	30	26	29
850	‡Key. Ord.....	10¾	12	10¾	11½
400	Lake T. Boat.	12	12	11⅝	11⅝
20,000	Manhat. Tran.	2	2½	2	2½
200	Marconi of Am.	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,500	‡Maxim Mun..	13	13	12½	12½
8,200	‡Midvale Steel	77½	77½	76⅛	76¼
2,800	‡Nevins Elec..	1	1	⅞	1
3,500	Peer Tr. & M.	29	31	27	27½
100	Penn. Mar. O. & C., w. i...	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
200	Steel Rad.	67½	67¼	67½	67½
1,375	Redtop Elec...	5¾	5¾	5½	5⅝
400	‡Poole E. & M.147		147	145	145
8,000	‡St. Jos. Lead.	15⅜	15½	15¼	15½
4,100	Sub.B.,v.t.ctfs.	42⅜	43¼	42¼	42¾
800	Tri.F.,v.t.ctfs.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
150	‡Un. Fruit rts.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,500	Un. Prof. Sh..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
1,300	‡U. S. L. & H..	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3¼
1,400	‡U.S.L.& H.pf.	4	4	4	4
200	‡Virginia Ry...	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
3,300	White Motors..	52	52	51	51½
3,200	World Film....	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
40	Illinois P. L...	182	182	182	— 1
70	Nat. Transit..	32	31	31	— ½
350	Ohio Oil.....	194	192	194	+ 2
300	Penn. Mex. Oil	72	70⅝	70⅝	— ⅛
25	Prairie O. & G.	435	435	435	— 4
60	Prairie P. L...	232	229	229	— 1
56	S. O. of Cal..	379	377	377	— 2
112	St. O. of N. J..	548	540	541	— 6
102	St. O. of N. Y.	226	224	224	— 4
15	Union T. L....	87	87	87	..
25	Vacuum Oil....	235	235	235	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

8,700	‡Cos.& C.(O.R.)	15½	14⅞	15¼	— ⅛
400	Empire Pet....	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	..
500	‡Houston Oil..	23	22	22	— 1
1,240	Inter. Pet.....	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
600	Met. Pet.....	22⅛	22	22⅛	— ⅛
150	Midwest Ref..	58	57	58	..
9,300	‡Sap. O. & R.	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+ ⅝
1,500	‡Sap. O.& R.pf.	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
800	‡Ven. Cons. O.	12⅞	12⅝	12¼	— ⅛
1,900	‡Victoria Oil...	2¾	2½	2⅝	— ⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,000	††Alta-Con. M.	15	15	15	15
5,000	††Am. Com....	8	8	8	8
1,500	††Atlanta	23½	23½	22½	22½
3,500	††Big Cot'wood	5	6	4	4
500	Big L. Devel..	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
500	†Beaver Cons..	41½	41½	41½	41½
600	Butte Cop. & Zinc, v.t.ctfs.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
200	Butte & N. Y.	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
900	‡Calav. Copper.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	4¾
2,500	†Caledonia	86	86	85	85
1,700	‡Canada Cop..	2	2½	2	2½
3,000	Cer. de P. Cop.	39	39	38	38
100	††Comst. Tun.	11	11	11	11
8,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	†Con. Cop. M.	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
2,000	††Ely Cons....	9	9	7	7
19,000	††Emma Cop..	20	20	18	19½
6,250	††Fed. Res. M.	18	19	18	18
9,450	†First N. Cop..	8½	8½	7⅝	7⅞
7,000	G'dfield Cons..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,800	††G'dfield M...	20	21	19½	20
400	Hecla Mining..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
8,000	Howe Sound...	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞
5,500	††Inter. Mines	20	20	19	20
200	††Iron Blos....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,700	††Jim Butler..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,700	Jumbo Ext....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
25,000	Kennecott Cop	56½	56⅝	55⅞	56
6,000	††Kewanaas	22	22	20½	21
1,000	La Rose Con...	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Magma Cop....	15⅝	15¾	15⅝	15⅝
5,000	†Mal. Mines...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	††Marsh Min...	30	30	30	30
300	†McIntyre	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	†McKin-Dar. ..	45	48	44	45
350	Mines of Am..	¾	¾	⅜	⅜
400	††Mont. Con....	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
11,500	††Mother Lode	25	28	24	25
800	††Nat. Z. & L.	2¾	2⅞	2¼	2⅜
500	†Nevada Hills.	21	21	20	20
700	New Utah B...	4½	4¾	4½	4⅝
700	Nip. Mines Co.	7⅞	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
5,000	†North Star...	15	15	14	14
7,000	††Oro	5½	6	5½	6
300	‡Ray Her. M..	3½	3½	3	3
12,900	††Rex Con. M.	30	32	30	30
7,100	†Roch. Mines..	57	61	57	61
6,500	†San Toy	25	28	25	25
500	††S'storm Ken.	8	8	8	8
250	†Santa Fe Min.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
800	Seven T. C....	46	46	46	46
1,000	††Silver Pick..	7	7	7	7
1,000	Stand. Sil.-L...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Stewart	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
800	††Success Min.	66	66	64	65
4,300	†Superstit. M..	32	33	32	33
250	Tonopah Ext..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,000	Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,800	Tono.-Jim But.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	Tuolumne Cop.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
8,500	††U. S. Con.M.	8	10	8	8
300	United Verdi..	6	6¼	6	6¼
500	White K. pf...	2	2	2	2
300	†W. E. Con....	82	82	82	82

BONDS.

$150,000	‡B. & O. new 6s	100⅜	101⅛	100⅜	101⅛
30,000	Cerro de Pas. Cop. 6s.....	120	120	120	120
915,000	Erie cv. 4s. w. i.	90¾	91	90½	90¾
40,000	‡Erie rights.	⅛	⅝	⅛	⅝

*Odd lot. †Bells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

INDUSTRIALS.

	Jan. 4. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 3. Bid.	Asked.
Br.-Am. Tob., ord....	14¾	15	14¼	15
B.-Am. T., ord. bear.	15	16	15	16
Lima Locomotive.....	21	25	21	25
Mutual Profit Shar...	9	9½	9	9½
Pyrene Mfg. Co.....	16	18	16	18

OIL ISSUES.

Pierce Oil.....	17	17⅛	17	17⅛
Booth	40	42	39	40
Cactus Gons. M. Co. (a prospect)		1⅛		1⅛
Magma Copper.....	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s.....400	450	375	425	
Pierce Oil 6s.....	85	87	85	87

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives....	95	100	100	105
Aetna Explosives pf.	84	88	84	88
American Brass.....	272	282	268	278
Atlas Powder.....	260	270	260	270
Atlas Powder pf.....	97	100	97	100
Babcock & Wilcox...	125	135	125	135
Bliss (E. W.)....	350	360	350	365
Bliss (E. W.) pf..	73	83	73	83
Can. F'dries & Forg.	210	230	210	230
Canadian Explosives.	380	415	380	415
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	885	895	885	895
Du Pont Pow., new.	375	385	375	385
Du Pont Powder pf..	99	103	99	103
Hercules Powder....	375	385	375	385
Hercules Powder pf.	110	120	110	120
International Arms..	22	25	28	31
Marlin Arms Co.....	30	35	30	35
Marlin Arms Co. pf..	78	90	70	80
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	185	195	185	195
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	100	106	100	106
Savage Arms.....	490	498	485	495
Scovill Mfg. Co....	485	500	475	495
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	2,500	2,700	2,600	2,700

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916.....	102	102¼	102¼	102¼
6s	Sept., 1917.....	103⅜	103⅞	103⅛	103⅜
4½s	June, 1960.....	106¼	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
4½s	Mar., 1963.....	106⅜	106⅝	106	106⅛
4½s	Nov., 1957.....	106	106⅛	105⅞	106⅛
4½s	May, 1957.....	106	106¼	105⅞	106⅛
4½s	Nov., 1917.....	100⅝	..	100⅜	101½
4½s	May, 1917.....	100⅝	..	100⅜	..
4½s	Mar., 1964.....	101⅛	101½	101	101⅜
4½s	Mar., 1962.....	101⅛	101½	101	101⅜
4½s	Sept., 1960.....	101⅛	101½	101	101⅜
4½s	Mar., 1930-60....	101	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛
4s	May, 1959.....	98	98⅛	98	98⅛
4s	Nov., 1958.....	98	98⅛	98	98⅛
4s	May, 1957.....	98	98⅛	98	98⅛
4s	Nov., 1956.....	97⅛	97⅜	97⅛	97⅜
4s	Nov., 1955.....	97⅛	97⅜	97⅛	97⅜
4s	Nov., 1936.....	97⅝	..	97⅝	..
3½s	Nov., 1956.....	87	..	87	..
3½s	Nov., 1954.....	87¼	88	87¼	88
3½s	May, 1954.....	87¼	88	87⅛	88

We Specialize In

General Development Company

New & Old

SIEGEL & CO.
Tel. 3354-5 Broad. 40 Broad St.

Annual Review and Forecast 1915-1916

What will happen to the bond and stock markets in 1916; what will happen to them after the war is over? Will the world's interest rate rise or fall; will American business conditions continue sound, or will there be a sharp reaction and depression?

Our Forecast of American investment conditions for 1915, issued a year ago, has been absolutely confirmed by events. Will our present Forecast be as fully confirmed? Send for a copy of this new Review and Forecast, which undertakes to analyze the entire American financial and business situation.

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE
35 Nassau Street, New York City.
Telephone 1299 Cortlandt.

FOR SALE:

200 Am. Sumatra Tobacco Cm.
100 Am. Sumatra Tobacco Pfd.
100 Federal Steel Foun. Pfd.
100 General Baking Pfd.
200 Schieffelin Co. Com.
100 Amer. Voting Machine
50 N. Y. State R'ways Com.
100 Rockwood Co. Pfd.
100 Am. Tube & Stamp C.&Pf.
25 Lord & Taylor 1st Pfd.
20 Sanborn Map
$5000 Iroquois Iron 6s, 1918
5000 Inter. & Gt. Nor. 5s, 1914

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Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Cities Service Com. & Pfd.
United Lt. & R'way Com. & Pfd.
Tol. Trac. Lt. & Pow. Com. & Pfd.
Consumers P. 5s 1929 (of Minn.)

Write for our News Letter (ready for distribution Thursday) in which we discuss a dozen securities of interest to investors.

Alfred H. Ebert & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
60 Broadway New York City
Telephone Rector 5312

STANDARD OIL ISSUES

WE WILL BUY	WE WILL SELL
50 Continental Oil	25 Eureka P. L.
50 Cumberland P. L.	50 Galena Sig. Com.
50 Indiana P. L.	50 Illinois P. L.
50 Ohio Oil	100 National Transit
50 Prairie P. L.	50 Northern P. L.
50 Union Tank Line	25 S. O. of Indiana

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phone 4860-1-2-3-4 Bryant. 25 Broad St., N.Y.

THE ORIENT

While the re-organization plan of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient is a drastic one, the security holder who is assessed will wish to know of its advantage, if any, to him. The plan is analyzed in the current issue. It is well worth reading by all interested in the future of this property.

Send for Copy

The Financial World
18 Broadway, New York.

Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
Atlas Powder
Aetna Explosives

WHEATLEY, MATCHETT & CO.
SPECIALISTS
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American & British Mfg.
Gulf State Steel
Internat'l Agricultural Corp. 5s
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HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue & Forty-fourth St.
New York

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
Of the City of New York.
20 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $14,000,000.

The Value of Investment Recommendations

Investment recommendations, by houses of recognized standing, represent the honest opinion of experts. They are made only after careful analysis for the protection of investors, whose interest is vital to the house making such recommendations.

Upon request, we shall be pleased to send to you a booklet describing securities which we are now recommending for investment.

Ask for booklet K-169

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway

Fifth Avenue Office, 5th Ave. & 43d St. London Office, 33 Lombard St., E. C.

Capital and Surplus, - - - $40,000,000

Exempt From Federal Income Tax

$450,000

City of Miami, Florida

Direct Obligation

5% Gold Bonds

Dated Jan. 1st, 1916. Due Serially Jan. 1st, 1927 to 1946, inclusive.
Principal and semi-annual interest payable in New York
Population (1915 census) 19,013

Price to yield 4.65%

Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits

William R. Compton Co.
Pine St., Cor. William, New York
St. Louis Cincinnati Chicago

Field, Richards & Co.
Union Central Building
Cincinnati

The Union Trust Company of New York will act as **Trustee of permanent charitable, educational or religious trusts,** created either under a will or a trust indenture, and gives special attention to trusts of this character. The Company also acts in the capacity of Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, Financial Agent or Depositary for such institutions, and is qualified and equipped to render expert and attentive service in all such relations.

The Union Trust Company's record of fifty years in the continuous administration of all the usual forms of trusts invites confidence in the permanent maintenance of a high standard of ability as trustee.

UNION TRUST CO., 80 Broadway
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - $7,800,000

12-24-15-200 (5-12852)

STATE OF NEW YORK

4 Per Cent Gold Bonds

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION, INCLUDING THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX

AMOUNTING TO

$25,000,000.00

Issued in Coupon or Registered Form

Will Be Sold THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1916, at 12 o'clock, noon

At the State Comptroller's Office, Albany, N. Y.

This is the only public sale of New York State bonds that is contemplated during the present calendar year

These bonds have been segregated into two classes, and bidders will be required to state clearly in the proposal the class of bonds and the amount and price for each $100 bid for, coupon bonds being issued in denominations of $1,000.00 and registered bonds in denominations of $1,000.00, $5,000.00, $10,000.00, and $50,000.00.

Class No. 1. $17,000,000.00 for the Improvement of the Erie, Champlain and Oswego canals, dated January 1, 1916, due January 1, 1966; $5,000,000.00 for the Improvement of Highways, dated September 1, 1915, due September 1, 1965.

As the bonds enumerated above are all 50-year bonds, bearing 4 per cent interest, the Comptroller will reserve the right to allot to the successful bidder, bonds of either or both of the above issues in Class No. 1, notwithstanding the specific issue may be stated in the bid.

Class No. 2. $3,000,000.00 for the construction of Barge Canal Terminals, dated January 1, 1916, due January 1, 1946.

Temporary receipts will be issued which will be exchanged for the permanent bonds when ready for delivery.

These bonds are Legal Investments for Trust Funds

No bids will be accepted for less than the par value of the bonds nor unless accompanied by a deposit of money or by a certified check or bank draft upon a solvent bank or trust company of the cities of Albany or New York, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the State of New York, for at least two per cent of the par value of the bonds bid for.

All proposals, together with the security deposits, must be sealed and endorsed "Loan for Improvement" and enclosed in a sealed envelop directed to the "Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany."

All bids will include accrued interest.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Circular descriptive of these bonds and of outstanding state bonds, sinking funds, etc., will be mailed upon application to

EUGENE M. TRAVIS, State Comptroller, Albany, N. Y.

Albany, January 4, 1916.

"The New Erie"

We have prepared a comprehensive analysis, in Booklet form, with map, showing the present condition and future prospects of the Erie Railroad.

Copies will be sent without charge upon request.

Joseph Walker & Sons
Members New York Stock Exchange.
61 Broadway New York

WE OWN AND OFFER
United Fruit Co 5% Gold Notes
Due May 1, 1918
To Yield 4⅝%

Curtis & Sanger
MEMBERS
NEW YORK, BOSTON AND CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGES
49 WALL STREET
BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO

Carwen Steel Tool Company

(Par Value of Shares $10)

We are preparing a special descriptive circular on this Corporation, copy of which will be mailed on request.

E. BUNGE & CO.
Investment Brokers
44 Broad Street New York

What's Coming?

Babson's special bulletin dealing with mercantile conditions and carefully analyzing

"The Outlook for 1916"

impartially discusses conditions here and abroad.

The bulletin is of vital interest to manufacturers and merchants, to whom it will be sent free.

Address Department Y-17

The Babson Statistical Organization
Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Largest Statistical Organization of Its Class in the United States.

THE ASSOCIATED MERCHANTS COMPANY
UNITED DRY GOODS COMPANIES

TO THE HOLDERS OF
PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK
OF THE ABOVE COMPANIES:

A Plan and Agreement of Reorganization of the above companies has been prepared and the original thereof has been deposited with United States Trust Company of New York as Depositary under the Reorganization Agreement. Copies of this Plan and Agreement have been mailed to every stockholder and additional copies may be had on application to the Depositary or its agent, Het Administratiekantoor Van Gebroeders Boissevain en Kerkhoven en Compagnie Gevestigd te Amsterdam.

The undersigned members of the Boards of Directors of the two companies, at the request of their associates on the Boards and of holders of certain large amounts of stock of each company, have consented to act without compensation as a Committee to carry out the proposed Plan.

The holders of the stock of any class of either of the companies desiring to participate in the Plan of Reorganization, may become parties to the Reorganization Agreement by depositing their stock certificates with United States Trust Company of New York, No. 45 Wall Street, New York City, as Depositary or with its agent, Het Administratiekantoor Van Gebroeders Boissevain en Kerkhoven en Compagnie Gevestigd te Amsterdam, on or before February 15, 1916, or such further time as may be fixed by the Committee as provided in the Reorganization Agreement.

All certificates of stock so deposited must be assigned in blank or to one or more of the Committee.

The Reorganization Plan will be declared operative when, in the judgment of the Committee, such an amount of each class of stock of each of the companies has been deposited, or has otherwise been subjected to the control of the Committee under the Reorganization Agreement, as to warrant such action.

The Committee and the other Directors of both companies urge and recommend to each and every stockholder that he join in the proposed Plan and Agreement of Reorganization and indicate his willingness so to do by the immediate deposit of his stock with the Depositary or its agent.

Dated December 28, 1915.

THERON S. ATWATER, Secretary, No. 5 West 34th Street, New York City.
GOULD & WILKIE, Counsel for Committee, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Jr.,
LOUIS STEWART,
SAMUEL W. REYBURN,
GATES W. McGARRAH,
THOMAS COCHRAN,
THERON S. ATWATER,
Reorganization Committee.

Referring to the above notice the undersigned and its agent will receive deposits of stock mentioned therein until February 15, 1916.
Dated December 28, 1915.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Depositary,
No. 45 Wall Street,
New York City.

$3,500,000

Paducah & Illinois Railroad Company

First Mortgage 4½% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Due July 1, 1955

Principal, Interest and Sinking Fund Payments Unconditionally Guaranteed, Jointly and Severally, by Endorsement by the

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company
and
The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway

Interest payable January 1 and July 1 in New York and Chicago. Callable for the Sinking Fund on July 1, 1921, and annually thereafter, at 102½ and accrued interest, upon 15 days' notice. Authorized, $7,000,000. Outstanding, $3,500,000.

In the opinion of counsel, a legal investment for Life Insurance Companies in New York State.

We summarize the following from a letter from Mr. Hale Holden, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and of this Company:

The annual sinking fund payments, beginning May 1, 1921, provide for the redemption of the entire issue by maturity, bonds to be called annually at 102½ and accrued interest if not obtainable in the market at not exceeding that price.

The mortgage securing these bonds is a direct first lien upon the new double-track steel bridge, more than a mile long, which is being constructed across the Ohio River near Metropolis, Ill.; upon about 14 miles of railroad under construction to a point near Paducah, Ky., and all property acquired with these bonds or their proceeds.

The mortgaged property will form the only direct connecting link between the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, providing a north and south route across the Ohio River for the interchange of a large and increasing traffic, now handled by car ferry.

Temporary bonds will be delivered, exchangeable for definitive bonds when prepared

Price 100 and Accrued Interest

Descriptive Circular upon application

Kean, Taylor & Co.
New York Chicago

Wm. A. Read & Co.
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

This advertisement is published as a matter of record only. All the bonds have been sold.

INTERNATIONAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
UNION CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

TO HOLDERS of Certificates of Deposit issued by or in behalf of United States Mortgage and Trust Company, of New York, or Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., of London, under Stockholders' Deposit Agreement dated March 13, 1912, for stock in the International Construction Company or Union Construction Company:

Referring to the above mentioned Stockholders' Deposit Agreement, the undersigned Committee hereby gives notice that, pursuant to the provisions of article Fifth thereof, it has prepared and adopted a Plan and Agreement of Readjustment, and has filed copies thereof with the Depositaries of the Committee, United States Mortgage and Trust Company, at its office, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, and Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., at their office, No. 67 Lombard Street, London, E. C.

Stockholders who have not deposited their stock under the Deposit Agreement and who desire to become parties to the Plan and Agreement must deposit same with one of the Depositaries on or before January 25, 1916.

The transfer books for Certificates of Deposit shall be closed at the close of business on January 17th, 1916, and shall remain closed until the opening of business on February 17th, 1916.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement may be obtained from either of the Depositaries, the Secretary of the Committee, or at the office of Charles H. Jones & Company, No. 20 Broad Street, New York City.

Dated, New York, January 5th, 1916.

HARMON, PATTERSON, EAGLE GREENOUGH & DAY, JAMES M. BECK, Counsel.
CALVERT BREWER, Secretary, 55 Cedar Street, New York.

JOHN W. PLATTEN, Chairman,
CHARLES F. AYER,
ALFRED C. BIRD,
LEWIS L. CLARKE,
CARL DERENBERG,
FREDERICK J. LISMAN,
JABEZ T. ODELL,
PHILIP D. TUCKETT,
ARTHUR TURNBULL,
COMMITTEE.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

EUREKA LAKE AND YUBA CANAL COMPANY, CONSOLIDATED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the EUREKA LAKE AND YUBA CANAL COMPANY, CONSOLIDATED, for the election of Trustees and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Room No. 1311, at No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security. Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ang.-French..5	Oct., 1920	94½	94¾	6.15
Argen. Govt..6	Dec., 1916	101¼	101⅝	4.15
Argen. Govt..6	May, 1920	101	101⅝	5.62
Argen. Govt..6	Dec., 1917	101½	102	4.95
City of Mont.5	Dec., 1917	99½	100¼	4.95
City of Q'b'c.5	Apr., 1920	98⅝	99⅛	5.20
Dom. of Can..5	Aug., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	4.05
Dom. of Can..5	Oct., 1917	100½	100¾	4.62
French Govt..5	Apr., 1916	99⅝	99½	7.00
Italian Govt..6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norway Govt.6	Oct., 1916	100½	101¼	4.50
Norway Govt.6	Oct., 1917	100½	101¼	5.35
Swedish Govt.6	Dec., 1916	100¾	101¼	4.80
Swiss Govt...5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.00
Swiss Govt...5	Mar., 1918	98	98¼	5.75
Swiss Govt...5	Mar., 1920	97	97½	5.65

Company Issues.

Ala. Power...6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil..5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101½	4.20
Am. Loco....5	July, 1916	100¾	101¼	2.55
A.T. & T.sub.5	Apr., 1916	100½	100¾	2.00
Ana. Copper..5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.85
*Balt. & O...4½	June, 1917	101⅛	101⅜	2.40
*Balt. & O...4½	June, 1918	101⅝	101⅞	2.40
B'klyn R. T..5	July, 1918	100⅝	100⅞	4.60
Can. North'n.5	Sep., 1917	98¾	99	5.55
Canadian Pac.6	Mar. 2, '24	103	103½	5.40
Ches. & Ohio.5	June, 1919	98¾	98⅞	5.35
C. & W. Ind.5	Sept., 1917	100	100¼	4.90
Chi. El. Rys..5	July, 1916	95	97	10.50
C. P., R. & L.6	May 1918	101⅞	102½	5.88
Con. G. Balt..5	May, 1917	99½	100¼	4.67
Con. Power...6	May 1, '17	99½	100⅛	5⅝
E. Pow. & Lt.5	1918	95	96½	6⅝
Erie R. R....5	Apr., 1916	100½	100⅝	2.00
Erie R. R....6½	Apr., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	4.15
Gen. Rubber..5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100⅝	4.85
G. T. of Can.5	Nov., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
Gr. Rap. Ed..5	May, 1916	100¼	100½	3.44
Gr. Rap. Ry..5	June, 1916	100¼	100⅜	3.65
Hav. El. Ry..5	Sep., 1916	100	100⅜	5.00
Hocking Val..5	Nov., 1917	101	101¼	4.30
Int. Harv.....5	Feb.15,'18	101⅝	101⅞	4.15
Lack. Steel...6	Mar., 1917	101	101¼	4.85
L. Gas & E..6	Apr., 1918	99¼	101	5.90
Mich. Ry.....6	June, 1919	100¾	101⅜	5.45
Minn. Gen. E.6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Minn & St. L.6	Feb., 1916	97¼	98¼	...
Mont. T. & P.6	Apr., 1917	97	99	6.85
N. E. Nav...6	May, 1917	99½	99⅝	6.35
N.Y..N.H.&H.5	May, 1916	100½	100⅝	2.75
North S. P...6	June, 1917	100½	101¼	5.20
Penn. Co.....4½	June 15,'21	101¼	101½	4.20
P. S. C., N. J.5	Mar., 1916	100⅛	100¼	2.10
Seab'd Air L..5	Mar., 1916	100⅛	100¼	2.10
Southern Ry..5	Feb., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	1.00
Southern Ry..5	Mar., 1917	100½	100⅝	4.45
Sulz. & Sons..6	June, 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.35
U. S. Smelt..5	June, 1918	100	100⅛	4.65
U. S. Pub. S.6	Apr., 1918	97½	99	6.40
†United Fruit.6	May, 1917	101⅞	102¼	2.65
United Fruit.5	May, 1918	100½	100⅝	4.40
Utah Co.....6	Apr., 1917	100⅜	101⅛	4.65
West. E. & M.5	Oct., 1917	101	101⅛	4.05
W. Penn. Tr.6	Mar., 1917	99	100½	5.60
W.V.T.& E.C.6	June, 1917	97	99	6.75
W. Power Co.6	Mar., 1917	99½	100⅜	5.40
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct., 1917	99½	100½	6.00

*To be called June, 1916, at 100¼ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of December show these aggregate changes in gross earnings:

Four roads.....$4,713,763 +$1,498,188

CENTRAL OF NEW JERSEY for November—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$3,218,438	$2,524,180	$2,731,253
Net	1,425,906	1,048,974	1,189,772
Sur. aft. chgs.	670,019	370,521	397,251
5 mos. gross	15,042,894	13,926,000	15,417,844
Net	6,393,974	5,940,119	6,458,083
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,854,482	2,524,737	2,817,720

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & OMAHA for November—

Gross	1,862,361	1,478,486	1,681,576
Net aft. taxes.	670,905	413,136	528,155
5 mos. gross.	8,218,756	8,122,283	8,232,669
Net aft. taxes.	2,379,718	2,338,258	2,158,124

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY SYSTEM for November—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	1,145,361	994,244	151,117
Net earnings..	315,312	265,761	49,551
Total income..	344,990	288,741	56,249
Sur. aft. chgs. and taxes	154,228	106,466	47,762
11 mos. gross.	12,041,366	11,250,114	791,252
Net earnings..	3,529,871	3,277,000	252,871
Total income..	3,791,366	3,529,723	261,643
Sur. aft. chgs. and taxes..	1,740,625	1,540,957	199,668

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for November—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	1,135,359	895,099	1,107,316
Net aft. taxes.	315,531	116,292	247,697
5 mos. gross..	5,179,183	4,820,495	5,896,347
Net aft. taxes.	1,249,942	729,953	1,024,371

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Light & Traction	392	397
American Light & Traction pf.	110	114
Adirondack Electric Power	19	22
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	70	73
*American Gas & Electric	134	137
*American Gas & Electric pf.	60½	61½
American Power & Light	69	71
American Power & Light pf.	84½	86½
American Public Utilities	40	43
American Public Utilities pf.	72	76
American Waterworks & Electric	8	9
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	15	18
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	55	60
Atlantic Power & Light pf.	92	95
Cities Service	100	102
Cities Service pf.	73	75
Colorado Power	25	30
Colorado Power pf.	98	100
Commonwealth P., R. & L.	60½	61½
Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf.	85½	87½
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	102	104
Consumers Power pf., Me.	92	95
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	94	96½
Electric Bond & Deposit pf.	75	80
Electric Bond & Share pf.	99	100
Empire District Electric pf.	80	85
Federal Light & Traction	9	12
Federal Light & Traction pf.	40	47
Gas & Electric Securities	98	105
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	75	85
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946.	85	87
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	18	28
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf.	55	60
Northern States Power	45½	46½
†Northern States Power pf.	92	93
Ozark Power & Water	25	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	60	61
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	90	92
Republic Ry. & Light	21	23
Republic Ry. & Light pf.	70	73
Southern California Edison	88½	89½
Southern California Edison pf.	99	100
Southern P. & L. pf.	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	7½	8½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	30	31
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	10	10½
Tennessee Ry., Light & P. pf.	43	44
United Light & Rys.	46	48
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	78	79
Utah Securities	18	20
Western Power	17	18
Western Power pf.	55	55½

*Par value, $50. †Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	17⅞	18	17⅝	18
Atlantic Refining	680	690	685	690
Borne-Scrymser	280	290	280	290
Buckeye Pipe Line	109	112	109	112
Chesebrough Mfg.	730	745	730	745
Colonial Oil	160	180	160	180
Continental Oil	275	280	275	280
Crescent Pipe Line	45	48	45	48
Cumberland Pipe Line	53	58	55	60
Eureka Pipe Line	255	260	255	265
Galena Signal Oil	160	163	162	165
Galena Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Houston Oil	23	23¾	23¾	23¾
Illinois Pipe Line	179	182	181	185
Indiana Pipe Line	110	112	110	113
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12⅜	13¼	12⅜	13
Midwest Ref. Co.	57	59	57	59
National Transit	30	32	30	32
N. Y. Transit	220	225	223	228
Northern Pipe Line	105	108	105	108
Ohio Oil	193	195	191	193
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	70	72	70	72
Prairie Oil & Gas	435	440	435	440
Prairie Pipe Line	228	231	231	233
Sapulpa Ref. Co.	9⅝	9¾	9¼	9½
Solar Refining	315	325	315	325
Southern Pipe Line	225	230	225	230
South Penn. Oil	380	382	381	384
Southwest Penn.	125	130	125	130
Standard Oil of Cal.	375	378	377	380
Standard Oil of Ind.	543	548	547	552
Standard Oil of Kan.	465	475	470	475
Standard Oil of Ky.	350	355	350	355
Standard Oil of Neb.	350	355	350	355
Standard Oil of N. Y.	538	542	545	548
Standard Oil of N. Y. pf.	224	226	226	228
Standard Oil of Ohio.	550	555	550	555
Swan & Finch	130	135	130	135
Union Tank	86	88	86	88
Vacuum Oil	233	236	233	236
Washington Oil	48	52	48	52

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.10	Jacket Con.	.12
Alpha Con.	.03	Julia	.01
Andes	.07	Justice	.03
Best & Belcher	.04	Mexican	.23
Caledonia	.37	Occidental Con.	.75
Challenge Con.	.02	Ophir	.23
Confidence	.20	Overman	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.10	Seg. Belcher	.04
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.43
Gould & Curry	.02	Union Con.	.06
Hale & Norcross	.02		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.50	Comb. Fraction	.07
Halifax	.50	D'field B. B.	.03
Jim Butler	1.05	D'field Daisy	.03
McNamara	.03	Florence	.52
Midway	.14	D'field Kewanas.	.02
Mizpah Exten.	.20	D'field Merger.	.18
Montana	.50	Jumbo Exten.	1.35
North Star	.15	Lone Star	.03
Rescue Eula	.08	Silver Pick	.03
Tonopah Exten.	4.00	Spearhead	.12
Tonop. Nevada	5.75	OTHER DISTRICTS	
West End	.80	Man. Big Four	.04
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.17
Atlanta	.22	Nev. Packard	.45
Booth	.39	Rochester Mines	.02
C. O. D.	.03	Round Mountain	.40

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot	9⅝	9⅞	Isabella	10½	10⅝
Elkton	34¾	35	Jackpot	6½	7
El Paso	104	110	McKinney	44	49
Findlay	3¼	3⅜	Portland	184	187
Gold Cycle	204	205	Vindicator	225	227
Gold Dol.	2	3	Rav. B. H.	5½	5⅝
Gold Sov.	6⅝	6¾			

To the Holders of
First Mortgage Four Per Cent Gold Bonds
of
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY
Due June 1, 1990.

The undersigned, representing a large amount of bonds of the above issue, and believing that the present situation of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company makes desirable the formation of a Committee to protect the interest of the holders of such bonds, have undertaken to act as such Committee.

Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds, with all unpaid coupons, with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, THE DEPOSITARY of the Committee, at its office, No. 45 Wall Street, New York City, under a Deposit Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Depositary. Certificates of deposit will be issued for all bonds deposited.

The Committee has arranged to advance the amount of the coupons maturing December 1, 1915, to bondholders who deposit their bonds and coupons with said Depositary under said Deposit Agreement, and proper notation of said advance will be stamped on deposit certificates. This offer, which is intended for the convenience of depositors, is a loan, and is not to be considered as a payment of the coupons or a purchase thereof by the Committee, which reserves the right to withdraw the offer at any time without further notice.

December 31, 1915.

MATTHEW C. FLEMING, Counsel.
PAUL G. TOMLINSON, Secretary.
No. 45 Wall Street, New York City.

WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN, Chairman,
BEEKMAN WINTHROP,
JAMES B. MABON,
Committee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Autosales Gum and Chocolate Company
Six Per Cent. Twenty-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
Shares of Capital Stock

Default having occurred in interest due on said bonds, and Receivers of the Company having been appointed upon application made to the United States District Court, the undersigned, at the request of holders of bonds and stock to a large amount, have consented to act as a Committee and purpose promptly to file with GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Depositary, a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization.

You are invited to deposit your bonds and certificates of stock with the Depositary which will issue its certificates of deposit therefor and furnish on application a copy of the Plan and Agreement.

Dated, January 4, 1916.

STACY C. RICHMOND, Chairman,
LEWIS L. CLARKE,
OSCAR L. GUBELMAN,
ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL,
C. D. SMITHERS,
ARTHUR TURNBULL,
Committee.

ROBERT H. COX, Secretary.
140 Broadway
EDWARD CORNELL, Counsel.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS. | REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.00
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, 900,000.00

GATES W. McGARRAH...President | THOS. B. NICHOLS.....Cashier
JOHN R. WOOD...Vice-President | CHAS. H. TOMPKINS...Ass't Cashier

DIRECTORS.
JOHN E. BERWIND, V.-Pres. Berwind-White Coal Mining Co.
JOS. S. HOUSE, Cashier Mechanics & Metals Nat. Bank
WALTER C. HUBBARD, Hubbard Bros. & Co., Cotton Merchants
GATES W. McGARRAH, President
JOHN McHUGH, Vice-President Mechanics & Metals Nat. Bank
ALBERT S. ROE, New York
AMBROSE G. TODD, Reeves & Todd, Attorneys
JOHN R. WOOD, Vice-President

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$7,867,075.09
Securities		2,160,666.00
Due from Banks		2,723,879.34
Cash and Cash Items		2,761,929.09
Banking House and Lot		670,000.00
Safe Deposit Vaults, Furniture and Fixtures, Real Estate, Office and Branches		125,000.00
Accrued Interest (net)		46,549.57
		$18,355,098.99

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	997,885.01
Deposits	16,342,266.34
Unearned Discounts	14,947.64
	$18,355,098.99

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
BANK OF THE METROPOLIS
at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $1,000;) market value		$1,000.00
Private securities (book value, $1,370,923.65;) market value		1,370,923.65
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		2,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		8,273,175.80
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		10,288,352.64
Overdrafts		480.36
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$2,683,914.50	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	247,758.30	
		2,931,672.80
Specie		1,863,651.80
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		437,621.29
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$398,753.34	
Other cash items	870,111.23	
		1,268,864.57
Other assets, viz.: Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$10,263.16	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	20,000.00	
		30,263.16
		$20,963,005.16

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus on market values: Surplus fund	$1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	1,100,107.22
	2,100,107.22
Surplus on book value, $2,157,107.22	
Deposits: Preferred, as follows: Due New York State savings banks	$1,514,546.97
Not preferred, as follows: Deposits subject to check	15,786,236.07
Demand certificates of deposit	580,343.97
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	24,178.09
Certified checks	64,579.55
Certified checks	92,017.95
Unpaid dividends	40,140.00
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	283,888.86
Extend total deposits	17,755,082.52
Other liabilities, viz.: Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc	$1,697.05
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	29,118.37
Estimated unearned discounts	77,000.00
	107,815.42
Total	$20,963,005.16

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
MANHATTAN COMPANY
at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.: Public securities (book value, $2,691,000), market value		$2,789,142.50
Private securities (book value, $5,087,898.25), market value		5,142,469.25
Real estate owned		900,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by collateral		25,649,903.97
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		13,916,039.48
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$5,957,206.43	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	2,959,915.06	
		8,917,123.49
Specie		9,945,808.21
United States legal tender notes and notes of National Banks		4,188,200.00
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$28,544,955.90	
Other cash items	1,119,522.06	
		29,664,477.98
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		9,692.58
Other assets, viz.: Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		54,024.00
		$101,146,681.46

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,050,000.00
Surplus on market value: Surplus fund	$4,100,000.00
Undivided profits	782,319.29
	4,882,319.29
Surplus on book value, $4,687,993.79.	
Deposits: Preferred, as follows: Due New York State savings banks	$4,086,127.73
Deposits by the State of New York	50,627.00
Deposits by the Supt. of Banks of State of New York	20,000.00
Not preferred, as follows: Deposits subject to check	34,196,019.18
Demand certificates of deposit	580,343.97
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	523,076.08
Certified checks	19,761,418.12
Unpaid dividends	171,175.77
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	34,784,484.77
	94,182,122.66
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit	9,692.58
Other liabilities, viz.: Reserves for taxes	26,241.19
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	13,353.74
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	12,912.00
Total	$101,146,681.46

DIVIDENDS.

The New York Central Railroad Co.
New York, December 15, 1915.

A Dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. (1¼%) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable February 1st, 1916, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 5th, 1916.

For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of stockholders of this Company, which will be held January 26th, 1916, the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. January 5th, 1916, and reopened at 10 A. M. January 27th, 1916. EDWARD L. ROBBINS, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Baltimore, Md., December 29, 1915.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ending December 31, 1915, a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable March 1, 1916, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on January 24, 1916.

The Board also declared from the surplus earnings of the Company a dividend of Two and One-Half (2½) Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable March 1, 1916, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on January 24, 1916.

The transfer books will not close.
C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
CORN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.,
at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.: Public securities (book value, $2,175,171.98;) market value		$2,164,865.87
Private securities (book value, $12,975,155.37;) market value		13,211,006.06
Real estate owned		3,465,920.22
Mortgages owned		1,032,409.29
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		543,423.65
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		37,462,192.18
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		23,325,288.21
Overdrafts		3,953.62
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$10,000,000.00	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	3,267,014.19	
		13,267,014.19
Specie		10,068,043.45
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		1,167,240.00
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$12,828,516.04	
Other cash items	2,675,871.22	
		15,504,387.26
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		1,746,044.59
Other assets, viz.: Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		185,725.90
Total		$123,127,511.45

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$3,500,000.00
Surplus on market values; surplus fund, and undivided profits	6,977,099.14
Surplus on book values, $6,691,686.07.	
Deposits: Preferred, as follows: Due New York State savings banks	$7,649,329.49
Due New York State savings and loan associations, credit unions and land banks	111,891.10
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	49,703.47
Not preferred, as follows: Deposits subject to check	$4,798,892.68
Demand certificates of deposit	339,507.82
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of passbooks	846,537.33
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	898,889.10
Certified checks	6,011,498.55
Unpaid dividends	568.00
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	10,962,214.22
Extend total deposits	110,668,581.76
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit	1,746,044.59
Other liabilities, viz.: Mortgages on real estate owned	$6,000.00
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	32,445.79
Estimated unearned discounts	197,890.17
	235,885.96
Total	$123,127,511.45

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Public securities, (book value, $263,050.57;) market value		$263,050.57
Private securities, (book value, $331,485.46;) market value		331,485.46
Real estate owned		106,000.00
Mortgages owned		2,533.87
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		18,707.80
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		5,691,158.75
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		5,109,921.80
Overdrafts		.78
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$562,251.02	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	814,695.07	
		1,376,946.09
Specie		1,255,888.65
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		646,000.00
Federal Reserve notes		12,000.00
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$1,818,682.08	
Other cash items	80,017.27	
		1,898,699.30
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		6,000.00
Total		$16,213,392.57

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus on market values: Surplus fund	$500,000.00
Undivided profits	690,446.70
	1,190,446.70
Surplus on book value, $1,202,946.70.	
Deposits—Preferred, as follows: Due New York State savings banks	$626,141.98
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	81,618.74
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	111,462.00
Not preferred, as follows: Deposits subject to check	11,023,408.97
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	1,955.64
Demand certificates of deposit	49,852.84
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	479,458.49
Certified checks	181,688.27
Unpaid dividends	15,000.00
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	1,984,409.88
Reserves for taxes	$2,527.67
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	7,846.88
Estimated unearned discounts	18,500.00
	28,874.05
Total	$16,213,392.57

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION COMPANY
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors of the above Company, at a meeting held January 4th, 1916, declared a cash dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock; a cash dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) on the Common Stock, and a dividend at the rate of two and one-half (2½) shares of Common Stock on every One Hundred (100) shares of Common Stock outstanding, all payable February 1st, 1916.

The Transfer Books will close at 12 o'clock noon on January 15th, 1916, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on February 1st, 1916.

C. N. JELLIFFE, Secretary.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
Five Per Cent. Adjustment Mortgage Gold Bonds.

The semi-annual installments of interest on Seaboard Air Line Railway Adjustment Bonds, amounting to 2½ per cent., ($25.00,) represented by Coupons Nos. 23 and 24, for $12.50 each, will be paid on and after February 1, 1916, at the office of Messrs. Blair & Co., No. 24 Broad Street, New York.

Seaboard Air Line Railway Co.,
By D. C. PORTEOUS, Secretary.
New York, Dec. 22, 1915.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Saturday, January 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, December 31, 1915.

G. B. MILNE, Treasurer.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Dec. 8, 1915.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), payable Jan. 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 31, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MUTUAL BANK
at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.: Public securities, (book value $193,500,) market value		$189,992.50
Private securities, (book value $156,007.98,) market value		157,251.00
Real estate owned		807,684.13
Mortgages owned		50,425.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		219,284.18
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		1,636,333.34
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		2,467,684.44
Overdrafts		901.13
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$1,600,554.10	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	85,921.34	
		1,686,475.44
Specie		795,184.57
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		197,750.00
Federal reserve notes		20,000.00
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$369,100.36	
Other cash items	39,028.40	
		408,128.76
Other assets, viz.: Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date		19,645.47
Total		$8,356,689.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$200,000.00
Surplus on market value: Surplus fund	$200,000.00
Undivided profits	260,301.07
	460,301.07
Surplus on book value, $463,464.82.	
Deposits: Preferred, as follows: Due New York State savings banks	$222,232.87
Due New York State savings and loan associations, credit unions and land bank	612.21
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	1,297.00
Not preferred, as follows: Deposits subject to check	6,627,624.79
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	365,085.77
Demand certificates of deposit	58,212.85
Other certificates of deposit	60,208.21
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	56,821.36
Certified checks	33,038.34
Unpaid dividends	14,000.00
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	32,382.27
	7,471,465.67
Income tax withheld	144.47
Other liabilities, viz.: Mortgages on real estate owned	$190,000.00
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc	6,830.95
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	9,397.80
Estimated unearned discounts	18,550.00
	224,778.75
Total	$8,356,689.96

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE BANK OF AMERICA
at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz: Public securities, (book value, $823,949.07;) market value		$817,572.07
Private securities, (book value, $4,357,420.84;) market value		4,399,547.84
Real estate owned		900,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		5,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		19,287,103.55
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		10,338,430.53
Overdrafts		30.45
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers		1,498,292.44
Specie		6,228,125.55
United States legal tender

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Andrew Carnegie Sells the Last of His Protective Holdings on East Ninety-first Street—Site Purchased for Big West Side Garage—$600,000 Lease on Fifth Avenue—Low Estate Sells Plot.

Andrew Carnegie has sold to a prominent New Yorker, who has previously spent much of his time abroad, the vacant plot, 75 by 100.8 feet, on the north side of Ninety-first Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues.

This is all that remains of the property that Mr. Carnegie purchased for protection at the time he bought the land for his present home on the Fifth Avenue block front between Ninety and Ninety-first Streets, and extending almost to Madisen Avenue.

A little over a year ago the Fifth Avenue end of this protection purchase, consisting of a plot 100 by 150 feet, was sold to Otto H. Kahn, who is erecting a mansion on the site for his own occupancy.

The balance of the property was purchased, and has been built upon by James A. Burden, John H. Hammond and John B. Trevor.

The plot just disposed of will be developed at once with a single house, which will only occupy a portion of the property, the balance being used for a garden.

An investment of almost $450,000 will be represented in the cost of the land and the new dwelling. The land was assessed in 1915 by the city for taxation purposes at $150,000. Douglas L. Elliman & Co. negotiated the sale.

Several weeks ago the the same brokers sold for Bing & Bing, operators, to D. Townsend Burden, Jr., a plot 30 by 100 feet on the same street, just east of Park Avenue, as a site for a private dwelling.

Another West Side Garage Deal.

The Eleventh Avenue district in the fifties, which has shown considerable activity lately in realty operations for new automobile plants, furnished another big deal of similar character yesterday in the sale of the old buildings on the southeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and Fiftieth Street.

The plot was purchased by J. G. Goldsmith from the Columbian Realty Company, for prospective improvement with a garage and automobile repair shop. The property fronts 150.10 on the avenue by 100 on Fiftieth Street. It takes in all the easterly block front except 50 feet at the Forty-ninth Street corner. Clark T. Chambers was the broker.

On the preceding day the old Conrad Stein Brewery property in Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets, near Tenth Avenue, was purchased by a syndicate for improvement with an automobile building.

$600,000 Fifth Avenue Lease.

At an aggregate rental of about $600,000, T. Kirkpatrick & Co., jewelers, for many years located on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, opposite the Waldorf-Astoria, have subleased from Theodore C. Marceau the store, 25 by 100, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, for a term of twenty-one years, with a renewal.

The lessees will take possession of their new quarters on March 1, when extensive alterations to the premises will have been completed.

Private Dwelling Sale.

W. J. Huston & Son sold for Henry H. Cedding, executor of the estate of Pauline A. Boettcher, the three story and basement dwelling, 326 West 145th Street, on a lot 18 by 99.11. The purchaser will occupy the house after alterations have been made.

George W. Perkins Increases His Riverdale Holdings.

George W. Perkins has added to his holdings at Riverdale by the purchase of the Kennedy property at Palisade Avenue and 254th Street, opposite the Riverdale station, and extending to the Hudson River. It comprises about one acre of land with a modern dwelling and adjoins one of the Perkins parcels.

The price is understood to be $50,000.

Another sale in the Riverdale section was the recent purchase by Judge Nash Rockwood of the Hayes property at Independence Avenue and 252d Street, upon which the Judge Rockwood has just spent $23,000 in converting the dwelling into a colonial style residence.

Buys Riverdale Residence Plot.

Charles Wulff has purchased a plot, 25 by 100, on the northwest corner of Fieldston Road and 252d Street, Riverdale, for improvement with a residence. It was purchased from John P. Quinn, who recently bought the property from George Jaedicker. Eugene L. Larkin was the broker.

Tenement Buyers.

Joseph Goldman has purchased for investment from the Dayton Building Company 24 Rutgers Street, a five-story tenement with stores, on a lot 25.6 by 71, Henry London was the broker.

Harry Sugarman and G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for the Mary Marrin estate 304 Pleasant Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of 116th Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 75.

Low Estate Sells Columbia Heights Plots to Apartment Builders.

As a site for a high-class nine-story apartment house embedying all the latest improvements, the City and Suburban Building Company has purchased from the estate of A. Augustus Low 180, 182, and 184 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

The property runs through to Furman Street, forming a plot, 60 by 175.

This is the third parcel sold by Marston & Co. for the Low estate, the other two being the Low homestead at Montague Street and Pierrepont Place, 62 by 200, and 156 Columbia Heights, 25 by 150.

Brooklyn.

I. Salzberg sold for M. A. Vogel to Leo Weber, a corner plot, 100 by 100 feet, on the southeasterly side of Fifteenth Avenue and Fifty-first Street.

The McInerney-Klinch Realty Company has sold the one-story brick business building on the west side of Fifth Avenue, on a plot 20 by 100 feet, for E. Hoagland to a client for investment; the twe-story and store brick business building on the east side of Flatbush Avenue, 100 feet north of Clarkson Street, on a plot 20 by 100 feet, for the Brooklyn Manor Company to a client for investment, and the twe-story and store brick business building on the west side of Flatbush Avenue, fifty-seven feet north of Dorchester Road, on a plot 20 by 100 feet, for James Bryon to a client for investment.

Tutino & Cerny have sold for John H. Bahrenburg, the three-story single brick store and dwelling, on a plot 21 by 100, known as 5,416 Fifth Avenue.

Westchester County.

Charles Field Griffen & Co., in conjunction with C. S. Faulkner, have sold for L. Timmons a tract of ten acres of land on the southerly side of Locust Avenue, Rye, N. Y., overlooking the links of the Apawamis Golf Club. This is a resale of a portion of the Mills estate property, recently sold. The purchaser, R. McCarter, will erect a modern brick house for his own residence.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, has sold a plot of ground with 166 feet frontage te Otto F. Grassl, immediately adjoining his present home on Walworth Avenue, in Greenacres, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Long Island City Tax Lien Sale Yields $5,000.

The sale of property in the Third Ward, Flushing, for unpaid taxes and assessment, which had been in progress a year, was closed yesterday by Deputy Receiver Bernard Fee at Long Island City.

There were seventy-two small liens on property scattered about the ward. All but twelve of them went to professional tax sale fellowers and the remainder were bought in for the city. They brought a total of $5,000.

Another sale of the First Ward (Long Island City) liens will be held Jan. 18. The Tax Department is now compiling the list of the Fourth Ward (Jamaica) liens, which will be offered soon.

Long Island.

The Meister Builders, Inc., have sold to the Brasch Realty Company thirty-eight lots at Edgemere Crest, Edgemere. There are nine lots on Columbus Avenue, fifteen lots on Wave Crest Avenue, and fourteen lots on Rochester Avenue. Cottages for next season will be erected by the buyers.

Commercial Leases.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the building at 18 Fletcher Street for five years for the Morana Company to the Midwood Chemical Company.

George A. Bowman has leased for Finch & Coleman, attorneys for the owner, to John Albert Wallerstedt, the premises 113 West Forty-third Street; also leased for Peter D. Kiernan, trustee, the store and basement at 127 West Forty-second Street to Horace Waters & Co. for a term of five years.

William J. Roome & Co., Inc., have leased for the Palmer Realty Company the street store in the Palmer chambers, at 179 Madison Avenue, 50 feet south of Thirty-fourth Street, to Louis G. Heimburg for the sale of furniture.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the United West Bronx Property Owners' Association at Fordham Road and Jerome Avenue will be held at Singhis's Hall tomorrow evening. Matters of importance in reference to rapid transit will be discussed.

The Schieren Realty Corporation has been incorporated at Albany with a capital of $1,000,000, and Charles A., G. Arthur and H. V. Schieren as the Directors. It will act as a holding company for the properties of the late Charles A. Schieren, large leather tanner. They include 82-90 Beekman Street, 61-71 Cliff Street, and 26-38 Ferry Street, among which are the Schieren, Chapel Court, and St. George buildings.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

26th St, 127 to 133 West, n s, 287.6 ft w of 6th Av, 87.5x98.2; twelve-story loft building; I. Josephson and another against M. D. H. Co. et al.: Leon Lauterstein, attorney; P. H. Gregory, referee; due on judgment, $63,898.49; to the plaintiff for $5,000 over prior mortgage of $830,000 and interest.

144th St, 140 and 142 West, s s, 375 ft w of Lenox Av, 40.1x99.11; six-story flat; L. Marx, attorney; A. G. Meyer, referee; due on judgment, $7,740; taxes, &c., $967.10; prior mortgage, $34,500; to the plaintiff for $36,375.

27th St, 49 to 55 West, n s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 100x98.9, ten-story Hotel Earlington, adjourned to Jan. 27.

Cherry St, 402 to 406, w s, 268.9 ft n of Scammel St, 64.1x97.8; three three-story frame houses; Union Trust Co. against G. E. Relyea et al.; Miller, K., L. & T., attorneys; Carl Ehlermann, Jr., referee; due on judgment, $7,749.; taxes, &c., $967.10; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

9th St, 733 East, n s, 268 ft w of Avenue D, 25x92.3; five-story tenement; Joseph Bulova against Herman Rosenbaum et al.; F. E. M. Bullowa, attorney; T. A. Hardy, referee; due on judgment, $3,261.40; taxes, &c., $226.05; to the plaintiff for $22,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

88th St, 207 West, n s, 80 ft w of 7th Av, 20x90; three-story house; Bond Mortgage and Securities Co. against Edmund Coffin et al.; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; R. M. Miller, referee; due on judgments, $36,834.47; taxes, &c., $470.12; to the plaintiff for $35,000.

By Henry Brady.

16th St, 617 East, n s, 263 ft e of Avenue B, 25x92; five-story flat; K. V. R. Alles and another, executors, against Romney Realty Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; E. C. Dusenbury, referee; due on judgment, $14,990.14; taxes, &c., $222.79; to the Clay Real Estate Co. for $12,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Prospect Av., 2,111, w s, 115 ft s of 181st St, 20x66; two-story frame house; adjourned sine die.

Washington Av, 2,137, w s, 75 ft n of 181st St, 18.11x145, three-story frame dwelling; withdrawn.

Washington Av, 2,141, w s, 112.6 ft n of 181st St, 18.6x145; three-story frame dwelling; withdrawn.

Carpenter Av, 3,981, w s, 284 ft n of 224th St, 24.9x105, dwelling; W. C. Arnold against Gustave Blass et al.; W. C. Arnold, attorney; Edmund Hurley, referee; due on judgment. $3,921.78; taxes, &c., $114.88; to Victor Gerhards for $4,380.

By Henry Brady.

Townsend Av, w s, 173.8 ft n of 172d St, 30.7x62.4x irregular; E. L. Brown against J. A. Woolf et al.; Action 1; Harold Swain, attorney; J. E. Harrison, referee; due on judgment, $1,460.56; taxes, &c., $302.13; to the plaintiff for $100.

Jerome Av, e s, 194 ft n of 172d St, 5.21x 120.7x irregular; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due on judgment, $1,512.07; taxes, &c., $1,227; to the plaintiff for $100.

Grand Boulevard, w s, 58.12 ft n of Hawkstone St, 26.8x51.1x irregular; A. R. Cressin against J. Brannan et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. E. Harrison, referee; due on judgment, $483.69; taxes, &c., $2,394; to the plaintiff for $100.

By J. H. Mayer.

Westchester Av, e s, 879 ft s of Blondell Av, 194.7x802.2 to Pelham Road x100x218.5; also Westchester Av, n s, 822.7 ft e of Blondell Av, 194.7x83 to Westchester Hill Pond; K. J. Arnold against H. C. Henderson and another, executors, et al.; W. C. Arnold, attorney; E. B. Cohen, referee; due on judgment, $5,331.01; taxes, &c., $1,307.89; sold to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Webster Av, 2,715, w s, 200 ft n of 195th St, 25x100.5; frame hall; adjourned sine die.

Prospect Av, w s, 13.7 ft s of Garden St, 94.1 x95.2x87.2; C. S. Dashiell against M. J. Broyer et al.; W. C. Arnold, attorney; J. A. Gainey, referee; due on judgment, $2,-114.05; taxes, &c., $504.41; to the plaintiff for $900.

Carpenter Av, e s, 150 ft n of 224th St, 25x 105.5; dwelling; C. Koch and another against J. H. Christopher et al.; Hirleman & V., attorneys; T. E. Clocke, referee; due on judgment, $1,216.94; taxes, &c., $298.33; to the plaintiff for $5,100.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

25th St, 313 West, n s, 130 ft w of 8th Av, 24x98.9, four-story flat; C. M. Leten against E. V. Sullivan et al., one-third undivided part; Wells & S., attorneys; J. M. Vincent, referee; due, $2,806.79; taxes, &c., $511.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 4, 1916.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ADRIAN AV, e s, 183 ft w of 227th St, 83x 75; Annie M. Leist to Leona Holding Corp'n, 63 Park Row, mtg $5,000, Jan. 3; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 63 Park Row.....$100

AVENUE A, 1,827, s w corner of 71st St, 20.4x87; Julius Dunn to Fanny W. Jaffer, 619 West 127th St, mtg $17,000, all liens, April 30, 1915; attorneys, Hays, H. & W., 115 Broadway $100

AVENUE A, n w corner of 80th St, 26x81.6; City Real Estate Co. to Crescent-Star Realty Co., 211 East 55th St, mtg $30,000, all liens, b. and s., Jan. 5, 1914.....$100

CHARLES ST, 139 and 141, n s, 61.2 ft e of Washington St, runs n 14.10x21.1 x e 10.5 x n 21.2 x e 4.1 x s 43.1 to street x w 60 to beginning; Whitney Lyon, Larchmont, N. Y., to Whitnayl Corporation, 520 West 27th St, Jan. 3; attorneys, Breed, A. & M., 32 Liberty St.....$100

LEXINGTON AV, 517, e s, corner 48th St, 18.5, 20x70; partition sale Nov. 16; Meyer H. Friend, referee, to Dietrich H. Kulse, 1,958 Madison Av, and William Kulse, 517 Lexington Av, mtg $15,000, Jan. 3; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $45,000

MADISON AV, 1,889, e s, 60.11 ft n of 122d St, 20x100; Urban Securities Co. to Jennie Levin, 1,889 Madison Av, mtg $11,000, Jan. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,450

READE ST, 154, n s, 25x53; Ethel G. A. Williams and another to Edward E. Androvette, 102 Decatur St, Brooklyn, mtg $24,-000, Jan. 4; attorneys, White & Case, 14 Wall St $1

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 45 ft e of Willett St, 20x70; Mary J. Quinn to Louis Gold, 79 Willett St, mtg $22,500, Jan. 4; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

RUTGERS PL, 24, s s, 57.7 ft w of Clinton St, 25.5x72.3x25.7x71.10; Dayton Building Co. to Joseph Goldman, 101 West 112th St, mtg $13,500, all liens, Jan. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

6TH ST, 406 East, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 25x87; Carrie E. Schmitt, individually and as exr. of George Schmitt to Elizabeth Schmitt, 414 East 6th St, and another, mtg $15,500, 1-9 part, a. t., Jan. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$894

6TH ST, 414 East, s s, 200 ft e of 1st Av; Harris H. Schmitt, individually and as heir of George Schmitt, to Elizabeth Schmitt, 414 East 6th St, and another, 1-9 part, mtg $17,400, a. t., Jan. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $894

7TH AV, 2,259, s e corner of 123d St, 172 West, 25x100.5, foreclosure Dec. 30; Percival H. Gregory, referee, to Mews Realty Co., 35 West 39th St, mtg $45,000, Jan. 3; attorney, E. V. Daly, 32 Nassau St....$47,750

82D ST, 329-337 East n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 100x98.9; Kate Blank to Tolchester Co., 135 Broadway, Jan. 4, 3 years, 5½ p. c.....$35,000

SAME PROPERTY; Tolchester Co. to Kate Blank, 1,219 Union Av, Bronx, bl and s. and c. s. g.; attorneys, same.....$100

44TH ST, 133-135 West, n s, 350 ft w of 6th Av, 40x100.5; 44th St, 137 West, n s, 390 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.5; 46th St, 14 West, s s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 25x 100.5; Whitney Lyon, Larchmont, N. Y., to Whitnayl Corp'n, 520 West 27th St, all liens, Jan. 3; attorneys, Breed, A. & M., 32 Liberty St.....$100

83D ST, 408 East, s s, 150 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Barbara Herrold, widow, and Annie Herrold, her daughter, to Hy. Herrold, New York City, quitclaim, all liens, Feb. 15, 1896; attorney, Theodore Baumeister, 35 Nassau St.....$100

109TH ST, 229 East, n s, 335 ft e of 3d Av, 18.7x100.10; William D. Vento to Clorinde Venturino, 229 East 109th St, Dec. 3; attorney, Lawrence Ciofft, 2,149 2d Av....$7,000

114TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Thomas J. Bannon to Vincenzo Cudemo, 285 East 114th St, mtg $17,250, Dec. 31, 1915; attorney, P. R. Ferrari, 302 B'way.....$100

122D ST, n s, 280 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Bella Levy to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway, mtg $20,000, all liens, Jan. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

136TH ST, 27 West, n s, 447.6 ft w of 5th Av, 37.6x99.11; Julius B. Ikelheimer to Shawleine Realty Co., Inc., 1,123 Broadway, all liens, Jan. 4.....$1

138TH ST, n s, 185.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x99.11; Lawrence Davis, Newark, N. J., to Edward R. Stehl, Sea Cliff, L. I., all liens, mtg $35,000, Jan. 4; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway. .$1

138TH ST, 511 West, n s, 187.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x99.11; foreclosure Dec. 7; A. Welles Stump, referee, to Lawrence Davis, 76 Greene St., Newark, N. J., Dec. 31; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $37,000

140TH ST, 511 West, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.4x99.11; Morris Kraus to Carrie Kraus, 240 West 102d St, mtg $22,-000, all liens, Dec. 29; attorney, Nathan D. Perlman, 299 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, e s, 225 ft n of Albany Road, 75x87.8x75x82.5; John B. Harrison, referee, to Purchase Holding Corporation, Purchase, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1915, mtg $34,000, foreclosure; attorney, S. W. Collins, 63 Wall St. .....$5,000 over mtgs

BAISLEY AV, s s, 253.7 ft e of Fort Schuyler Rd, 50x100; Loretta G. Baer et al. to Ida M. Hewitt, 161 Fort Schuyler Av, Jan. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

CLINTON AV, w s, 349.3 ft s of Jefferson Place, 50x137.11x50x137.10; Leona Holding Corporation to Henry G. Leist, 48 Adrian Av, Jan. 3, mtg $40,000; attorney, H. H. Holbert, 1,511 3d Av.....$1

CLINTON AV, n e corner of 176th St, 40x 100.8; 176th St, s e corner Building Co., Inc., to Irene J. O'Connell, 1,356 University Av, Jan. 3; attorney, P. J. O'Connell, 1,520 West Farms Road $1

DECATUR AV, e s, 80.4 ft n of 197th St, 56.7x100; Benenson Realty Co. to Anna M. Jones, 421 East 157th St, Jan. 3, mtg $36,-500; attorney, R. E. Bergman, 148th St and 3d Av.....$100

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, s s, 220.9 ft e of Marmion Av, 20x75.4x25x77.1; Sophie Olah to Frank Florich, 794 Fairmount Place, Dec. 29, mtg $3,500; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

FINDLAY AV, w s, 106.10 ft s of College Av, 106.11x144.4; also Findlay Av, w s, 177.8 ft n of 169th St, 75x100; Jennie Wolff to Ivor Realty Corporation, 132 Nassau St, Dec. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

FOREST AV, w s, 112 ft n of 161st St, 21x 90; William Lins to Frieda Neff, 1,485 Westchester Av, Sept. 20, mtg $4,000; attorneys, Lauter & L., 87 Washington pl.....$47,000

INDEPENDENCE AV, e s, at s s of land now or late of James C. Sidney, x irregular; Mary J. Scoville, widow, to Cary D. Landis and another, De Land, Fla., Dec. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $500

INTERVALE AV, e s, 14.1 ft n e of Fox St, 37x91.9; Thomas Reilly to T. Building Co., Inc., 1,506 Southern Boulevard, mtg $6,000, Jan. 3; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$100

INWOOD AV, w s, 345 ft s of 170th St, runs w 177.7 to Cromwell Av x n 30.5x s e — to centre line of Cromwell's Creek x n e — x w — x n 101.2x w 76.11x w 122.3 to 170th St x e 102.8x s 345; Simon E. Osserman to Harry Aronson, Inc., 35 Nassau St, Jan. 3; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $1

LOT 136, map of 473 lots of Haight estate; Anastasia Cavanagh to Emanuel Lewando, 71 Westchester Square, Jan. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOT 137, same map; same to Bernhard Lewando, 653 10th Av, Long Island City, Jan. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOTS 144 and 145, map of Siems estate; Antonia M. de Vito to Teresa M. de Vito, 547 East 118th St, Dec. 29; attorneys, Baker & H., 167 East 12th St.....$100

MAPES AV, 2,000, n e corner of 176th St, 114.7x46x114.8x46; Joseph Diamond Construction Co. to Sarah Miller and another, 60 East 102d St, Dec. 29; attorney, Harry Stackell, 200 Broadway $100

PARKER AV, w s, 125 ft n of Rose Place, 25x100; Cecilia A. Reder to Kate C. Verro, 765 Garden St, Aug. 14, 1913; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Kate C. Verro to Thomas J. McDonough, 1,907 Mathews Av, Dec. 30, mtg $4,000; attorney, same.....$1

PROSPECT AV, 1,051, w s, 42.8x175; Paterno Construction Co. to Newat Realty Co., Inc., 200 Broadway, mtg $7,750, Dec. 27; attorney, P. D. Shapiro, 119 Nassau St....$1

SHERMAN AV, w s, 108.11 ft s of 166th St, 75x100; McEvoy & Koester Construction Co., Inc., to Peerless Holding Co., Inc., 46 Cedar St, mtg $4,900, Jan. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

STEBBINS AV, n w corner of 170th St, 200x 100; Bernhard Mayer to Pado Realty Co., Inc., 238 Broadway, Jan. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

TELLER AV, s w corner 167th St, 40x100; Eliz. Schwarzler to John Wiehe, 111 Hertonn St, City Island, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1915, mtg $30,000; attorney, E. J. Krug, Jr., 150 Nassau St.....$100

TINTON AV, e s, 162.4 ft n of 163d St, 72.11 x132.2; Jacob Peskin to Sarah Peskin, 664 East 166th St, Dec. 30; attorney, A. Cohen, 111 Broadway $1

VYSE AV, s e corner Bronx Park South, 100x50x99.10x50; Cecelia L. A. Slater to G. & B. Realty Co., Inc., 302 Broadway, Dec. 8, 1915, mtg $13,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

WEBSTER AV, 1,472, e s, 18.9x95.7 to w s Mill Brook x18.9x94.8; also Webster Av, 1,474, e s, 18.9x94.8 to Mill Brook x18.9x 93.8; Max M. Hertenstein to Emma A. Mayhew, 1,522 Pacific Av, Brooklyn, Jan. 3, mtg $16,200; attorney, E. Sharum, 170 Broadway $100

WEST CARROLL ST, n s, 138.7 ft w of City Island Av, x y, 110.1 x e 138.7 to Av; Wolfe Feiman against Anna Inc., to erect one-story brick store; Jacob Cohen and Sherry and Fanny Goldberg, contractors $118

WEST FARMS ROAD, 1,411-1,419, w s, three lots each, 53.4x100; three mtgs, each $49,000; Pado Realty Co., Inc., to Bernhardt Mayer, 41 East 122d St, Jan. 3, 4 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $147,000

STEBBINS AV, n w corner of 170th St, 40x 100; same to same, Jan. 3, 4 years; attorney, same.....$47,000

TINTON AV, e s, 100 ft s of 151st St, 25x 100; Annie M. Zink to Mary C. Zink, 162 Linden St, Flushing, L. I., prior mtg $3,000, Jan. 4; another, Dec. 31, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1,000

VYES AV, s e corner of Bronx Park South, 50x100; G. & B. Realty Co., to Cecelia L. R. Slater, 47 West 55th St., Dec. 3, 1915, 3 years, 6 per cent.; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1,000

WEBSTER AV, w s, 50 ft s of 173d St, 83.11 x irregular; Paragon Mortgage Co. to Lucie F. Miller, 4 Clinton Av, Jan. 3, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

163D ST, s s, 116.7 ft e of Forest Av, 18.4x 100; Ellen L. Keegan to Mendel Marcus, 358 East 5th St, Brooklyn, Dec. 30, 1915, due Dec. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Levison, 258 East 138th St.....$285

169TH ST, 880, s s, 18.9x irregular; Matilda Cahn to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St, prior mtg $3,600, Jan. 3, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. Levison, 258 East 138th St.....$500

180TH ST, s s, 95.1 ft w of Honeywell Av, 25x118.2; Adolf Hollander to Jacob Jensen, 878 East 180th St, Jan. 4, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

186TH ST, 446 East, s s, 20x100; Josephine J. Viana to Surety Realty Co., and another, 31 Nassau St, Jan. 3, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway $2,100

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

HOUSTON ST, 35 to 39 East; Mulberry St, 277 to 283; Lafayette St, 297 to 301, n part of 2d floor; Louis Ottmann and another, trustees, to Keller Printing Co., 8 years from Feb. 1, 1916; attorney, Greenbaum Strauss & Co., 640 Broadway....$5,500

WEST ST, 60, all; Katherine C. Mead to Charles Henrich, 60 West St, 4 9-12 years from Sept. 29, 1915; attorneys, Baldwin & May, 32 Nassau St.....$1

44TH ST, 140 East, all; James F. Boyle to Mrs. Louis Otto, 140 East 44th St, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1915.....$1,620

80TH ST, 138 East, all; Mary S. Kenney to George L. Laporte, 3 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, J. J. Kavanagh, 963 Madison Av.....$1,600

93D ST, 183 East, all; Van Derne Estate, Inc., to Albert Rosenthal, 454 Columbus Av, 1 3-12 years from Jan. 1, 1916; attorney, J. S. Rosenthal, 27 William St.....$1,584

Bronx.

180TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Honeywell Av, 26x100, all; Tommaso Giardano to Tillie Feldman, 804 East 178th St, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1915; attorney, M. Birkowitz, 74 Broadway .....$900 to $1,080

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

7TH AV, 135, Michael Normoyle against estate of Ogden Goelet, owner; James Donnelly, contractor.....$148

53D ST, 422 East; Eureka Fire Hose Mfg. Co. against Thomas E. Hergert, owner; William A. Haase, Inc., contractor.....$245

58TH ST, 41 and 43 West; Wolfe Feiman Iron Works, Inc., against Barbara F. Schurman, owner; Hughes & Hughes, contractors $378

100TH ST, 146 and 148 West; Joseph Tino & Co., Inc., against Katharine Coll and Mina Weber, owners; Charles Theleck, contractor $167

111TH ST, 506 West; Samuel M. Kaminsky against Alfred Blumenthal and Hannah Blumenthal, owners; F. B. Lesler, contractor $312

118TH ST, 536 West; Samuel M. Kaminsky against Melvin E. Boas, owner; F. B. Lozier, contractor.....$250

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 1,670; Empire Fire Proof Door Co. against Eliza C. Klim, owner; J. Albert and Eliza C. Klim, contractors...$20

DURYEA AV, n e, 75 ft n of 233d St, 25x 85.2; Isaac J. Bemak against Annie Olsen, owner; George Olsen, contractor.....$300

FILLMORE ST, e s, 250 ft s of Morris Park Av, 25x85; Tezini Marble and Tile Co., Inc., against Sherry and Fanny Goldberg, owners; Jacob Cohen and Sherry and Fanny Goldberg, contractors $118

PROSPECT AV, 980; Watson Elevator Co., Inc., against Newport Holding Co., Inc., owner; Community Investing Co., Inc., contractors $100

TYNDALL AV, w s, 125 ft n of 259th St, 50 x100; Victor Zambetti against Anna Ryan, owner; Diell Construction Co., contractor, (renewal) $75

WASHINGTON AV, 2,317; Sterling Ceiling and Lathing Co. against Church of Our Saviour et al., owners; George A. Amos and Miller-Reed Co., contractors, (renewal)..$206

136TH ST, 848 East; East River Mill and Lumber Co. against Silverman Contracting Co., lessees and contractors.....285

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

RIVINGTON ST, 237; Daniel M. Rader against Mary J. Quinn et al., Aug. 23, 1916, by deposit $31

6TH AV, 784; T. J. Cumming Co. against 784 6th Av., Inc., et al., June 2, 1915...$657

102D ST, 7 West; Samuel Kirschbaum against Thomas Blake et al., Nov. 6, 1915. .....$51

111TH ST, 66 to 70 East; Grossman Bros. & Rosenbaum against Cathedral Construction Co. et al., Oct. 26, 1915.....$316

111TH ST, 64 and 66 East; Wimple Electric Co., Inc., against G. B. Citron et al., Oct. 23, 1915 .....$625

111TH ST, 66 to 70 East; T. H. Simonson & Co. against G. B. Citron et al., Oct. 25, 1915 .....$1,527

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

FINDLAY AV, w s, 177.7 ft n of 169th St, 75x100; Van Dyck Estate leans Ivor Realty Corporation to erect one five-story apartment, (thirteen payments).....$50,000

FINDLAY AV, w s, 106.8 ft s of College Av, 54.9x121.7; Van Dyck Estate leans Ivor Realty Corporation to erect one five-story apartment, (thirteen payments).....$35,000

FINDLAY AV, w s, 159.8 ft s of College Av, 52.2x107.5; Van Dyck Estate loans Ivor Realty Corporation to erect one five-story apartment, (thirteen payments).....$35,000

INTERVALE AV, e s, 14.1 ft n e of Fox St, 32.8x91.8; City Mortgage Co. loans T. R. Building Co., Inc., to erect one one-story tax payer, (three payments).....$10,000

NOBLE AV, e s, 125 ft n of Ludlow Av, 25x 100; Antonio and Rosa Porcaro loan Domenico and Antonetta De Nigris to erect one one-story apartment, (— payments) $900

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 266; N. Y. Investors' Corp. against Josephine D. McLaughlin et al. (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 75th St, 102.2x 113; Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y. against Julia Rodert et al. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. L. Allen.

MADISON AV, 2,113; Jennie G. Buckley et al against Sundel Hyman et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Berry.

14TH ST, 135 West; W. Irving Lyon against Styles & Cash, (action to enforce lien;) attorneys, Thompson & Fuller.

22D ST, 334 and 336 West; Rosehannah Devling et al against S. S. Construction Co., Inc. (action to remove encroachment;) attorney, H. Wetherhorn.

48TH ST, 222 West; Lavinia E. Turner against Charlotte Marshall, (action to compel conveyance;) attorneys, Davis, Donohue, Thompson & Dietz.

Bronx.

CONCORD AV, e s, 51.4 ft n of 151st St, 50x94; Benenson Realty Co. against Antonie Bohaty et al. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Elfers & Abberley.

SIMPSON ST, e s, 321.9 ft s of Westchester Av, 40x100; Frank H. Patteson et al, as trustees, against Henry S. Herrman et al. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sullivan & Cromwell.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 43.8 ft s of 171st St, 18.8x94.7; William H. Schumacher against Jacob Seligson et al. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Alexander.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CHEAP PLOT

SUITABLE FOR IMPROVEMENT.

Owing to unusual circumstances, we are in a position to offer a plot of almost 50 feet front in the 30's, between 7th and 8th Avenues, suitable for improvement, at less than $1,000 per front foot, on easy terms.

MONTROSE REALTY COMPANY,
135 Broadway.

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A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.

5-story, 10-family Tenement Plot, 25 x 100. Mortgage $12,000, 5%. Price $15,500, assessed value $19,500; terms can be arranged. Heart of Manhattan, near Subway, Elevated and Crosstown cars. Owner leaving New York, must sell. Address Box S. C., 73 Times.

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Containing 17 acres, adjoining Barge Canal Terminal on Flushing Bay, for Factory Sites, with Rail and Water Frontage; will construct modern factory buildings for responsible concerns.
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Beautiful high-grade, all-year homes, restricted, right up-to-the-minute, every modern improvement; hour out; South Side; five minutes' walk station; close to and overlooking the Botany. $3,350 to $4,500. Easy terms. Owner & Builder, 515 World Bldg., N. Y. C.

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$150 CASH WILL START YOU, balance $3 weekly; will buy you a poultry farm with well-built house, 6 rooms, range and sanitary tube in kitchen; large, dry concrete cellar; in greatest poultry country; population, 7,000; trolley and railroad; one hour from city; few minutes from station and beautiful harbor; ideal climate; best markets right in town; all kinds of factories; plenty of work all year; soil just suited for poultry and farming. Address B, Hughes, 349 East 14th St.

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At Brentwood in the Pines, L. I.—Ten Rooms, tiled bath, hot-water heat, gas, electricity and water; splendid all year home; five minutes from station; only $750 cash, balance easy. Address OWNER, Room 1,104, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

CHOICE WATERFRONT PLOT

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—A narrow crescent-shaped area of low pressure extends from Lake Superior to Northern Kansas, and thence northwestward to the Yellowstone Park, with distinct centres of depression at each end of the crescent and over Iowa and Northeast Colorado. On both sides pressure is high, with snows in the Northwest and light local rains in the upper lake region, the Ohio, and upper Mississippi Valleys.

Elsewhere the weather was fair, except in California and the middle and northern plateau, where rains and snows continued generally.

It was decidedly warmer from the lake region eastward, southward, and southwestward, with unseasonably high temperatures in the interior, while in the Northwest it is much colder, the line of zero temperature extending into the north portions of North Dakota and Montana.

The eastward movement of the western disturbance will cause rain Wednesday in the upper lake region, Northern New York, and Northern New England.

There will also be rain Wednesday night and Thursday in the Middle Atlantic States and local snows Thursday in the lake region.

In the South and Southwest fair weather will prevail Wednesday and Thursday.

It will be colder Wednesday and Thursday in the upper lake region and colder Thursday in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and the northern portion of the Gulf district.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh to strong southwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly northeast and east.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy and warmer Wednesday, followed by rain in the interior. Thursday, rain or snow and colder.

Southern New England and New Jersey—Fair and warmer Wednesday. Thursday, rain.

Western New York—Local rains Wednesday. Thursday, snow or rain and colder.

Northern New England—Cloudy and warmer Wednesday, rain or snow fall night and on Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	19	27	4 P. M.	33	35
7 A. M.	30	26	6 P. M.	30	35
9 A. M.	28	29	9 P. M.	29	34
12 M.	27	34	11 P. M.	30	34

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 32; for the corresponding date last year it was 26; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 31.

The temperature at 8 A. M., yesterday was 26, at 8 P. M. it was 34. Maximum temperature, 38 degrees at 2:20 P. M.; minimum, 25 degrees at 7:30 A. M. Humidity, 53 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.42 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.31 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:01	122 Monroe St.; Morris Quitowitz.	
		Slight
12:35	187 to 141 E. 66 St.; not given.	None
1:30	48 W. 27 St.; M. Ankels	$5,000
3:40	442-444 E. 121 St.; Stenlaw Hubert	Slight
3:55	229 W. B'way; Carl Huecke	$500
8:20	952 2 Av.; Alexander Stenner	Not given
8:50	287 Mott St.; Rigrannie;	Not given
9:55	1,032 3 Av.; Gerry Estate	Slight
11:40	262 W. 115 St.; Agnes Strauss	Slight
P. M.		
3:40	40 Barrow St.; Eward Healey	$100
4:10	426 E. 20 St.; George Theiska	Slight
4:20	125 E. 119 St.; Lillian Kaufman	Slight
4:35	60 E. 104 St.; Samuel Dresser	Slight
6:30	2 E. 115 St.; Abraham Goldstein	Slight
6:40	422 E. 92 St.; Louis Kerns	Slight
9:40	7 Av. and 148 St., (auto;) C. Jones	Slight
9:45	535 Courtlandt Av.; W. Scheinler	
10:10	84 W. 120 St.; ... Breen	Slight
10:10	139 Ft. Stebbins Av.; ... Shiripper	Slight
10:44	119 E, 101 St.; John McSherry	Slight
11:50	B'way & 45 St.; (auto;) Wm. T. Bull	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Name of Capt. A. L. Keesling, C. A. C., to detached, Jan. 4, and name of Capt. R. T. Ellis, C. A. C., removed, Jan. 3.

1st Lt. W. D. Smith, 2d Cav., is retired with rank of Capt., May 10.

1st Lt. J. G. Flynn, M. R. C., is relieved from duty at Ft. Crockett, Texas, and from further active duty in the M. R. C.

Maj. F. C. Boggs, Corps of Engineers, from duty at Panama Canal and from station in this city, and ordered to Montgomery, Ala., take station and report by letter to Chief of Engineers for assignment to duty.

1st Lt. A. R. Chaffee, Jr., Cav., after arrival in U. S., and after leave granted heretofore, will proceed to West Point for duty in Academy.

Name of Capt. A. A. King, 1st Cav., to detached, Jan. 4.

Maj. C. O. Sherrill, Corps of Engineers, from 8d Bat. of Engineers, and report to commanding General, U. S. troops, Canal Zone, for duty on his staff, and by letter to commanding General, Eastern Dep., as asst. to engineer officer of that dep.

Capt. T. D. Woodson, M. C., from present duties to Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, for duty.

Name of 1st Lt. J. C. Waterman, 7th Inf., to detached, and name of 1st Lt. W. B. Wallace, Inf., removed, he having become entitled to promotion.

Capt. W. E. Dove, retired, is relieved from duty at the Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I., Jan. 3.

Capt. W. E. Dove, retired, is detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I.

Leaves: Capt. H. T. Mason, 1st F., 2 months; Capt. H. C. Williams, 1st F. A., 2 months; 1st Lt. T. D. Osborne, 5th F. A., 2 months; Capt. R. Sheldon, 18th Inf., 2 days' extension, and Capt. R. C. Caldwell, Cav., 5 days.

Navy.

Lt. W. S. McClintic, the Washington, to connection fitting out the Pennsylvania and on board when commissioned.

Junior Grade Lt. R. S. Wentworth, the Petrel to the Delaware.

Chief Boatswain M. Higgins, recruit. sta., and depot, San Diego, Cal., to the Prometheus and Maumee.

Gunners E. Richter, to naval magazine, Puget Sound, Wash.; W. A. Mason, rec. ship at San Francisco to the Milwaukee, and J. L. McKenna, the Milwaukee to Mare Island yard.

Machinists C. S. Padgett to Mare Island yard and C. S. Chapman, rec. ship at New York to temporary duty, the St. Louis.

Chief Pay Clerk G. P. Seifert, Phila. yard, to wait orders.

Pay Clerk A. Riggin, the Supply, to Phila. yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Baltimore, at Norfolk; Benham, at New York yard; Cummings and Wadsworth, at Newport; Ericsson, at Buzzards Bay; New York, at Tompkinsville; Wilmington, at Canton, and Winslow, at Rosenbank.

Sailed—Cassin and Macdougal, New York for Boston; Dubuque, Portsmouth, N. H., for Newport; Jason, Lambert Point for Philadelphia; Nero, La Paz for Topolobampo; Nicholson, Boston for New York; Perry, Tobari Bay for Guaymas, and Prairie, Philadelphia for Hampton Roads.

The Saratoga has been detached from duty with the Asiatic fleet.

The flag of the commander of the Mining and Mine Sweeping Div. has been temporarily transferred from the San Francisco to the Dubuque.

The Georgia will not proceed South with the battleship squadrons, but will remain at the Boston yard to be overhauled.

The Kansas will take the place of the Georgia in the battleship squadrons for the trip South and manoeuvres in the West Indies this Winter.

The Lancaster, Concord, Miantonomah, Terror, and Justin have been stricken from the Navy Register.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Evening School 151, Sackman Street, Brooklyn, has reopened for the new term. Sessions will be held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of each week from 7:30 to 9:30 P. M. Those who wish to attend may register today.

Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, will speak on "Democracy vs. Sovereignty" at the meeting of the New York Schoolmasters' Club at the Aldine Club, 200 Fifth Avenue, on the evening of Jan. 8.

The Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association has adopted resolutions requesting the Board of Superintendents, when making assignments of supervisory teachers of sewing, physical training, drawing, and music, to assign such teachers only temporarily to vacancies now existing in any of the grades so as to prevent the transfer of regular teachers or teachers serving under a waiver in the upper grades.

An amendment has been adopted to the course of study for high schools by increasing the time to be given to drawing in the third year by pupils preparing for training schools to two periods a week, and by omitting from the course of study in the fourth high school year drawing as a required subject for those pupils.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Retired 12 P. M., Jan. 3: Patrol. P. Fitzsimons, Traffic Div., Subdiv. B, (on his own application,) at $700 a year. Appointed Feb. 28, 1885.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. M. Neumaier, 163, to command, 10 days, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 1; Sergt. C. E. Pearce, 39, to C. O. Squad, duty in office of Third Deputy Com., 5 days, 8 A. M., Jan. 4; Patrol. T. Gibbons, 156, and J. Feaney, 167, to 153, duty in raided premises, 15 days, 4 P. M., Jan. 8; F. M. Taccardo, 277, to C. O. Squad, duty in office of Chief Insp., 20 days, 4 P. M., Jan. 5; T. Slattery, Traf. Div., Subdiv. A, to T. S., 14 days, 9 A. M., Jan. 3. To prects. indicated from 35, 10 days, from 8 A. M., Jan. 4: P. McGuire, 14; W. F. Drexler, 14; J. F. Waide, 17; R. P. Gray, 17; G. Bucuris, 18; B. Maskell, 22; G. A. Stoffers, 29; J. Lennon, 36; P. J. Daly, 14; G. H. Rivers, 17; I. Proper, 17. A. Finken, 18; H. J. Padian, 18; W. H. Matthews, 26; H. Wallach, 36.

Leaves of absence (without pay): Patrol. W. F. Ehre, 1, 1 day; 4 P. M. Jan. 2; O. Kelly, 13, 2 days, 12:01 A. M. Jan. 4; L. C. McMahon, 21, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. Jan. 5; J. L. Coffey, 29, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. Jan. 3; P. Dolan, 29, 1 day, 4 P. M. Jan. 7; B. J. Lane, 29, 1 day, 4 P. M. Jan. 1; W. J. O'Brien, 29, 1 day 4 P. M. Jan. 1; E. M. Wagner, 29, 1 day, 8 A. M. Jan. 8; E. J. Conroy, 30, 1 day, 4 P. M. Jan. 2; W. G. Agnew, 42, 1 day, 8 A. M. Jan. 5; W. E. Mosher, 278, 1 day, 4 P. M. Jan. 2; J. Devery, Traffic Div., Subdiv. B, 2 days, 8 A. M., Jan. 4.

Full pay while on sick report: Lieut. P. H. Gildea, D. B., 9 A. M. Dec. 25, during disability; Sergt. A. C. Anderson, 1, 12:15 A. M. Dec. 28, during disability; Patrol. Jos. B. Yost, 31, 8 P. M. Nov. 12 to 12:01 A. M. Nov. 28, 1915; C. P. O'Connell, 61, 12:20 P. M. Dec. 26, 1915, during disability; H. V. Hanley, Traffic Div., Subdiv. C, 10:15 A. M. Dec. 28 to noon Dec. 30, 1915.

Fire Department.

The following having passed the practical test in the examination for promotion to the position of Engr. of Steamer will be directed to report at Room 1,402, Municipal Building, at time and date specified: Thursday, Jan. 6, at 1 P. M.: E. S. Dolan, Eng. 7; W. T. Sheehan, Eng. 12; C. T. Valente, Eng. 13; J. W. Donohue, Eng. 33; T. F. O'Leary, Jr., Eng. 15; W. G. Brown, Eng. 18; C. Biegler, Eng. 27; A. Klecka, Eng. 5; J. J. Quinn, Eng. 34; V. Maggio, Eng. 3; C. J. G. Lubeck, Eng. 10; C. D. Wiese, Eng. 26; J. F. Collins, Eng. 53; J. McSherry, Eng. 40; F. F. Blaney, Eng. 56; J. Cahill, Eng. 35; A. M. Slater, Eng. 58; D. O'Callahan, Eng. 91; W. J. Purcell, Eng. 38; J. V. McGuiness, Eng. 84; D. J. McCarthy, Eng. 93; J. McTigue, Eng. 60; J. J. Engels, Eng. 83; T. Hall, Eng. 47; A. Gregory, Eng. 41; F. M. McNally, Eng. 50; T. V. Croake, Eng. 52; F. O'Donohue, Eng. 81; P. Floeser, Eng. 57; T. F. Dempsey, Eng. 86; J. J. Tierney, Eng. 134; G. Franzreb, Eng. 155; H. J. Hader, Eng. 206; T. J. Regin, Eng. 226; H. Gallagher, Eng. 221; E. S. Schalhaas, Eng. 225; W. M. Geary, Eng. 277; J. J. A. Fagan, Eng. 235; W. F. Rogers, Eng. 252; J. D. Sullivan, No. 3, Eng. 241; H. Cyriacks, Eng. 248; C. F. Downey, Eng. 255; W. L. T. Coffey, Eng. 253; W. A. O'Connell, Eng. 245; A. K. Tice, Eng. 257; H. W. Hutton, Eng. 260; A. Hunter, Eng. 288; F. S. Kuhle, Eng. 268; F. T. McDermott, Eng. 259; H. Miller, No. 1, Eng. 213; D. J. Oliver, H. & L. 15; Samuel W. Sadlier, H. & L. 1; M. J. Neville, H. & L. 3; J. K. Martin, H. & L. 2; P. R. Fortsch, H. & L. 41; J. Hermann, H. & L. 33; J. Kenny, H. & L. 118; H. Dodenhoff, H. & L. 119; J. Calverly, H. & L. 8; F. J. Krans, Hose 4.

At 2 P. M.: J. Shaw, Rescue 1; A. M. Roach, Eng. 32; C. Hoffmann, Jr., Eng. 12; J. Short, Eng. 24; E. J. Fraser, Eng. 72; J. J. McKough, Eng. 16; C. M. Nixon, Eng. 8; H. W. Lein, Jr., Eng. 54; J. S. Christman, Eng. 76; P. J. Charters, Eng. 91; T. J. Brennan, No. 1, Eng. 80; P. E. Howe, Eng. 93; F. A. Lennon, Eng. 73; J. J. Craven, Eng. 90; D. Noonan, Eng. 92; H. P. F. Hansen, Eng. 75; H. J. Way, Eng. 77; J. P. A. Ryan, Eng. 202; G. Ward, Eng. 158; C. A. Howard, Eng. 208; T. J. Fitzpatrick, Eng. 224; J. J. Henderson, Eng. 256; T. O'Dea, Eng. 238; W. Ebert, Eng. 271; J. F. Perkins, Eng. 219; C. Hessler, Eng. 232; J. A. Ludwig, Eng. 278; J. J. Doherty, Eng. 249; P. L. Hughes, Eng. 281; R. J. Condon, No. 1, Eng. 247; L. Zeller, Jr., Eng. 245; J. J. Fleming, Eng. 234; F. P. Hamill, Eng. 53; E. H. Albrecht, Eng. 287, (24 Sed.) J. F. Boland, Eng. 289; F. C. Melahn, Eng. 265; N. J. Caulfield, Eng. 266; J. Walsh, No. 1, H. & L. 8; J. J. Quinn, H. & L. 22; M. J. Murphy, H. & L. 26; J. A. Bennet, H. & L. 47; C. M. Wettje, H. & L. 28; J. J. Polsenski, H. & L. 33; J. G. Calhoun, H. & L. 19; J. Begley, H. & L. 81; W. H. Vette, H. & L. 78; F. B. Hader, H. & L. 102; W. J. McEwan, H. & L. 119; T. F. Carey, H. & L. 148; W. Blair, H. & L. 123.

Decisions rendered: Engr. of Stmr. N. C. Englehardt, Eng. 43, (neglect of duty,) 7 leaves withheld and transferred; Fire. 1st Gr. S. J. Moran, Eng. 62, (absent without leave,) 4 leaves withheld.

Special leave, without pay: Fire. 1st gr. D. T. McMahon, Eng. 5, 36 hours, 8 P. M., Jan. 8.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for Instructor of Industry, male. The minimum age is 25 years, with maintenances. The minimum height is 5 feet 7 inches and the minimum weight is 140 pounds.

Examinations have been also ordered for veterinarian, Health Department, and Chief Probation Officer.

The oral examinations for Medical Inspector, grade 2, are now in progress. There are 103 candidates.

United States.

The commission announces for Feb. 2-3, at the New York Custom House, an examination for surveyor, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Engineer Department at large, War Department. The usual entrance salary is $90 to $150 a month, with subsistence when absent on duty from permanent station. Competitors will be examined in mathematics, theory and practice of plane surveying, plotting of field notes and drawing, and training and experience. Applications will be received from those who have graduated or are about to graduate in civil engineering from a recognized technical school, or from those who, in addition to a good general education, have had not less than three years of good general experience in surveying and leveling; those who have had more extensive or higher-grade experience will be rated accordingly. The names of senior students will not be entered on the register until they have filed evidence of graduation. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Small family with lovely home near city; steam heat; restful surroundings; every comfort, 165 North Fulton Av., Mt. Vernon.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Avenue,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Situated in New York's most delightful and exclusive suburb. Parlor, Bedroom and private bath, including unsurpassed dining-room service. $25.00 per week for two persons. Compare this with your present rate and what you get for it. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken. Hotel 1 block from East Orange Station. Write for Booklet. 'Phone Orange 2620. W. T. READE, Prop.

Pennsylvania.

Woodleigh, Towanda, Pa.—Refined home for persons needing rest, good food, or trained nurse's care; fine rooms; private baths; steam heat, open fires; automobiles, horses; booklet. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

Connecticut.

HOTEL-SANITARIUM, (HALL-BROOKS,) Greens Farms, Conn.—For nervous, appreciative persons; beautiful grounds; appointments of high order; expert, sympathetic treatment. Phone 140 Westport.

Furnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small steam-heated rooms; together, separate.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

42D, 16 EAST.—For fastidious gentleman; comfortable room with or without private bath.

53D, 58 EAST.—Large, sunny rooms, electric light, bath; gentlemen preferred; private.

62D, 238 EAST.—Healthy, cozy rooms, all improvements; fine old couple owners.

West Side.

30TH ST., WEST, (near Broadway.)—Charming front hallroom, newly decorated; heated; southern exposure; electric light; private family; references; $4. N 79 Times.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable alcove; running water, bath; private house; $7.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable alcove; running water, bath; private house; $7.

55TH ST., (1,730 Broadway.)—1, 2, 3 room suite; $40 up; bachelors preferred. Apt. 16.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; couple; gentlemen; board optional.

118 WEST 60TH ST.
WEST HALL.
Medium-size room adjoining bath; southern exposure; steam heat; superior service.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

14-20 Renault, Brewster & Co. extension front, brougham; guaranteed for one year; A1 condition.
Lanica runabout, Brewster body; A1 condition.
75 Simplex, 1915, Brewster close-coupled body; guaranteed A1 condition.
Bradford Ellsworth, Room 804, 231 Madison Av. Phone 782 Murray Hill.

SPECIAL SALE—USED CARS.
Will sacrifice all used cars, including overhauled and repainted Hupmobiles, roadsters and touring cars; 1910 to 1916 models, $175 to $950; also Fords, Hudsons, Haynes, Fiats, Dodges, Mitchells, &c.
CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.,
1,690 Broadway.

Kissel-Kar, Sedan, (detachable,) 1915; 4 Cyl. Full equipment; like new; guaranteed.
CLODIO & ENGS, INC.,
12 CENTRAL PARK WEST.

Stearns-Knight limousine, 1913; four cylinder; painted Brewster green, black, light green wheels; brand new lining; special Moore & Munger body, costing $2,300; factory equipment; new car guarantee. Stearns Co., 417 West 56th. Telephone Columbus 7600.

Stearns-Knight Cabriolet, 1915, light "4," newly painted; cannot be told from 1916 model; ideal car for lady or physician; thoroughly overhauled and sold with new car guarantee by Stearns Co., 417 West 56th St. Telephone 7600 Columbus.

Rauch & Lang Five-Passenger Demonstrating Brougham, just overhauled; mechanically guaranteed; an exceptionally fine bargain. Baker R. & L. New York Corporation, 17 Central Park West.

Garford Limousine in A1 condition for private use; will make an excellent taxi. Republico Auto Painting Co., 621 West 42d St.

Chalmers coupe, overhauled and newly painted; roomy body; cannot be told from new. Driscoll, 417 West 55th St. Telephone 7600 Columbus.

Packard (twin six) limousine, new. Marmon (1916) Runabout, 41, like new. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 8247 Bryant.

Year-end sale of used trucks; reduced prices; easy terms. A. C. Whitefield, 427 West 42d St.

Sale or rent monthly, Renault 30 landaulet; like new. Favier, 118 East 66th.

Automobiles for Rent.

RENAULT SEVEN-PASSENGER LANDAULET, EXCELLENT APPEARANCE, BRIEFSTER BODY, EQUIPPED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT; MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED; RELIABLE CHAUFFEUR; VERY REASONABLE; BY THE HOUR, $3; MONTHLY PREFERRED. MANDOLA, TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 2908.

PIERCE-ARROWS, RENAULTS, LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETS, LATEST MODELS.
Polite Liveried Chauffeurs. Excellent Service, Lowest Rates, Day, Week, Month, Year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
128 West 52d St. Phone 174 Circle.

For hire, Packards, closed or touring cars, also Renault town car, careful chauffeurs; guaranteed service by hour, day, week or month. Hotchkiss Co., 20 West 60th. Phone Columbus 1509.

For hire, six-cylinder limousine Packard, beautifully upholstered, by hour, day, week, or month. Thomas S. Doyle, care of Central Park Garage, 1,926 Broadway.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS by the month or year; latest limousine landaulets. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 5322.

Renault, private car, beautiful landaulet, like new, for rent or sale. Latour, 32 West 58th. Phone Plaza 7912.

Automobiles Wanted.

Autos Wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 66th St. and Broadway.

Automobile Supplies.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., Inc.,
Auto Body Builders.
Several limousine and landaulet bodies, new and used; reasonable prices.
Well-equipped Body Repair Department.
260 West 54th St. Circle 787.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School, Tel. 7020 Col. Special class for women.
302 W. 57th St.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced.
225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

Early Spring course for owners' chauffeurs trained for positions. Write for booklet. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

Furnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

70TH ST., 263 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor, suitable for doctor or bachelors; also single rooms with kitchenette; references; reasonable.

70TH, 66 WEST.—1 or 2 outside rooms in elevator apartment. Mrs. Keller, Columbus 241.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Suite of rooms with private bath, or will divide; references.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; hot and cold water, electricity; no rooming house; suitable couple; subway; references.

71ST ST., 251 WEST.—One large, sunny room, private bath, 1 or 2; private.

72D, 268 WEST.—Large room; private bath; medium room; select private house.

73D, 272 WEST.—Two single rooms, adjoining; southern and western exposure; electricity; references.

76TH ST., 116 West.—Studios, art and music; elegant suites and single; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Back parlor; private bath; homelike rooms; single, en suite; electricity.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, attractive room; dressing room; adjoining bath; refined home; references.

78TH, 126 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; parquet floors; comfortable home; electricity; telephone.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private bath, steam heat, electricity; subway; single room.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Medium and single rooms; steam, electricity; continuous hot water; reference.

81ST ST., WEST.—4 rooms, handsomely furnished, elevator apartment; elevated, subway close by. S 85 Times.

82D, 109 WEST.—Furnished front parlor and bedroom; suitable two; kitchen privileges. Koenig.

82D, 152 WEST.—Homelike, comfortable, well-heated parlor, bath; telephone; gentlemen, couple.

85TH, 213 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite, quiet and refined; conveniences, privileges. Wilson.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private, handsomely furnished large, small rooms, suitable two; references.

85TH, 200 WEST.—Attractively furnished front room; phone; electricity; conveniences; gentleman. Vealle.

85TH, 200 WEST.—Lady wants congenial girl to share apartment; privileges. Adams.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Large room; private bath and dressing room; breakfast.

87TH ST., 310 WEST.—Fine, large room; gentleman; private family; references.

90TH, 101 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny parlor, bedroom adjoining; also single room; all outside rooms; quiet apartment. Preston.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Large sunny rooms with private baths; electric light; telephone; $10.

93D, 253 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, steam-heated, large rooms, adjoining bath; private residence.

93D, 148 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, private baths; other rooms, $2.50 up.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly renovated, attractive, large rooms; all conveniences; references.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath; owner; references.

101ST, 18 WEST.—Beautiful rooms and suites; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $4-$7. McNamara.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Front suite, nicely furnished, piano, running water, all conveniences; also single room; modern elevators. Apartment 19.

111TH ST., 529 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Prettily furnished large front room; strictly modern apartment. Apartment 4.

112TH, 504 WEST.—South room, above surrounding building; two other people in apartment. Clarke.

109TH, 301 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Most comfortable outside room; running water. Apartment 3B.

119TH ST., 125 WEST.—South front; refined home; private bath; hot water; good heat; light all rooms; $3 to $12 week.

121ST ST., 508 WEST.—For rent, large, attractive room, well heated; no other roomers; all-night elevator service; $5 per week.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light airy room; phone, electricity, steam heat, elevator. McCague.

121ST, 528 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room, single room; subway. Apt. 4 R-E.

122D, 500 WEST.—Outside single, double; lavatory; closets; kitchen privileges; elevator. Whyte.

Furnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

123D, 526 WEST.—Refined home; single rooms; running water; kitchen privileges. Howard.

136TH, 623 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front room; southern exposure; telephone; electricity. Seaman.

149TH, 545 WEST.—Large, light back parlor; heat, bath; one, two; reference.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Large, well-furnished room, adjoining bath; high-class apartment; gentlemen. Telephone 3908 Morningside. Apartment 8.

GENTLEMAN can have bedroom and share attractive five-room apartment, 137th, near Drive; good credentials necessary; piano. S 121 Times.

RIVERSIDE, 524, (Near Columbia.)—Large, cheerful room, adjoining bath; private family; all conveniences; references. Apt. 63.

Brooklyn.

GREENE AV., 487.
Large, well furnished, comfortably heated room; light housekeeping.

Rooms Wanted

Furnished.

FURNISHED ROOM wanted with intelligent people, no other roomers, between 70th and 80th Sts., West. Miss Blanche Beckett, 139 West 103d St.

Two rooms and bath in well-located west side apartment; state best terms, with and without board, and full particulars. S 136 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Twenty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT, STENOGRAPHER seeks position; office manager, secretary, or part time. M 237 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, thorough, seeks responsible position; $18. Janet Weissman, 78 East 96th St.

BUYER AND MANAGER.
An experienced buyer of Women's Wear, consisting of Gowns, Suits, and Waists, is open for engagement. Have had experience in Department Stores, Specialty Houses, &c. Excellent references furnished as to character, honesty, and ABILITY.
CAN ALSO HANDLE WORK ROOM AND BE FLOOR MANAGER.
Any one desirous of obtaining an ambitious worker, who is competent to handle detail and a large staff, address P 44 Times Annex.

CHAMBERMAID &c.—Young girl, chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist other work; experienced; references. Erickson, 578 Amsterdam Av.

COLORED GIRL, neat, wishes position; no Sunday work. Williams, 61 West 99th St.

DEMONSTRATOR.—Lady would like position reliable firm demonstrator, selling retail trade, food products; best references; confidential. 804 West 145th St.

DRESSMAKER, cutter, fitter, designer, street, evening gowns; expert ladies' tailorings; all gowns copied; out; references. S 123 Times.

DRESSMAKER; out; really competent; doing beautiful work; advance styles; gives satisfaction in every detail; finest reference. A 201 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Good cutter and fitter; by day, $3. Quinn, 409 West 147th St. Morningside.—2653.

DRESSMAKER.—$2.50 daily; gowns, alterations, suits, evening coats. Telephone Hensley, 5790 Morningside.

HOSPITAL NURSE, college bred, traveled; specialty, nervous and mental; references. X 714 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, thoroughly competent, to manage a furnished room house; I have some nice furniture. Francis, 1,020½ Amsterdam Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Widow, 43, wants position, housekeeper or companion to travel with party repairing health; give sisterly care. Mrs. Taylor, 566 West 171st St. Audubon 5153R.

HOUSEWORK.—German girl wishes a position in small family as general housework-er. Care E. Lademann, 139 West 86d St.

NURSE.—Young girl as infant's nurse; has experience. Carraher, 221 East 96th, care Wilson.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.
Leaving city, wish to place my excellent private secretary; college woman, stenographer; wonderful executive ability; can handle most confidential and responsible missions in discrete and tactful manner, or manage office; a rare chance to get most excellent assistant. A. L., S. 2 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY. — An educated American, unusual experience and ability, stenographer, typist, bookkeeper, knowledge banking, stocks, general business, office routine, seeks responsible position as confidential assistant to busy man or woman of affairs. Confidential, L 356 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER — SECRETARY. — Thoroughly competent young lady seeks position of responsibility; five years with present employer; A1 stenographer; understands bookkeeping, conversant with secretarial duties, and office routine; highest credentials. M 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speller and grammarian; takes dictation; neat, accurate typist; willing and obliging; live with parents; $8. Anna Muelak, Stenotype Company, 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, American, correspondent and secretarial training, seeks responsible position with reliable concern; low experience; $25-$28. Miss W., Room 920, 82 Broadway, New York.

STENOGRAPHER, (30,) experienced, desires residential position; willing to make herself useful; no objection to country; excellent references. Write "Ball," telegraph office, 854 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, (28;) 5 years' experience; efficient, accurate typist; good grammarian; familiar with filing and billing; highest credentials; salary $12-$15. Address Permanent, S 99 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; takes dictation and transcribes accurately and rapidly; moderate. Irene Korany, 37 East 58th; 'Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; pleasing personality; high school graduate; can transcribe accurately and rapidly; interview solicited. N 87 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, rapid, accurate; excellent references; salary $15. L., 239 Lenox Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Real estate experience; familiar files, listing, renting; downtown preferred. 212 E. 139 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; Christian; conscientious, experienced; high school education; excellent recommendations; $10. S 110 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper, Typewriter. —Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; thoroughly experienced; neat, rapid, and accurate; $14. M 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience, competent, wishes position reputable concern; $12. S 140 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; 2½ years' experience; reference former employer; $10. M 224 Times Downtown.

USEFUL.—German-American, useful person; all duties; no cooking; sleep home; city references. Address Maid, 242 East 60th St.

WOMAN.—Literary attainments, would gather references, assist with manuscripts, do correspondence, reading, chaperoning, few hours daily. S 124 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, (24,) educated, clever, possessing initiative; job offering opportunities; salary to start unimportant. B. F., 1,270 Madison Av.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1890.

CAPABLE HOUSEWORKERS.—Experienced colored girls, excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

ANNOUNCEMENT: COOK, institution, 3 years' reference; also cook, private. Polish, waiting today. Campbell Agency, 45 East 42d. Murray Hill 9339.

COOKS, German, Irish, $30-$35; waitresses, nurses, chambermaids, houseworkers, $25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (76th St.) Schuyler 9136.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9468 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR wanted, experienced; must be rapid and accurate; state salary wanted and give references. F. H., M 232 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—A companion to young married woman; state age and salary expected; references required. Address S 130 Times.

FRENCH NURSE.—State wages, experience, references. Mrs. J. C. Nicholls, Arsenal, Dover, N. J.

HOUSEWORKER.—White girl wanted as general housewerker in small apartment; must sleep out; only experienced maid need apply. Mrs. J. K. Bangs, 57 West 58th St.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty cents an agate line.

HOUSEWORK, GENERAL.—White girl for general housework in apartment; no washing; assist with care of child; references. Apply 894 Riverside Drive, Apt. 6-B.

LICHTENSTEIN MILLINERY CO.,
584 5TH AV.,
REQUIRE
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
who have held similar positions in first-class houses; one for the MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, one for the DRESS DEPARTMENT, and one who has had experience in both MILLINERY and DRESSES. Liberal compensation to thoroughly competent and experienced saleswomen. All applications will be treated strictly confidential. Arrangements for private interview can be made by telephone.

MILLINERY DESIGNER
possessing recognized ability, capable making smart original ideas for reliable wholesale house catering to finest trade, can make excellent connection. Address full particulars, (letters in strict confidence,) Designer, 124 Times Downtown.

MILLINERY MODEL
possessing wholesale millinery experience can make excellent

TO FORCE WHITMAN OUT IN THE OPEN

Republican Leaders Want an Understanding About His Presidential Plans.

GOVERNOR PLANS A FIGHT

He Insists That the State's Delegation Shall Not Be Instructed for Ex-Senator Root.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—According to a number of Republican leaders who have come to the capital for the opening of the legislative session, Governor Whitman soon may be called upon by the Republican organization to make plain whether he has serious intentions of entering the field as a candidate for the Presidential nomination or is merely seeking a favorite son indorsement from the party in his own State to help along his boom for re-election as Governor.

It is likely that the question will be put to the Governor after the Republican leaders have had an opportunity to talk the situation over at the big Republican conference, to be held in New York City on Saturday of next week. It is generally agreed that if Governor Whitman insists that he be taken seriously as a candidate for the Presidency, some up-State man will be groomed as a candidate for Governor.

According to friends of Governor Whitman, the Governor regards the prospects of his nomination for President by the Republican National Convention as exceedingly promising. Only recently he told a friend that except Justice Charles E. Hughes, none of the candidates thus far mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination had anything like the chance he had of winning.

It was learned tonight that Governor Whitman told Frederick C. Tanner, the Republican State Chairman, last week that if the delegation from this State was to be instructed for any candidate, it must be for him. The Governor, it was learned also, told Mr. Tanner that he would enter the Spring primaries and make a fight on ex-Senator Elihu Root if the Republican organization should make any serious attempt to send a delegation to the National Convention instructed for him. The Governor gave Mr. Tanner to understand that the same course would be followed in the case of any other candidate from this State, with the exception of Justice Hughes.

The Governor was told on the occasion of Mr. Tanner's visit last week that the consensus among the responsible leaders of the Republican organization was in favor of sending an uninstructed delegation. The Governor replied that he had no objection to such a course, but insisted that if this plan was carried out he must be selected as the head of the delegation from his own State. Many of the leading Republicans of the State frown on the Governor's ambitions. Ex-Chairman William Barnes recently told the Governor that he was utterly opposed to having the New York State delegation to the national convention instructed for him. Mr. Barnes is supposed to favor the nomination of Governor McCall of Massachusetts.

Governor Whitman, according to his friends, is more than anxious for a line-up both in the Legislature and in the Republican organization. In the Senate the Governor's friends say that they will control the Republican caucus with nineteen votes against fifteen with they grant the Senate Leader Elon R. Brown, who is regarded as spokesman for the Old Guard in the organization. Recently the Republican leaders, who are not regarded as altogether friendly to the Governor, have come to realize that, by being his own dispenser of patronage, by demanding by the Republican State Committee in filling offices and by a judicial distribution of the jobs where they would do the most good to himself politically, the Governor has been building up a personal machine in the State in his year in office, with which the organization will have to reckon if the Governor should enter the primaries and make his threatened fight.

SKATING PARTY FOR BUDS.

Mrs. Ruperti's Guests Appear in Winter Sports Costumes.

There were several entertainments given yesterday for the débutantes and younger set.

Mr. and Mrs. Justus Ruperti of 140 East Seventy-first Street gave a dinner and skating party last night at the Biltmore for their daughter, Miss Lilly W. Ruperti, and Miss Dorothy Norris of Philadelphia. The dinner was informal, the guests appearing in their Winter sports costumes. After dinner the guests went to the ice gardens, which were illuminated with imitation moonlight, the effect being made with huge calcium lights. About a hundred additional guests were invited for the skating, including some of the older people.

Among those at the dinner were the Misses Geraldine Adee, Marion Townsend, Florence Gilbert, Isabel Stettinius, Dorothy Manice, Ensley Hodgson, Dorothy Haight, Alice Gibb, Emily Ford, Sally Palmer, Annette Davis, Gwendolyn Frothingham, Ruth and Faith Hayden, Lillian Palmer, Helen Hamilton, Martha Gay, Ethel Simmons, Vouletti Proctor, Caramai Carroll, and Elinor Cutler.

Mrs. John McKesson Camp and her débutante daughter, Miss Dorothea Camp, gave an informal tea at their Winter home, 174 Madison Avenue. They had pouring tea several other buds, including the Misses Marion Perry, Isabel Stettinius, Ethel Simmons, W. Isabel Yeomans, Helen Porter, and Doris Taylor of Springfield, Mass.

On board the flagship Wyoming, now in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, a tea dance was given for Miss Helen C. Kerr by Lieut. Commander Mitchell and Lieutenant Smith. The New York débutantes present besides Miss Kerr included the Misses Lucy Hewitt, Jeannette Blake, Carolyn Hicks Dorset, Josephine Bedle, Mabel Alker, Marie Osterholt, Delight Woolley, Geraldine Hall, Miss Depolio, and the Baroness Vera de Ropp.

Mrs. Frederick B. Jennings gave a small and informal dinner dance last evening at her residence, 86 Park Avenue, for her débutante niece, Miss Elizabeth Jennings. There were some forty guests for dinner and twenty-five others came in later to dance.

J. Campbell Thompson gave a theatre party, followed by a supper and dancing for his god-daughter, Miss Maude Louise O'Brien. There were twenty guests.

MISS SARAH COOLIDGE WEDS

Married by Bishop of Brazil to John Walter Fairfax.

Miss Sarah Wright Coolidge, daughter of the late Henry Coolidge, was married yesterday to John Walter Fairfax of Virginia at the home of her uncle, J. Dunbar Wright, 41 East Fifty-first Street. Only members of the immediate families witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by the Right Rev. Lucien Lee Kinsolving, Bishop of Southern Brazil, a cousin of the bridegroom.

Mrs. William C. DeLanoy acted as matron of honor, and Hamilton R. Fairfax was best man.

The bride is a granddaughter of the late J. Howard Wright, founder of the Society of Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and she comes from an old and widely known Massachusetts family.

Mr. Fairfax is a son of the late Colonel John Walter Fairfax, and a brother of Henry Fairfax of Oak Hill, Va.; Hamilton Fairfax of Merrick, N. Y.; Lindsay Fairfax of Lenox, Mass., and of Mrs. Charles G. Ayres of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Fairfax are to make their home at Coggin's Hall, on the James River, in Virginia.

WON'T LET ADMIRALS TALK.

Daniels Refuses to Allow Fisk or Knight to Discuss Defense.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Secretary Daniels today announced that he had declined to allow Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske or Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight to speak on the navy program, although he was assured that the proposed addresses would not be made in public. Rear Admiral Knight is President of the Naval War College at Newport. Rear Admiral Fiske was formerly aid for operations.

Mr. Daniels made public this telegram sent by John W. Scott, President of the Commercial Club of Chicago, to President Wilson:

"The Commercial Club of Chicago regrets your refusal to permit Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske to address us on the evening of Jan. 15. Will you give your consent to our inviting Admiral Austin M. Knight for that same date? There will be no newspaper publicity given the matter of the address. The courtesy of a telegraphic reply at once is requested."

Secretary Daniels replied:

"I had not heard that Admiral Fiske had been invited to address the Commercial Club until your telegram to the President was referred to me. It is my conviction that the expert opinion of the Navy Department having been given to the public and Congress, and the President having outlined a policy for naval construction, it is better for civilians to lead the fight for enlargement, while naval officers follow the unbroken policy of not attempting to influence legislation.

"Until I became Secretary of the Navy, the reports of the General Board had been regarded as confidential. I have published all their recommendations for increase of the navy. Naval experts will give their views to Naval Affairs Committee in Congress, and hearing will be public. This gives to Congress and the people the opinions of experts."

ASKS WILSON TO EXPLAIN.

Bennet Wants Names of Disloyal Persons Mentioned in Message.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—A resolution calling upon the President to inform Congress as to the identity of the naturalized citizens of the United States who were accused in the President's recent message of violating the neutrality of the United States was introduced in the House today by Representative William S. Bennet of New York.

Mr. Bennet quotes the paragraphs of the President's message relating to "hyphenated Americans." The resolution continues:

"Resolved, That the President be, and he is hereby requested, in so far as it is not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish the House with the names of all persons involved in criminal or otherwise unneutral plots, together with information as to the former allegiance of such persons as may be naturalized citizens, and specifically the plots in which it is alleged such persons were concerned."

The Bennet resolution quoted that section of the President's annual message wherein he declared there were certain naturalized citizens of the United States "who have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life, who have sought to bring the authority and good name of our Government into contempt, to destroy our industries wherever they thought it effective for their vindictive purposes, to strike at them and to debase our politics to the use of foreign intrigue."

CURBED IN STOCK CONTROL.

Court Won't Let Munitions Company Directors Be Voted Out.

Justice Ford of the Supreme Court yesterday directed Charles H. Ridder, New York receiver of the International Power Company, how to vote the stock of the American and British Manufacturing Company held as collateral by the International Company. Under the court instructions Mr. Ridder will vote the stock to retain the present Directors of the American and British Company. The proceedings revealed the magnitude of the profits some of the munition plants have been earning.

The American and British Company has a large plant at Bridgeport, and in its application to the court the statement was made that, since August 1914, when the war started, it has paid off $60,000 in mortgages, added $125,000 worth of property to its realty holdings, and increased its assets generally about $700,000.

The company now has orders for 100,000 three-inch shrapnel case forgings for the United States Army, 900,000 4.7-inch high explosive shells, and 250 breech mechanisms for three-inch guns for the Bethlehem Steel Company, besides orders from the Allies for lathes, automobile trucks, and many other articles needed for the soldiers.

Before the war the American and British Company was not in such good shape. In its Bridgeport factory it was busy making certain parts for guns and shells for the United States Army and Navy and the Bethlehem Company, but had pledged $5,000,000 worth of its stock with the International Power Company for a loan of $150,000. Then when the Bridgeport factory began operating day and night and its profits gave promise of soon greatly increasing the value of its stock, it was alleged an attempt had been made by the receivers of the International Power Company to get control of the concern for the benefit of those interested only in the power company.

ROUSSEAU IN MILITIA.

Mayor's Secretary First Lieutenant and Member of Dyer's Staff.

Theodore D. Rousseau, Secretary to Mayor Mitchel, is a First Lieutenant in the National Guard. However, as he said yesterday, he hasn't got a uniform yet and hasn't selected the charger that is to carry him on parades. In fact Mr. Rousseau isn't quite sure what to do with his new honor.

Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer happened in at Mayor Mitchel's office recently, saw Mr. Rousseau, and greeted him with the question:

"Theodore, how would you like to be on my staff?"

Mr. Rousseau said he replied he should like it very much, and a little later learned he had been nominated for a commission. He was called before the Examining Board, and on Dec. 9 last Governor Whitman commissioned him a First Lieutenant, assigning him to Company I. of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. After a day or two he was transferred to General Dyer's Staff.

Adopts Ex-Sailor as Her Son.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 4.—Mrs. Hattie T. Bayley has signed papers by which she adopts Francis Louis Helke, a former sailor in the United States Navy, as her son. He is 25 years old. He has been on Mrs. Bayley's farm since September.

HODGE ON SERVICE BOARD, WOODS OUT

Continued from Page 1.

coal," he replied, "but if Quigg had anything to do with his appointment I should consider it sufficient reason for me to vote against him. I should like to see a Public Service Commissioner who was not appointed by a railroad. Of course I would like to see a railroad man on the Commission, but not one who was appointed by a railroad. If Quigg presented the name of Mr. Hodge to the Governor the people of this State should know it from the Governor. What is the net result of our cleaning out the Public Service crowd if Quigg is to fill the vacancies? It is up to Governor Whitman to let the public know the facts."

When Chairman Thompson was asked what effect Wood's resignation would have upon the future acts of his committee, he said:

"Wood's resignation will have no effect at all. It would not be fair to Commissioner Williams or even to Judge McCall for us to let Wood off so easily. Charges against Wood will go to the Governor tonight. They will include seven specifications and we may add to the number. We shall charge against him everything that was charged against Judge McCall, and a great deal more."

Chairman Thompson then called the committee together, and Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, counsel to the committee, said:

I call the attention of the committee to the fact that before any suggestion had reached this committee that Mr. Wood had resigned the committee recommended that he be removed. It has occurred to me that the charges themselves, if true, constitute a crime by Mr. Wood by his failure to comply with the Transfer Tax law in not affixing the proper stamps to certain of his certificates. I think it would be proper for the committee to call these charges specifically to the Governor's attention so that he can consult the District Attorney in order that that official may take what action is advisable.

Senator Lawson suggested that this part of the charges be submitted at once by the committee to the District Attorney, and this was agreed to. The charges deal with misconduct in office and neglect of duty. In relation to the former, it is alleged that Mr. Wood "knowingly, willfully and unlawfully" solicited from Sidney G. Johnson, then Vice President in charge of sales of the Union Switch and Signal Company, the payment of $5,000" as a consideration for services to be rendered by him in influencing the action and determination by the Public Service Commission of the New York Municipal Railway Corporation (the B. R. T.) of a certain contract then pending before the Public Service Commission of the First District." This was the contract for equipping the Centre Street Loop with signal devices.

The second count states that in September or October, 1914, Wood solicited from John T. Cade, an officer of the Federal Signal Company of Albany, a money consideration for influencing the action of the Public Service Commission in the award of a certain contract. This relates to the contract for signals for the Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, subway with signal devices. The contract was first awarded to the Federal Company, but the bids were reopened, and it went to the General Railway Signal Company of Rochester.

The third specification is that Mr. Wood "failed and neglected to affix the necessary transfer stamps to and cancel the same on a transfer of shares of stock in the American Sanitary Supply Company to one John Maher, such failure and neglect being in violation of the statute in such case made and provided."

The fourth count charges Mr. Wood with committing perjury, in that:

While a witness under oath before the Joint Committee of the Senate and Assembly appointed to investigate the Public Service Commissions of the State of New York and the administration of the Public Service Commissions law, deliberately and wilfully and knowingly testified falsely as to important and material facts in relation to his appointment to the office of Public Service Commissioner, in relation to the performance of his public duty as such Commissioner, and in relation to his qualifications for such office.

In the fifth count Mr. Wood is charged with being guilty of contempt of the committee because while under oath he "deliberately and willfully and without just cause or excuse refused to answer pertinent and material questions." This relates to the questions asked Mr. Wood concerning his bank accounts and those of his brother and mother.

The sixth count is that while a Public Service Commissioner he was the owner and holder of stocks and bonds in public utility corporations subject to the jurisdiction, supervision, and regulation of the commission.

Neglect of Duty Charged.

The charges specifying neglect of duty contain three counts. The first is that on July 30, 1914, Mr. Wood voted to give the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn leave to purchase the 122 outstanding shares of stock of the Amsterdam Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, by which vote the Edison Company "has acquired and become the owner of said shares of stock to the irreparable injury of the said City of New York and its inhabitants."

The second count relates that Wood voted for an extension of time to allow the Third Avenue Railway Company and the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company to repair its tracks, and that such action was to the "advantage of the railway company and to the material inconvenience and disadvantage of the City of New York and the patrons of the roads in that by such action existing service was permitted to be and continues in an unsafe and inadequate condition."

The third count states that Mr. Wood "as a member of such commission has knowingly and willfully and in violation of his duties omitted to protect and safeguard the interests of the City of New York and of its inhabitants, and in the exercise of his powers and duties as such Commissioner has failed properly and adequately to supervise the corporations subject to the jurisdiction of such commission, and has failed to enforce the orders of such commission and to properly and effectively administer the provisions of the Public Service Commissions law."

On all these charges the committee requests that Mr. Wood be heard, and it recommends that he be removed from office. A special messenger took a copy of the charges to Albany last night, and they will be served upon the Governor this morning.

Although subpoena servers from the committee searched for Mr. Wood yesterday, he could not be found. Earlier in the day Mr. Wood went to the home of his counsel, John B. Stanchfield, at 19 East Sixtieth Street, and after a conference the two went to Mr. Stanchfield's office, 120 Broadway.

Wood's Letter of Resignation.

Mr. Wood was found there. He would not discuss his resignation, but gave out copies of his letter of resignation to the Governor and the Governor's reply. This was Mr. Wood's letter:

New York, Jan. 3, 1916.

The Hon. Charles S. Whitman, Governor, State of New York:

Dear Sir: Herewith I present to you my resignation as Public Service Commissioner for the First District. This office came to me without solicitation. Accepting it, I have earnestly endeavored to perform the duties imposed upon me in the public interest. My duty has called upon me to vote on the letting of contracts involving the expenditure of large sums of money. In consequence there has been engendered between rival bidders great bitterness of feeling and much personal animosity. This has led to most insistent importunity that my vote might aid some one interest as against another.

Statements have been made against the commission as a body which can be no otherwise than utterly baseless, and insinuations have been suggested against me which are utterly false, resentful, and malicious. Their effect has been to produce clamor against me to such an extent that I must recognize innocent as I know I am of any justification of it, the fact that my usefulness in this office is gravely impaired.

Neither directly nor indirectly have I ever asked or sought to obtain other reward for my official acts than the respect of my fellow-citizens and the salary that the State provides. Before the Thompson Committee, however, there have been intimations by witnesses, no one of whom would testify until he had secured his immunity from the committee, that they believed from interviews they had had with me—every such interview sought by them—that I would not refuse a bribe if they should offer it to me. I am advised by counsel that the reception of this sort of evidence by the Thompson Committee is without the slightest shadow of right and unparalleled in the history of law.

None the less, and knowing that I have done no wrong, but have done the best I could in the public interest, I feel that the stories and the use that has been made of them so impair my opportunity of serving the State effectively that I should withdraw from this office, and accordingly I hereby resign the office of Public Service Commissioner, my resignation to take effect immediately upon your acceptance of it.

Very truly yours,
ROBERT COLGATE WOOD.

Whitman Respects Motives.

This is the Governor's letter accepting the resignation:

Albany, Jan. 3, 1916.

Hon. Robert C. Wood, New York City.

Sir: I have your letter of the 3d inst., resigning your office of Public Service Commissioner. I respect the motives and considerations that you have expressed, if true, as the occasion of your resignation. I accept it, to take effect at once, as you request. Very truly yours,
CHARLES S. WHITMAN.

It was given out that Mr. Wood had sent his resignation to Governor Whitman on Monday night by his secretary, J. P. Archibald, but it was stated later that this letter was not Mr. Wood's resignation, but a request to Governor Whitman to act at once.

The question of the right of the Senate to act upon Mr. Hodge's appointment came up yesterday. As it was a recess appointment the Governor is supposed to have twenty days in which to submit it to the Legislature after it meets, but it was pointed out that the Governor cannot be compelled to do this and the Senate cannot take the initiative, in which event the appointment may continue as a recess appointment indefinitely. Commissioner Wood's term would have expired in February, 1919.

Will Fight to Amend Law.

Senator Thompson said his committee would go right ahead for the purpose of recommending changes in the public service law.

"If public opinion has not lost its power," he said, "if extortion by public service corporations is to be prevented, if adequate and satisfactory regulation and supervision of such corporations is to be furnished in accordance with the purpose and intent of the law, and if the faithful and conscientious work of this committee is not to be in vain, then the law must be amended and amended radically. In my opinion the Public Service Commissions law has broken down completely. It seems to me that the result of this investigation demonstrates the fact. This committee will prepare and submit amendments for the consideration of the Legislature. Whether or not such amendments are incorporated into the law will depend upon the people themselves."

HODGE DENIES QUIGG RUMORS.

Says Whitman Long Importuned Him—Stands High as an Engineer.

Henry W. Hodge, the new Public Service Commissioner, at his office, 149 Broadway, yesterday admitted that he had been employed at one time by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, but he added that he is doing no work now for any public service corporation in the State of New York. He denied that he knew Lemuel Ely Quigg or had ever met him. He said he had not yet received an official notification of his appointment, and when asked if he would accept he replied:

"I have told the Governor that I would serve, but I also told him that I didn't want to serve more than two years. I don't even know Mr. Quigg. Governor Whitman spoke to me about taking this place many months ago, and has talked about it to me off and on many times since."

Mr. Hodge said that he was employed by the B. R. T. when that company changed its road from steam to electricity. He had charge of the work then, but since he said he has not done any work for the concern for many years.

"Did you have any previous relations with any member of the Public Service Commission or its engineers?" Mr. Hodge was asked.

"I have had no previous relations with any of the Commissioners," he replied. "I have met Mr. Craven, chief engineer of the commission, but do not know him. The Governor told me an engineer was needed on the commission and had been needed for a long time. We have frequently talked about this subject. The engineering profession has advocated for many years that at least one engineer should be on public commissions of this character. They have fought specially for an engineer for this commission. They have felt that the Commissioners have been regarded as the business heads, and that they have had to rely a good deal on hired engineers. They have argued that, with an engineer as one of the Commissioners, the Commissioners could be kept informed as to what was going on. There is so much engineering work going on here that I think we need an engineer on the commission."

Always Whitman's Friend.

"Who recommended your appointment?" Mr. Hodge was asked.

"I have known Governor Whitman many years," was the reply. "Both of us came to town together as young men without much money, and we have always been friends. Governor Whitman told me that the American Institute of Consulting Engineers had recommeneded me for the place, and I know others have recommended me. I have taken no part in politics whatever. I have done some big jobs, but this is the biggest job yet, and I intend to do it in the same way I've done work for my clients. I'm going to do the city work on the same basis. I mean by that that I am going to do the work just as well and as promptly as I have done private work. I expect to take the public into my confidence. It is their work and they have the right to know what is going on."

Mr. Hodge is well known as a consulting and civil engineer. He was born in Washington, D. C., on April 14, 1865, and is senior partner of the firm of Boller, Hodge & Baird. His firm has handled some of the largest bridge building in the country, including the Duluth & Superior bridge, the cantilevers across the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers at Pittsburgh and Steubenville for the Wabash Railway, the municipal bridge across the Mississippi River for the City of St. Louis, the bridges across the Connecticut River at Hartford, Saybrook, and East Haddam; the Singer Tower, the Metropolitan Tower, and many other large structures.

Mr. Hodge was appointed a Commissioner by the City of New York to pass upon the original design of the Blackwell's Island Bridge and was again appointed to make a report on the carrying capacity of that structure. He was also appointed a Commissioner to pass upon the original design of the Manhattan Bridge. He was retained by the Canadian Government as consulting engineer on the new design for the Quebec bridge.

Much Work for the City.

The firm has designed many bridges for the City of New York, including the Central Bridge, the Melrose Avenue viaduct, the Riverside Drive viaduct at Ninety-sixth Street and the steel arch designed for Spuyten Duyvil Creek on the line of the proposed extension of Riverside Drive. They have also been retained by the United States Government, by several States and many cities and are engineers for all structures on the National Lines of Mexico, as well as bridges in Haiti, Peru, Brazil, Bolivia, and other foreign countries.

Mr. Hodge is now consulting engineer to the New York and New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission, on the proposed 3,000-foot suspension bridge across the North River at Fifty-seventh Street. He is a member of the Council of the American Institute of Consulting Engineers, a Director of the American Society of Civil Engineers, a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain and of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, a trustee of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, a member of the Council of New York University, a Director of Princeton Theological Seminary, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Century Association, the University Club, Down Town Association, and the Railroad Club. He is also a veteran of the Seventh Regiment and Secretary of the "K" Company Veteran Association.

In 1897 he married Sarah C. Mills of Savannah, Ga., and lives at 51 East Eighty-second Street. He is a Republican.

EXPECT SENATE INQUIRY.

Governor Denies Quigg's Influence —Says Hodge Thrice Refused.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—There are indications here tonight that the circumstances surrounding the appointment by Governor Whitman of Henry W. Hodge as a member of the Public Service Commission, as well as his acceptance of the resignation of Public Service Commissioner Robert Colgate Wood, will be investigated by the Senate Finance Committee. Governor Whitman formally accepted Commissioner Wood's resignation, which was tendered at the Executive Mansion late last night, and announced the appointment of Mr. Hodge from the Executive Chamber today.

Governor Whitman tonight branded as an absolute falsehood the report connecting the name of L. E. Quigg with his acceptance of the resignation of Commissioner Wood and the appointment of Mr. Hodge. It was said here that the Governor's action was in direct response to a letter brought to the Capitol by J. P. Archibald, private secretary of Commissioner Wood. Mr. Quigg has not been seen in Albany since last week, when he motored here from his near-by residence in Columbia County.

"Mr. Quigg had nothing to do either with the acceptance of Commissioner Wood's resignation or with the appointment of Mr. Hodge," said the Governor. "The appointment of Mr. Hodge was a purely personal one. I have known Mr. Hodge intimately for twenty years and more. We are fellow-officers of the University Place Presbyterian Church and fellow-members of the University Club and the Century Association. Mr. Hodge is one of the most eminent civil engineers in the country, and the people of New York will agree before Mr. Hodge has long occupied the place to which I have appointed him that the appointment is an excellent one. I regard it as the best appointment I ever have made."

Sacrifices Income.

The Governor said Mr. Hodge was sacrificing an annual income of $50,000 to serve the State for $15,000, and that he was entitled to the gratitude of the people. "I only obtained his consent to accept this appointment," the Governor added, "on condition that he should not be required to serve longer than two years. As a matter of fact, this is the fourth time I have coaxed Mr. Hodge to accept an appointment in my administration. I offered him the position as State Superintendent of Public Works before the place was offered to General Wotherspoon. Again I asked him to take the place on the Public Service Commission that I later offered to Colonel Hayward and which he accepted. Before I was aware I could secure the services of Mr. Straus, I offered the Chairmanship of the Public Service Commission for the First District to Mr. Hodge, and he refused it. I am very proud of having secured his services for the State at last."

Returning to the rumors connecting Mr. Quigg's name with the appointment of Mr. Hodge, as it has been connected from time to time with other official acts of the Governor, Mr. Whitman said:

"I do not think Mr. Quigg is even acquainted with Mr. Hodge. For my own sake I do not care about these silly rumors. My only regret is that they should come at a time when they may tend to mar the opportunities of Mr. Hodge for rendering extremely valuable public service in a responsible position. In all my public life there has not been an official act which has been influenced in any way by any suggestion or request from Lemuel E. Quigg."

Under Machine Pressure.

A close friend of Governor Whitman said tonight that great pressure had been put upon the Governor by the Republican machine to appoint organization men to the vacancies in the Public Service Commission resulting from the activities of the Thompson Committee. Recently a Republican leader of first prominence berated the Governor for appointing Oscar S. Straus, "the man who once ran for Governor against a Republican candidate, as Chairman of the New York City Commission, while scores of available organization men were candidates for the position."

Job E. Hedges and Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, who has been acting as counsel for the Thompson Committee, are among the men whom, according to reliable information here, the Republican organization has urged the Governor to appoint.

Senator Henry M. Sage of Albany is Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. He is close, politically, to William Barnes, who is not regarded as particularly friendly with the Governor or in sympathy with appointing men to the service commissions who have not the backing of the Republican organization. Senator Thompson himself and Senate Leader Elon R. Brown are members of the Senate Finance Committee, too.

Promises Full Inquiry.

"I am not in a position to speak for the committee," said Senator Sage tonight," but the Finance Committee will look searchingly into the fitness of any appointee whose name is sent to the Senate for confirmation. That is the proper province of the committee, and no Senate resolution would be required to bring about such an inquiry. Of course, if any charges are made on the floor of the Senate, the committee can, and undoubtedly will, broaden its investigation to the end that they may be thoroughly sifted."

The Governor said this evening that he had heard that Mr. Quigg was counsel for Robert Colgate Wood. It is the understanding here that any charges against the late Commissioner which may come to the Governor will be referred to the District Attorney in New York if they call for action by the Grand Jury.

Announcing the appointment of Mr. Hodge today the Governor made this statement:

"Mr. Wood's secretary, Mr. Archibald, brought Commissioner Wood's resignation last evening. I gave Mr. Archibald my letter accepting the resignation."

Hotels, Restaurants, and Dancing on Page 15.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way at 41st St. NOW PLAYING
FIRST PERFORMANCE AT 10:30 A. M.
JESSE L. LASKY Presents
GERALDINE FARRAR
In The Paramount Picture "TEMPTATION"

THEATRE FRANCAIS 19 West 44 St. Phone Bryant 9050. Evgs. 8:20. MATS. THURS. & SAT. 2:20.
ANDRE MERY in GEORGETTE LE MEUNIER
SON HOMME with IRENE BORDONI & EDGAR BECMAN

GARDEN 27th St., Mad. Ave. Greeley 906. Evgs., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15
EMANUEL REICHER'S TRIUMPH The Weavers

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15
Singer's Midgets and 8 other acts RESERVED ALL SEATS
Enclosed. Heated. Comfortable. 25c, 35c, 50c.

Garrick 35th St., nr. B'way. Mat. Today 15 to 50c. Smoking Permitted. Phone 6597 Greeley
"THE AMERICANS" BURLESQUE FULL OF GIRLS

Ice Skating St. Nicholas Rink 69 WEST 66TH ST. 3 Sessions Daily.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th | Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 | Popular Prices
Lew Kelly AND THE Behman Show

Punch & Judy Theatre, 49th St., East of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:30
TREASURE ISLAND
Telephone, 1366 Circle.

IRVING PL. THEATRE Wed., Thurs. & Sat. Eve. 8:15
"Hoheit Tanst Walzer." Fri. Eve., "Das Weite Land." Saturday Matinee, "Weg zur Hoelle."

Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:45. Mat. Sat. $1-50
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS
ALL COMEDY BILL EVERY NIGHT.

OLYMPIC EAST 14TH Matinee Daily
"FOLLIES OF PLEASURE"

DO YOU KNOW THAT "ABE" POTASH AND "MAWRUSS" PERLMUTTER ARE BACK IN NEW YORK AT THE LYRIC THEATRE IN A FUNNIER PLAY THAN POTASH AND PERLMUTTER ENTITLED "ABE AND MAWRUSS"

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. at 8. 3 MATINEES THIS WEEK: TODAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
MAUDE ADAMS, "PETER PAN"
Next Tuesday, "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 42 ST.
MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15.
THE 1916 MODEL! DRESSED IN ITS BEST, IT OUTSHINES THE REST!
Not a mere vaudeville vehicle, but a distinctively brainy musical entertainment eloquently satisfying the eye, ear and intelligence of the entire community.
More costly in lavish production, and with more class, elegance and speed than all other musical comedies combined.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S PEERLESS PRODUCTION.
AROUND THE MAP
MATINEE OR NIGHT
IT'S SURE TO BRING DELIGHT
Seats Selling 8 Weeks in Advance.

After the Play Visit Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
Oliver Morosco presents a new romantic Farce.
SADIE LOVE with MARJORIE RAMBEAU

GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way, 43d Street. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
OTIS SKINNER in Henry Arthur Jones' Comedy "Cock o' the Walk"

LIBERTY West 42d Street. One Week Only. TWICE DAILY, 2:15 & 8:15.
THE BLUE PIERROTS Musical Entertainment.

LIBERTY THEATRE NEXT MONDAY, AT 8 P. M. Seats Tomorrow. JULIA SANDERSON, DONALD BRIAN, JOSEPH CAWTHORN, SYBIL IN THE MUSICAL PLAY.

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow and Saturday 2:15.
THE DEVIL'S GARDEN

HUDSON WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:30. First Matinee Saturday 2:30.
WILLIAM HARRIS, JR., presents
"BUNNY" A NEW PLAY BY AUSTIN STRONG
With LEWIS S. STONE

FULTON Theatre, W. 46th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
Ralph Herz in Ruggles of Red Gap

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Tues. 2:30.
The Boomerang
4 Special Tues. Matts., Jan. 11, 18, 25, Feb. 1.

LONGACRE W. 48 st. Bryant 23. Evs., 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Bryant 397. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
Mary Ryan & the Great All Amer'n Cast. Special Mat., TOMORROW & Fri., 2:30.
RUTH ST. DENIS

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
FAIR AND WARMER

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30
COMMON CLAY

GLOBE B'way and 46th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY and Saturday 2:15.
GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

Madison Square Garden
POULTRY SHOW
December 31st, January 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 9 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
Poultry Pigeons Rare Wild Birds
U. S. Gov't Exhibit Educational Program
Admission 50c Children 25c
LAST DAY.

NOW OPEN 10 A.M. PALACE AUTO SHOW 10:30 P.M.
Admission 50¢ LEXINGTON AVENUE 46-47TH STREETS Admission 50¢

TRIANGLE PLAYS
Marie Doro in "The Wood Nymph." "The Green Swamp" with Bessie Barriscale and Bruce McRae. Weber & Fields in "The Worst of Friends." Mats. at 2. Eves at 8. Daily Matinees 25c and 50c. Evenings 25c, 50c, $1. A few at $2. KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, Broadway at 38th St.

CARNEGIE HALL, Fri. Eve., Jan. 7, at 8:15
E. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT
The Distinguished British War Correspondent in an Absorbingly Interesting Lecture on
"FACTS ABOUT THE GREAT WAR"
50c to $1.50. Management LOUDON CHARLTON.

Cort The Princess Pat
W. 48th St. Phone Bry. 46. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
BLOSSOM-HERBERT MUSICAL HIT With ELEANOR PAINTER

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Thurs. 25c & 50c. FRANCES STARR in "Marie-Odile"

Atop 44th St. Thea. | AFTER THE THEATRE. | Adm. $1 Nightly at 10:30 (Ex.Sun.)
CASTLES in the Air and ICE PALACE
Supper & Dancing. | Tea 4 to 6 Wed. and Sat. World Champion Ice Skaters.
Adm. free to table d'hote dinner $1.50, a la carte, 6 to 9. Skating at Tea, Dinner & Supper. Table reservations. Din.,Sup. Tel. 5935 Bryant

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat., 25 to $1. | ELSIE JANIS, GARA ZORA, Vanderbilt & Moore; Riggs & Witchie, Flanagan & Edwards, oths
COLONIAL MAT. DAILY. | BONNIE GLASS, Bert French & Alice Els, Wm. B. Mack & Co.
ALHAMBRA MAT. DAILY. | EMMA LEW CARUS, DOCKSTADER, Harry Green & Co., oths.
PARK 59th St. and Col. Circle. Continuous 1:15 to 11 P. M. 15 to 50c
Germany ON THE Firing Line
German Staff Motion Pictures. Aust. N. Y. Globe.

Hippodrome
Mgmt. Charles Dillingham.
Matinee Daily BEST SEATS $1.00
Ev. (8:15) & Sat. Mat., 25c to $1.50
Hip Hip Hooray 1,000 People.
SOUSA & HIS BAND | Sensational Ice Ballet | Seats to Feb. 15
Staged by R. H. BURNSIDE.